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Part I

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY IN WESTERN EUROPE, 1820-1953

EARLY in this year a massive volume appeared under this title by the Montague Burton Professor of Industrial Relations at the University College of South Wales.¹ The wide scope of the thesis, the immense amount of historical research into the archives of the Catholic Church and the Protestant churches in Europe, and into the controversies, ecclesiastical and political, upon which a balanced judgement is called for, and the technical skill to handle and evaluate the statistical researches which have been made by the Institutes of Religious Sociology on the Continent, and by the Newman Demographic Survey in England and Wales, would seem to demand an unusual combination of learning and skills, and a sobriety of judgement in the author of such a pioneer task. The result is an up-to-date survey which will surely become a classic work.

To meet all these demands Professor Fogarty is well equipped. After honours in classical moderations at Oxford and in P.P.E. he obtained various research scholarships which enabled him to work on the problems of housing and town planning. After war service he became research assistant at the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, then a research worker on the Nuffield College Social Reconstruction Survey, and in 1944 an official fellow of Nuffield College. He has also been a research officer at the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, assistant editor of the *Economist*, and a research associate at the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. In recent years lecture tours have taken him to America, through Europe and into Spain, enabling him to make personal contacts with the leaders of Christian Democracy and Catholic action in many countries. The result is a volume which is not

¹ *Christian Democracy in Western Europe, 1820-1953*, by Professor Michael Fogarty (Routledge and Kegan Paul).

only a useful compilation of widely scattered statistics but an immensely readable, though not 'light', treatment of his subject, which is often lightened by flashes of humour and happy turns of phrase, and dexterous quotations from unexpected sources. It is above all an invaluable source-book for students of Christian Democratic movements and an impressive witness to the achievements of movements for workers, farmers, small-business men, of employers in large scale industry, of the family movements and youth movements. The Catholic reader in this country will probably feel abashed as he realizes how little he has taken the measure of achievement, how little he knows of the origins and growth, and consolidation, and of the crises surmounted, and of the new orientations which begin to emerge to-day.

The articulation of the main theme, Christian Democracy, 'the most influential single movement of recent years', begins (Part I) with a definition of an idea of the movement which is the product of a long historical process. It is an idea widely misconstrued, even by Catholic reviewers of this book, so that it is well to state that definition of Leo XIII in *Graves de communi* where the Pope defined the function of Christian Democracy as 'concerned primarily, though not exclusively with the problems of the working class'. It is aimed at so improving the conditions of life 'as to allow people to feel themselves to be men, not mere animals, Christian men and not pagans'. It is a means 'to enable people to strive with more facility and earnestness to attain that needful, that final good, for which we came into the world'. This definition has had to be widened as problems have been solved and new targets have come up. In particular Christian Democracy to-day defines itself in terms less class bound. It has learned to distinguish more clearly the three levels of Christian action, all inspired by revelation and the contributions of history and experience working upon revelation. Firstly the level specific to the clergy, that of Catholic action in the strict sense, i.e. the apostolic tasks of the laity under the mandate of the hierarchy, within rules called for and sanctioned by it. The aim at the second level is primarily to produce a religious and moral development, consciously directed to the training for political, economic or social activity, in a word 'the formation of consciences' (Civardi). At the third level of action the Christian Democratic Party should be equipped to take over entirely and act on its own initiative, though within the normal framework of the beliefs and rules and practice of the Church. This level of action is only in a loose and indirect sense controlled by the hierarchy as a part of Christian action. This differentiation between Catholic action as such, and Catholic or Christian Democracy, is a distinction worked out and sanctioned after many trials and errors and a few lamentable episodes such as the errors of de Lamennais and Murri. It proved a turning point which made possible the immense and fruitful development of Christian

Democracy. The second part exhibits the movements of the laity which accepts the basic principles of the personalist and pluralist State. Christian social action, starting from these principles, has been able to grapple with the modern problems of e.g. joint responsibility in industry and, after the withering away of feudal and patriarchal conceptions, to provide Catholicism as a whole 'with the "built-in mechanisms" necessary to cope with a society moving faster than ever before in a continuous stream of change . . . nothing less than a "new theology" of the layman's rôle has been brought into being.'

What then is the Christian Democrat's idea of the good society? What is the type of the ideal personality? What is to be the characteristic of the social structure which its mechanisms of competition, direction and consultation are to produce? To answer those questions precisely it took the Catholic workers' movement a generation. That ideal could not become clear until its sights were raised from 'sing-songs and beer-hall politics', first to the conception of a limited amount of religious, largely apostolic, education, and then to such immediately profitable aims such as legal aid, friendly benefits and insurance systems.

As the field steadily expanded the ideal of the Catholic worker no longer appeared as a 'human being in overalls, a dervish of the class war', but as a man with 'a cultivated family life, a sense of vocation in his work . . . as a responsible citizen and an active member of the Church'. He needed to possess certain traits of a personality well balanced and integrated in itself and adapted to the outside world. That idea was well summed up in 1944 in the Report of the Fifteenth Congress of the Belgian Movement Ouvrier Chrétien—'a cultivated man is one who, knowing what he, a man, is and what is his vocation, knowing therefore the whole meaning of his existence, organizes his life in the light of the ultimate goal of his being, and develops and expands all his faculties in order to achieve the fullest possible life . . . culture is the expression of all a man's faculties under the guidance of the Spirit. It consists not so much in a certain quantity of knowledge, as in the quality of the knowledge. It consists in whatever makes it possible for a man to find his place as a man in the universe.'

Such a man, setting store by persistence, stability and self-control is able to take long views, is alive to his responsibilities both as an individual and as a member of a social group. He is sensitive to the needs of the time, adaptable to new situations, and less liable to shut himself up with his own ideas in complacent self-satisfaction. Upon these basic qualities of personality the various technical skills, and those needed for leisure, can be built, and can be made to compensate for the deficiencies of industrial life. If technical revolution and the consequent social revolution is to be reconciled with the growth and development of human personality, that harmony cannot be expected to emerge

either from materialistic socialism, or from the false messianism of Marxism, but only from the Christian democrat who has learnt how to maintain the tension between tradition and progress, and knows that he is not living in a social vacuum, and therefore needs social skills and contacts, if he is to achieve the perfection of his nature. Above all he needs religious skills—prayer, some knowledge of holy scripture, the liturgy of the Church, and of the rights and responsibilities of the various units in the structure of the Church. How few have yet attempted to expand their vision of the world to this dimension!

In the final chapters Professor Fogarty sets the whole birth of Christian democracy against the long perspectives of Christian history.

As the synthesis of natural reasoning and revelation met the pressure of day to day life and the need of definitions to defend the Church's positions was felt, the problems of social affairs, the evaluation of wealth and power, of property, of work, of income and state taxes began to demand solution, the solution nearest to the ideal possible in a social context. The medieval synthesis, the adaptations of the Reformation-period, the emergence of the laity, the consolidations and defences of the Counter-Reformation period, the ebbs and flows of religion during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and finally the new synthesis, with a growing sense among Protestants of the need for unity and authority, and their recovery of the sense of the church, are the focal points round which the whole development turns. The vital change, as the author sees it, in the effort to equip the Church with the necessary 'built-in mechanisms' for coping with social change, lies in the emphasis laid to-day on the action and 'calling' of the laity, especially in the clearer definition of the right relation between clergy and laity in the new situation, which amounts to a 'new theology' of the layman's rôle. This definition of the layman's calling, together with the efforts in the field of prayer and worship, and the adaptations of the liturgy to the special needs of particular groups, witness to a great Christian revival, so that to-day Christianity has become a world force to be reckoned with, not only intellectually, but in social and political affairs. It can no longer be said that Christianity can show no way out of the problems of our menaced society. Christian Democracy is simply 'that aspect of the oecumenical and Catholic Movement in modern Christianity which is concerned with the application of Christian principles in the areas of political, economic and social life, for which the Christian laity has independent responsibility'.

A long historical discussion of the thorny problem of a-confessionality as it emerged in the older Catholic parties leads the author to give an account of the famous Centre-Party in Germany, which is seen in a less dubious light than we are accustomed to. Called into being to meet the challenge to ecclesiastical and denominational

interests, and operating in a State of mixed religions with a Protestant majority, the leaders of the Centre quickly realized the need to appeal to churchmen of all denominations, and therefore to widen the original 'platform'. To do this the Party needed to define its position in relation to the Church authorities. The opportunity to do so occurred in 1887 when the *Kulturkampf* was nearing its end and the Bishops desired to settle affairs with Bismarck. As part of this settlement they agreed over the heads of the Centre Party that if certain anti-religious laws were withdrawn, the Centre would vote for Bismarck's military budget, to which on general grounds they were opposed. This compelled the leaders of the Centre to state their position in a letter to the Bishops. While loyally accepting the final responsibility of the Pope and Bishops in matters of internal Church government and on the relation of the Church to the State, and professing their readiness to accept and defend in Parliament such decisions, they asserted that it was 'absolutely impossible for the Centre to accept directives in matters of non-ecclesiastical legislation. If such directives were issued the party would break up.' The issue here was between the undoubted right of Bishops to define the principles by which Christian politicians must be guided, and the right to say which acts should be passed by Parliament at a particular time, saving only such 'ecclesiastical' matters over which the Church has direct authority. This distinction was in fact acceptable to the Pope and Bishops.

In 1906, when the defensive battle for Catholic interests had been won, the Centre felt that the time had come to put forth its general political programme which it hoped would become the rallying point of Protestants and all men of good will. Hence in 1909 it solemnly re-affirmed that 'the Centre Party is basically a political and not a confessional party. It takes its stand on the German Constitution which requires deputies to regard themselves as representatives of the people as a whole.' This statement ran into heavy weather in the days of Modernism under Pius X and the Trade Union conflict in Germany. Prudence called for the strengthening of the Catholic character of the Party. Protestants naturally retraced their approaches, which were not renewed until the Nazi period convinced them of the need for Christian political action with a general, and not merely political, programme, independent of the churches and drawing support from all classes and denominations. Hence the rise of the C.D.U. of which the re-founded Centre Party was a component, though without much influence and clear policy.

Similarly, the work of Don Sturzo and his *Partito Popolare* and the formation of the *Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori*, and the work of de Gasperi put into perspective movements of which the historical importance is not widely appreciated in this country. Indeed

de Gasperi in his leadership of the *Democrazia Cristiana* constantly turned his thoughts to the example of the Centre Party in his desire to provide a rallying point for the forces of Christian Democracy against attacks from Right to Left; for in it he saw the nearest approach to a standard pattern of Christian Democracy which by its insistence on freedom, personal and political, could hope to resist the dictatorships of the past, and the dictatorship threatened by to-morrow, under the unavoidable pressure of State bureaucracy and State intervention. Professor Fogarty here provides not only an interesting account of these political attempts; he gives an assessment more generous than we have been accustomed to find in our text books and historians, even if the final judgement on these matters may be disputed.

The author modestly claims that this work is a 'voyage of exploration' and not a tract for the times, a distinction overlooked by some reviewers. The reader will probably echo his hope that 'academic readers will find subjects for Ph.D. theses sparking off right and left' and that 'Ph.D. candidates will not be the only ones to take the hint'. Although the empirical findings so far have not yet been reduced to order, and for the present it is impossible to build on them a general theory of the organization and methods of Christian Democracy, yet new orientations surely provide hope that the case for a 'breakthrough' on the whole front of Christian Democracy lies ahead. The options here are, as the author sees the case, four. (1) Christian parties or social organizations as at present established, disregarding for the moment the exact degree of a confessionality which each has attained; (2) Christian 'working groups', as in the Dutch Labour Party or the Austrian trades unions, within neutral parties or organizations; (3) Christians in neutral parties or organizations without any groups of fractions of their own, but continuing as at present to receive personal training for public life through some form of Catholic action; (4) Christian or neutral parties or organizations without either working groups, or special training for Christian action. The idea of such ways and means will, it is to be hoped, start many a discussion and study group in parishes, and university chaplaincies, and youth clubs and, one may also hope, study in secondary schools. For the more advanced student the book provides an immense bibliography for deeper study with the aid of thirty-eight statistical tables, and schemes of organization, which are most revealing. The marshalling of the material, and the typography and excellent index enable a reader unskilled in this field to 'see the wood from the trees', and to find his way safely among a mass of details without vertigo until he reaches judgements and conclusions, however tentative. Here is something we have badly needed for which we shall be indebted to the great labour and skill of Professor Fogarty.

LEO CAESAR, O.S.B.

LORCA AFTER TWENTY YEARS¹

At the end of November a bus load from Ampleforth went to Leeds to see the University Theatre Group in a performance, in English, of Lorca's verse tragedy, *Blood Wedding*. We all came away impressed, even overawed, by the stark, staring simplicity of Lorca's piece. Certainly for our leavening of D.S.C.s (dogged scholarship candidates) in search of General Paper material, here was a wild and woolly specimen to pin alongside the purple emperors of Eliot and the flame-shy moths of Fry. But at least for one more elderly member of the party the production was a revelation in another way, as may shortly be seen.

Firstly, however, the performance itself deserves some consideration. The Leeds University Theatre Group, with a neat little theatre in the Union building and, apart from the University itself, twin cities from which to draw its audiences, is apparently in the remarkable position of having to rely in considerable part on school parties such as ours to fill a small auditorium six times per production: a predicament not due, plainly, to standards inferior to those of other university dramatic societies. Let it be said now that no individual was less, and nearly everyone was considerably more, than adequate. The Producer, Malcolm McKernan, tackled a very difficult proposition with skill and vision and, not least of his achievements, obtained complete audibility. Except for one failure of emphasis in his grouping and a mistaken tactic in his treatment of the script, his command of composition, pace and style was of a high professional standard. Among the actors two players of old women's parts stood out in their respective degrees: Nova Williamson as a sleazy servant, and Barbara Heywood as the Mother, the pivotal character of the play, in a performance a little too much on one note but of exceptional polish and competence. One more credit title must go to Madeleine Churchill for her enthusiastically surrealist sets which, with the help of intelligent lighting and the efforts of the ladies, listed on the programme as 'Wardrobe,' made light of the problems posed by the two allegorical characters, Moon and Death.

The greatest headache, for producer and actors alike, was undoubtedly the English text. Lorca, admittedly, is appallingly difficult to translate, but this version varied in idiom between the stilted and the bathetically colloquial, and 'Keep combing' and 'Let's get moving' were but two transatlantic cuckoos in its stylistic nest. More of the coruscating colour and imagery of the original could, however, have been retained had the Producer differentiated between the 'ordinary'

¹ Federico Garcia Lorca, internationally the best known of modern Spanish poets, was murdered in the early months of the Spanish Civil War, at the age of 38.

dialogue and the adaptations of traditional rhyme and song which are such a vital part of all Lorca's poetry. Above all the two girls spinning at the opening of the last scene should have sung their jingle, and that horrific lullaby about the dying horse whose blood stains the waters of the stream also needed to be chanted if not sung. In the event it sounded merely morbid and a trifle ridiculous.

No blame, however, can be debited to either translator or producer for the fundamental fact that the dramatic illusion must be more than absolute in order to encompass the spectacle of Granadan peasants, who think like Othello and talk like a transmuted Sancho Panza, speaking standard English. That problem is insoluble, though parenthetically it is worth noting that the Third Programme recently used Irish brogues for another Lorca play with a similar setting. The gimmick is theoretically questionable but effective in practice, because Synge and the young O'Casey were temperamentally the most compatible with Lorca of any English-speaking dramatists. Indeed Lorca was acquainted with Synge's work, and is believed to have based the Mother of *Bodas de Sangre* on the matriarch of *Riders to the Sea*.

Like all Lorca's plots the story is extremely simple. A widow's son, whose father and brother have died in a feud, is about to marry a girl from an outlying farm. The bride has been courted, some years previously, by Leonardo, an offshoot of the family responsible for these deaths, and incidentally the only character with a name, as opposed to a definition, in the cast-list. Leonardo, now married elsewhere and a father, has been drawn inexorably back to lurk round the bride's home, obsessed, as is the girl herself, by their classically fatal passion. 'Your son', the bride tells her mother-in-law at the end of the play, 'was a trickle of water, from whom I hoped for children, land, safety; but the other was a dark torrent, overlaced with branches, calling me with the murmur of its rushes and its humming.' Leonardo attends the wedding. After it he manages to speak to the bride alone and their folly flowers into madness. They flee together on Leonardo's horse. When their absence is discovered, the Mother, whose neurotic fear of violence has been stressed from the first scene, now calls on her son to hunt down the guilty couple and wipe out the dishonour: 'The hour of blood has come again!' (This was where the Leeds production slipped up; the Mother was not allowed to dominate the stage in this dramatic switch from morbid pacifism to hysterical militancy.)

The third act opens with nightmare. A Dali-esque forest, a chorus of woodcutters straight from Sophocles, the Moon waiting to light up the fugitives, Death dressed as an old beggar-woman urging him on. The hunt closes in. The first scene of the act closes with two death-screams. When the curtain rises again, the Mother is waiting for the bodies to be brought back from the forest: the body of Leonardo, and that of

the bridegroom. The hot male blood is all shed now. It is for the women (including the bride, an outcast at the door) to wait and watch and remember.

As with all Lorca's major plays, it is the tragedy of a woman deprived: deprived of a husband in *Doña Rosita la Soltera*; of children, in *Yerma*; of her lover, and of the illusion of love, in *Mariana Pineda*; of all her men, here in *Bodas de Sangre*. The Mother of this play stands head and shoulders above the other characters, as archetypal as Synge's, as harrowed as Niobe. Her son and his bride, even the tormented Leonardo, are but the instruments of her harrowing. She is earth, now become desert. Her fruit is spoilt and wasted. And the obsession that was with her in the first act (for all the main characters, save only her son, have their own obsessions, each looming on the stage like a mounting shadow) of the knife that pierces 'the dark roots of a scream' and turns a miracle of energy and power into a lump of clay, now stands over her and bewitches her foundering mind with its mesmeric glitter.

On this slender basis of situation, then, Lorca mounts an original, because unsophisticated, tragedy. His characters, for all their simplicity and the folk-rhythms of their speech, stand beside Racine's in the majesty of their suffering. And because Lorca has learnt his trade not merely in the highbrow theatre, but in contact with the folk-song beloved of Falla, the conceptual high jinks of the young Salvador Dali, among puppet theatres and village mountebanks and revivals of Golden Age drama, he is the first Spanish playwright since Lope de Vega to write dramatic poetry, which is the first essential of poetic drama. Among his Granadan villagers, too, he is intuitively in his element. In one or two earlier plays—the bourgeois *Mariana Pineda*, for example—the action sags a little here and there. But in *Bodas de Sangre* the tragedy develops like the flight of an arrow, with not the slightest relaxation of tension, thanks to his use of folk-lore and symbol.

Twenty years ago, when for many Lorca's senseless murder was itself the symbol of the mass tragedy of the Civil War, and when he was of a sudden the martyr of the intellectual Left (though even Arturo Barea admits in his *Lorca, the Poet and his People* that Federico 'had no politics') there seemed some chance that his tremendous vogue was partly due to coincidences unconnected with his poetic worth. Was he after all a distinctive but minor talent whose personal charm, early death and exotic lyric style had inflated his reputation out of all proportion?

Three phenomena may go some way to disprove this possibility. In the first place, Lorca's popularity continues unchecked, above all, it appears, in Spanish America. Secondly, when an Ampleforth Sixth Form Spanish set recently 'did' twentieth century poetry for G.C.E., it was Lorca who appealed immediately, universally and irresistibly,

out of all the major figures of this outstandingly rich period. And then, though it be an even more subjective and local reaction, came our visit to the Theatre Group production. When the curtain went up on that surrealist *décor*, one thing became instantly clear. This was 'period'. It was as plainly dated in its presentation as a Chekhov or a Cocteau should be. And for that very reason the immutable quality of Lorca's work stood out all the more plainly.

Lorca's reputation will not fade. But now that the ballyhoo is over, we have the chance to appreciate him for what he was, and not what his contemporary champions would have had him to be; to recognise his remarkable powers of intuitive popular sympathy, or empathy, and to perceive the formidable lyric and dramatic acumen which backs the surrealist furbishings of his style.

JOHN McDONNELL.

ANTARCTIC SUMMER

THE desire to 'see the world', or at least a part of it, led me to do my National Service in the Navy, and now, after two years, I can see no reason to regret my choice.

I had been in the Navy for less than a fortnight when I was on my way to Spain. Three months later I volunteered for a cruise to Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and soon afterwards volunteered for yet another ship, H.M.S. *Protector*, which I had heard would shortly be going to the South Atlantic. Perhaps a few details of my home for the next eleven months would be appropriate here. Briefly, then, *Protector* was originally an armed netlayer of some three thousand tons, but was converted in 1955 specially for service in the Antarctic. In that year she was adapted to carry two helicopters in a hanger aft, and a flight deck was provided by building a deck above the original quarterdeck. With her hangar, flared bows and crow's nest she is now unique amongst ships of the Royal Navy. Her complement is twenty officers, two hundred ratings and thirty Marines.

At the beginning of October 1956 we sailed from Portsmouth for Antarctica. On the outward voyage calls were made at Gibraltar and Freetown, before we crossed the Atlantic to Rio de Janeiro where I was unlucky to have only one afternoon ashore. Two of us took the railway up Corcovado Mountain, itself over two thousand feet high, to see the huge stone statue of Cristo Redentor. It shews Him with arms outstretched looking out over the city. For the record, it is one of the largest statues in the world, one hundred and twenty-five feet high, weighing twelve hundred tons and was completed in 1935. It was certainly a most impressive work, but how much more so when darkness fell and the floodlights were switched on, thereby isolating the statue from its surroundings. I shall never forget how Christ seemed to be looking down on us from above, so realistic was the illusion of distant majesty.

Five days steaming brought us to Port Stanley, capital of the Falkland Islands, and our base for the next five months. The Falklands, comprising two large islands and a host of very small ones, are Britain's southernmost colony. The climate is not of an Antarctic nature, for, though cold and snowy in winter, in summer the islands are free from snow and ice but always windy. We experienced several gales of over forty knots. The total population is well under four thousand, many of whom are sheep farmers—there are over half a million sheep on the two islands. Stanley, the capital, is a small town of red-roofed houses built on a hillside sloping down to the water's edge. The streets are little better than cart tracks and there are fewer than a dozen shops. The colony is administered by the governor and a council composed of heads of various public departments and also members elected by the people. The governor's sphere of jurisdiction, and also our operational area,

is not, however, limited to the two Falkland Islands, but embraces a large wedge of the Antarctic mainland and a great many small islands grouped together as the South Orkneys, South Shetlands, South Sandwich Islands and South Georgia, the whole being known as the Falkland Islands Dependencies.

From Stanley *Protector* steamed south to attempt the rescue of a survey party which the exceptionally early break-up of the ice had marooned on Roux Island, a small island off the west coast of Grahamland. On our passage south we saw our first icebergs, mostly tabular in shape—these are by far the commonest and largest type in southern waters, often miles long and a few hundred feet high, but are not met with in the Arctic since the ice cliffs from which they have broken off are found only in the south. Less often did we meet the small pointed icebergs worn away into picturesque shapes, often tapering upwards in a slender spire. There was something awe inspiring, if not beautiful, about them all as they sparkled in the sun. Apart from icebergs proper, our course often took us through fields of 'bergy bits'—small pieces of ice which were sometimes ornamented with penguins which presented a most comic appearance manning their ice-rafts.

We crossed the Antarctic circle on 9th November, and the following morning our two helicopters were able to rescue the two marooned men and transfer them and nine huskies to their base.

The rescue effected, we steamed north to Deception Island—surely one of the world's most unusual islands. It is shaped like a horse-shoe with a very narrow entrance known as Neptune's Bellows—in fact the channel is nearly a quarter mile wide but only part of its width is navigable owing to rocks just below the surface. The sight of a whale catcher impaled on the rocks vividly brought home to us what an error of pilotage would mean. The island was originally a volcano but sank, allowing the sea to pour into the crater thus forming a large lagoon and also a smaller one, known as Whalers' Bay. The surrounding hills of black volcanic ash rising to almost two thousand feet were partially covered with snow when we slipped between the Bellows and anchored within sight of the survey base on the beach. This is known as Base 'B', and is one of the dozen or so scientific bases set up in Antarctica by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey, more familiarly known as F.I.D.S., to study meteorology, geology, glaciology, map making, etc. In command of each is the Base Leader, who is also *ex officio* magistrate and postmaster. Two ships, *Olaf Sven* and *John Biscoe*, (and *Protector* too, when she is in southern waters) travel round the bases, replenishing them and transferring their personnel. Once ashore a party of us walked across snowclad hills to a penguin rookery, the first most of us had seen. As we breasted the final hill there came into view thousands of penguins standing on the slope which separated us from the sea. These were Ringed or Chinstrap penguins, so called because they have a thin black



Photo: Chamier

Ringed penguins. King George Island, South Shetlands

Seal. King George Island, South Shetlands

[Photo: Chamier]



horizontal stripe on each side of the head. About two feet tall, they stood in groups rending the air with their strident braying which increased in volume whenever someone attempted to take an egg from a sitting bird. This was by no means the only rookery on the island, but was the most easily accessible in the short time at our disposal.

Nearly a thousand miles east of the Falklands lies South Georgia, a barren, ice-clad, inhospitable island over a hundred miles long, mountainous and uninhabited except for the personnel of three whaling stations on its north coast, operated by Argentina, Britain and Norway. The British company's base is at Leith, and is the largest in the island, employing about six thousand men in the season which may last from mid-December till the end of March. The whalers are hired for the season and are guaranteed a minimum wage; should, however, the season's catch be large their pay may be doubled by bonuses. Highest paid are the harpooners or gunners, all of whom are Norwegians, who may earn up to five thousand pounds in the three months season.

The men are employed either at the base or in a factory ship or catcher. The catcher is a strong steel-built boat under a hundred feet long, easily recognisable by the harpoon gun on its platform high up in the bows, connected with the bridge by a narrow catwalk. Also noticeable is the look-out position on the mast and the low freeboard aft. Quite different are the huge factory ships, from one of which *Protector* refuelled in February over a hundred miles inside the Antarctic circle. This was the *Southern Harvester*, of over twenty thousand tons, whose chief characteristics are her blunt bows, high gantry amidships, from which steel wires pass downward to haul the whale carcasses along the wooden deck, the two squat funnels placed side by side aft, the flight deck for the helicopters used for locating herds of whales, and, lastly but most noticeably, the gaping port in her stern through which the whales are hauled on board.

Whales hunted in the Antarctic are almost entirely confined to four types; blue—the largest species, reaching an hundred feet in length, finback—commonest of all, sei, and last but not least often caught, the sperm, the only toothed whale that is hunted. This last-mentioned is not welcomed by whalers since its oil will not mix with any other, and also necessitates the cleaning of the storage tanks.

Suppose a catcher has sighted a whale blowing. Straightway the boat heads for it, endeavouring to approach as near as possible unnoticed. The gunner, who is usually the skipper, fires. The harpoon speeds on its way. Attached to it is a long rope which passes over a block on the mast and then down below where the strain is taken by a powerful winch, which acts somewhat like the reel on a fishing rod. The harpoon finds its mark. A dull thud is heard as the harpoon charge explodes. The line tautens. The chase has begun—a chase in which the ship may be towed for miles before the whale tires and can be hauled alongside.

Air is then pumped into the carcass, the catcher's number incised in its tail—each boat has a number as well as a name, and it is then left afloat secured to a marker buoy, or towed into harbour or transferred to the parent factory ship.

From the time a whale is hauled on board till it has been cut up and pushed into huge pressure cookers no more than thirty minutes have passed, so streamlined is the organisation on deck. One will not find men idling and there are no long tea breaks; work continues until there is no more to be done, however late the hour.

The routine at a shore base is practically the same, but much more easily carried out, as we saw for ourselves when we paid our first visit to South Georgia in December. We anchored some way out off Grytviken, where Shackleton died and is buried, and proceeded inshore by motor boat, whose wake grew progressively redder as we neared the flensing plan (the whaler's name for the large expanse of wooden planking adjoining the water on to which the whales are hauled for cutting up). Surrounding the plan on three sides are large sheds in which the processing takes place. The first thing one notices is the clattering of steam winches—presumably the visitor has already become aware of the all-pervading smell. Steel wires from the winches haul large pieces of whale across the plan, extreme caution being necessary to avoid them as they slither through pools of blood and chunks of flesh. The total effect is that of a mammoth butcher's shop. No sooner has the whale been hauled from the water than the flensers (men with long-handled curved knives) leap on to the carcass and make long incisions after which steel wires peel off the blubber. The jawbones are removed and the carcass hauled away to be sawn up by steam-driven saws into convenient lengths for dropping into the cookers, whose hatches were flush with the plan. On completion of processing practically nothing has been wasted except the smell, which I, personally, found almost bearable.

The whale's most useful product, its oil, which is colourless when purified, is used in the manufacture of countless articles, including margarine, candles, soap and medicines.

At the end of December we met the Duke of Edinburgh in the royal yacht, and escorted her northwards up the west coast of Grahamland, calling at the survey bases, afterwards proceeding to Port Stanley where the Duke carried out two days of engagements during which the natural shyness of the Falklander was rather evident, before sailing for South Georgia. There the Duke visited the Argentinian whaling bases, seeing for himself the several stages in the processing of a whale. We parted company from the yacht off South Georgia. She continued her voyage round the world while we returned to Stanley.

We now resumed our normal task of visiting the F.I.D.S. bases and continued doing this until we left the Falklands at the end of March at the end of the Antarctic summer. On our homeward voyage first call

was at South Georgia, where six King penguins (second in size only to the Emperor) were captured for a zoo. The penguins safely embarked we set a course for Tristan da Cunha.

Called the 'Lonely Isle' because the nearest land, South Africa, is fourteen hundred miles to the east, it rises steeply from the sea, and is entirely rock except for a grassy plateau not far above sea level on one side of the island. Here is the only settlement on Tristan, named Edinburgh after a former duke of Edinburgh's visit last century. It was off this island the *Protector* dropped anchor one sunny April morning. No sooner had the cabled clanked into silence than rowing boats put off from shore. As they came closer we saw that they were similar to a Naval whaler. Painted white with a red and a blue stripe just below the gunwale, they were steered by an oar trailed astern. In these boats we went ashore in the afternoon.

Climbing up from the landing place we soon came to the settlement—about fifty small one-storey stone houses with flax-thatched roofs and a front garden enclosed by stone walls. My companion and I were invited inside one of these houses by its owner, a member of the island council. Our host seemed rather out of keeping with his primitive plank-walled living room. He had a quiet, very pleasant voice and seemed to be *au fait* with current affairs. Before we left he introduced us to his family who kindly posed for a photograph, which I sent to them after my return to England.

The islanders' lives are bound up with agriculture; many grow potatoes, others engage in sheep farming and still others fish for crawfish, cod and mackerel, some of which are canned at Big Beach canning factory set up a few years ago.

I, for one, was sorry when the time came for us to weigh anchor in the evening and would have liked to spend another day or so on the island.

Six weeks after leaving Tristan da Cunha, *Protector*, flanked by her two helicopters, wooden penguins on her funnel, King penguins on deck, steamed into Portsmouth harbour to berth before a crowd of relatives of the ship's company, the Commander-in-chief and a few cameramen. During our seven months absence abroad, *Protector* had steamed just under forty thousand miles and had crossed the Antarctic circle four times.

To me the trip will always be fund of pleasant memories, particularly that part of it spent amongst the sub-Antarctic islands whose desolation was so often majestic and beautiful. I wish only that the trip had lasted longer. Still I certainly have no right to complain that National Service has for me been dull, since during the past two years I have seen what I would never have seen were it not for the Royal Navy.

DAVID CHAMIER.

SMILE!—OR ELSE!

One of the keys to a European country is its art and literature. The master key to America is its advertising—the bright, new, hydra-headed culture that feeds upon the appetites it creates.

Needless to say, the 'art' of the advertising agency differs profoundly from the disengaged, enduringly ineloquent paintings of a Fra Angelico or a Piero della Francesca. The art of the masters feeds the mind, humanizes the beholder and reconciles him with the world. Commercial art acts just the other way. It appeals loudly to the body, skilfully playing on irrationality to whip up dissatisfaction and desire.

It was Albert Camus who once said: 'The decline of Greek sculpture and the break up of Italian art began with the smile'. Commercial art in America is obsessed with the smile—not the elusive, world-weary tremor that barely touches the lips of La Gioconda, but the uninhibited, mindless smile of Hollywood.

The disruptive effects of the smile, purveyed with such ruthless efficiency in America, go deeper than the aesthetic. By a process of nature imitating art the general euphoria deliberately and carefully fostered by Madison Avenue has carried over into real life, with widespread and permanent effects.

At this moment, battalions of highly paid artists (New World style) are busily perpetuating the big grin. Through the creativity of these men who command about \$10 billion a year to conduct campaigns of persuasion, the smile presides like a Cheshire cat over every transaction.

From the pages of the glossies and the mail order catalogs; from the newspapers and billboards, glamorous models smile delightedly and incessantly at the product of the moment, whether it be a package of instant cake mix or a Swept-Wing Dodge. Happy housewives skip and jibber for joy at the latest detergent; precocious children—endearingly gap-toothed—are depicted grinning oafishly at plates of breakfast cereal.

In the spoken and written commercial, also, the smile comes through. 'Need money to pay old bills?' asks the honeyed voice of the radio announcer. 'Call friendly Bob Adams, your General Finance representative.' Of course there is no mention of the crippling 30 per cent interest 'friendly' Bob will charge. Behind the smile, the teeth are sharp as knives!

A slightly different approach is contained in ads such as this one from a newspaper: 'Lose unsightly pounds, fast, the Slimerama way. It's easy and fun!' Over and over again, in ads for products as widely separated as cough mixture and power shovels, this innocent little phrase: 'it's easy and fun', is repeated with all the mesmeric insistence

of an African war dance. Life, the advertisers would have us believe, is one long round of effortless amusement in which we are surrounded by friendly people who want nothing better than to help satisfy our slightest whim.

Inevitably the idea catches on. The process is helped by little notices saying 'SMILE' which are displayed in stores and offices, and by cards which salesmen are apt to leave, inscribed with the message: 'NOT TO GRIN IS A SIN'. Even the gleaming automobiles bare their chromium fangs in avid pleasure as they eat up the asphalt.

The cult of the smile starts young. The current issue of a widely read paper for first-grade school children contains a story called 'Linda's Smile'. Linda is depicted at school, lonely and afraid. Then, tentatively, she smiles at the teacher. Immediately, 'the teacher smiles right back at her'. Smiles break out among all the pupils. Linda is accepted. Her whole life is transformed.

An adult counterpart of Linda's experience is the convention—that ordeal by alcohol which has become an indispensable adjunct to every trade and profession. Tool and die makers, psychiatrists, plumbers and astro-physicists, all have their conventions—big, noisy gatherings at Buffalo or Atlantic City—at which there is too much to eat, too much talk, too many late nights. To spread the right spirit of bonhomie and bring about a sort of Linda-esque rapprochement, delegates all wear badges on their lapels inscribed: 'Hello, my name's Bud Smith. What's yours?'

At conventions, as at all gatherings where three or more people are present, protocol demands that first names be abbreviated. William becomes Bill, Richard becomes Dick, Alan is Al, etc. But the pinnacle of social acceptance is to be known by a nickname. Thus every convention has its handful of happy souls with labels on their lapels bearing invitations such as: 'Call me Butch'!

But even to a dour and cynical Scotsman, accustomed to the tight-lipped austerity of post-war Edinburgh, the cordial good humour met with in the business and social world is one of the never-failing charms of the country. Equally likeable is the almost universal enthusiasm and zest for living.

Of course one can argue that the welcoming grin of the supermarket clerk or the ravishing good-bye smile of the air hostess has an ulterior purpose, but somehow it never fails to make one feel good. And how different it is from the cold indifference so often meted out in England.

It is difficult to tell at what point the smile of pure friendliness merges into the smile as a mover of merchandise because, in America, everything is subordinated to the selling of goods, and nothing exists if it cannot be sold.

The Ohio village of Bellbrook where I live typifies the sacrifice of beauty on the altar of the sales god. Bellbrook could so easily have been beautiful. Along the main street, white-painted frame houses live in harmony with the maple trees. Through a small park in the centre of the village runs a stream. On October evenings shafts of sunlight are revealed in the smoke from the dead leaves burning in little piles along the road.

The potential peace and beauty ends abruptly a block each way from the main intersection. Across the road from our house is an appliance store open seven days a week. A sandwich board outside the store announces: 'This is it! Barnet's Shopping Centre'.

Refrigerators, old packing cases and garden chairs overflow onto the pavement. The windows are plastered with home-made signs announcing the latest bargain. A loud speaker outside the store relays hit tunes interspersed with commercials. On the other side of the intersection a hardware store spews garden implements and empty oil cans into the street. On the third corner a scruffy little general store appears to be held together by garish advertisements touting the merits of Ex-Lax, Coca-Cola, Gem City ice-cream and other necessities. At three of the four corners brightly painted petrol pumps spare no effort to draw the attention of passing motorists.

One day in late summer a new restaurant opened up next door to Barnet's. To announce the occasion and draw the crowds, a chrome-plated juke box was placed on the sidewalk. All day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. the teenagers put in their nickels and the strains of Elvis Presley and Bill Haley shattered the peace.

On Sundays the village looks like a race meeting. Lured by the glittering promise of a free turkey with the purchase of every electric range, or fifty hours of free baby sitting for buying the newest washing machine, people from Dayton and the surrounding districts climb into their cars and descend upon Bellbrook like the locusts of old. They swarm into Barnet's, spend a blissful hour opening and shutting oven doors, peering into refrigerators and haggling with the salesmen. Then they buy an ice-cream and return to their cars. Pausing only to drop the empty carton by the road-side, they drive back to Dayton.

Oddly enough, village life is in many ways more primitive than the equivalent in England or Scotland. So much is spent in propitiating the twin gods of the household appliance and the automobile, that little is left for the more basic amenities. In Bellbrook the garbage is not collected except by private arrangement, consequently at the bottom of every garden is an old oil drum for burning whatever can be burned. There is no street cleaning service, no main sewerage system. A number of homes have septic tanks but more than 20 per cent still use outdoor privies.

Dayton is Bellbrook's nearest city. Seen from the low hills to the

south and east, it is unusually beautiful. There are impressive parks and many trees. The streets are wide and clean. But, like most American cities, it should not be lingered over. The chief charm of European cities is that they have a natural heart. Paris has its Isle de Cité, Venice its Piazza San Marco, Edinburgh its Castle Rock. Dayton is heartless. Characteristically its artificial centre is arbitrarily located at the intersection of Third and Main streets. The checker board construction of Dayton, as of almost all American cities, at once decentralizes and delimits it. Lacking a focal point it presents a series of unco-ordinated visual impressions to be glimpsed on the run rather than a complete picture to be savoured at leisure.

The approaches to any American city drive one to despair: a neon-lit nightmare of hamburger joints, super-markets, filling stations and used car lots that unwind endlessly outside the car windows.

With a population of 300,000 and a Catholic university it might be expected that Dayton would minister to the cultural needs of its inhabitants. The extent of those needs and the degree to which they are fulfilled may be judged from the fact that the city has but one book shop, no live theatre and a palatial art museum containing virtually no works of art. The three radio stations disseminate an unvaried diet of rock 'n' roll, news, weather, and sport. ('News' as far as radio stations and newspapers are concerned, means local news—preferably with a violent or sentimental flavour.)

First impressions of a new country are often the most acute. I well remember arriving in Ohio for the first time after driving overnight from Toronto, Canada. It was a Sunday morning and over the car radio came the strident voice of a preacher urging his listeners to buy a copy of *Spiritual Vitamins*, a newly published book. 'For only \$2.98', he was saying, 'you can get right with God.' At the same time I noticed huge advertisements painted on the farm buildings bordering the highway. These said: 'Chew Mail Pouch Tobacco'.

The two commercials and the title of the book the preacher was selling reveal something of the American way of life. It is an acquisitive, hedonistic creed which assumes that all necessary physical and spiritual satisfactions can be purchased like a stick of gum. It further assumes that the goal (happiness) is automatically attainable by hard work and that all life's crises which arise on the way can be overcome by obtaining a loan or switching to a different brand of merchandise.

This is the philosophy taught so effectively by the advertising agencies. Any number of campaigns are designed to strengthen the beliefs outlined above. Young girls are told in the ads that their future happiness depends on using Listerine toothpaste. Newly-weds are persuaded that all the rough ways will be made straight if only they buy the right insurance policy. Blue haired Mom and her ageing mate

are urged to find new happiness by purchasing a Hammond organ and spending their twilight years playing to each other upon it.

On the one hand, the steadily rising demand for automobiles and T.V. sets indicates that many people are actively and successfully pursuing the indicated goal. On the other hand, the rush to psychiatry, the climbing divorce rate and the huge growth of membership in Alcoholics Anonymous, seems to show that the chosen way is not without its pitfalls.

Why the pitfalls?

In a society operating on a philosophy in which remorse and introspection are as alien as water in a desert, why does the spectre of 'mental ill-health' haunt so many families? Where has the beautiful world of the tile bathroom, the electronic wall oven and the second car come unstuck? Perhaps the flaw lies in the fact that the real heritage of America is essentially spiritual. Materialism is a comparatively recent invader. Thus, while the advertisers loudly and incessantly declare that the end of man is to consume products and pursue happiness, that other small voice diffidently murmurs of more eternal values. Out of this dialogue springs the profoundly disturbing schizophrenia which is endemic in American life.

Even the young seem to exhibit signs of incipient hysteria. The frenzied posturing of the drum majorettes and the cheer leaders, the pre-occupation with fast cars and fast music—are these normal symptoms of high-spirited youth, or are they danger signals?

It is not surprising that America's junior citizens seem to lack a sense of personal destiny. Their formal education and their home life is ill-designed to develop values beyond the strictly here and now. Even parish life is so often empty of any truly spiritual core. The parish itself is preoccupied with maintaining certain outward appearances . . . certain required standards, with the result that the pastor channels more and more of his efforts into fund drives for the building of a bigger rectory, a new parish social room, an auditorium or a luxury school.

Having said all this, a short footnote must be added: I like it here! Hope burns more intensely in America than in poor, frustrated England. Caught between the Scylla of an ignorant, petty-minded, coupon-clipping labour movement and the Charybdis of a spineless Government bent only on dismembering the Empire as rapidly as possible, what is left for the Englishman at home except dreams of the past or a morbid speculation on death? Here in America, the present still has meaning and to-morrow is a new day.

ALAN G. ODDIE.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE SACRIFICE OF THE CHURCH by F. A. Jungmann, S.J. Paper 5s. Cloth 7s. 6d.

THE EUCHARISTIC PRAYER by F. A. Jungmann, S.J. 4s. 6d.

THE SACRAMENTS ARE OURS by Rev. H. Tardif. Paper 6s. 6d. Cloth 8s. 6d.

All Challoner Publications.

Fr Jungmann is well known as an expert liturgist, especially through his great work, *The Mass of the Roman Rite*. The first two treatises give, in a more popular form, something of his more learned work. His main object is to help layfolk join in the celebration of Mass both in heart and voice. He points out that the people once did, and still could, join in the *Gloria Patri* of the Introit, for the eight tones are easily learnt; also that they might join in the *Alleluia*, if simpler melodies were used. He assumes that there was a 'golden age' in which Latin was understood by all, and looks forward to a liturgy in the vernacular. There has never been a 'golden age' with a universal language. In the days of SS. Gregory and Augustine thousands in Italy spoke only country dialects. In other countries of Europe only the educated could understand the Latin of the liturgy. Cardinal van Roey has recently ordered the Epistle and Gospel at High Mass to be sung in Latin, then read in the vernacular. If a hymn is sung in the vernacular after the Offertory, suitable to the season or festival, this seems to the reviewer an admirable compromise. To-day there are many who will never join intelligently in other parts of the Proper, but who can join in all the responses and other parts of the Ordinary in Latin with real joy, even if they do not understand each word.

In the third publication, Fr Tardif sets out to show from liturgical sources that all the sacraments and sacramentals are administered by the whole Church and received by individuals, as members of the Body of Christ. The insistence on this aspect may become a little wearisome, but he has gathered together a very remarkable and useful number of quotations.

GREGORY SWANN, O.S.B.

LIFE AND LITURGY by Louis Bouyer, Cong. Orat. (Sheed and Ward) 18s.

The Liturgical Movement has been greatly misunderstood. There has been some indiscreet zeal on the part of a few, and mountains of indifference and suspicion on the part of many. Père Bouyer's brilliant essays try to clear away misunderstandings and unfold the treasures that still lie hidden in the liturgical books as we have them to-day.

Many of the difficulties which hinder the layfolk from an active participation in the public prayer of the Church could be removed by a careful observance of the rubrics by the clergy themselves. 'The priest must take special care that what is to be said aloud should be pronounced distinctly, not very hurriedly, that he may pay attention to what he is reading; nor very slowly, lest he weary those hearing Mass . . . nor in so low a voice that he cannot be heard by those present, but in a moderate and grave manner, that may stimulate devotion and help those present to understand what is read' (Gen. Rubr. 16). Those who know Latin ought to be able to follow without a missal. How often it is difficult to follow with a missal! The Kyrie, an earnest prayer for mercy, often sounds like a dog-fight between the priest and server, neither waiting for the other to finish. Rubric 16 continues: 'What is to be said secretly, he shall so pronounce that he may hear himself, but not be heard by the congregation'. The servers close to him will of course be able to hear; and if every word is distinctly spoken, the congregation will have time to follow in the vernacular. Yes, it may take five minutes longer, but how well worth while the little extra time,

if the priest and congregation are offering the holy sacrifice together, and the people are no mere spectators.

There is no need for a vast introduction of the vernacular. If what we have inherited in its present form is thoroughly understood and performed according to the rubrics, some further reforms, such as the readings from Scripture, will be welcomed spontaneously by all.

Père Bouyer begins by explaining how the layfolk slowly became mere spectators of what is done at the altar, and gives an excellent summary of the efforts which have been made during four centuries to bridge the gulf. Abbot Guéranger's great work in the nineteenth century receives much hard criticism, on the ground that it was somewhat misdirected through ignorance of the ancient liturgies, and was too content with reviving the external splendour of the Middle Ages. On the other hand, it is generously admitted that 'there is no achievement whatever in the contemporary liturgical movement, which did not originate in some way with Dom Guéranger' (p. 57). His greatest work was *L'Année liturgique* in fifteen volumes, which was begun in 1841, and translated into English by Dom Laurence Shepherd, a monk of Ampleforth, while he was chaplain to the nuns of Stanbrook between 1895 and 1901. The subsequent work of Solesmes, that of Dom Lambert Beaudouin of Mont César in Belgium, and also that of Abbot Herwegen and Dom Odo Casel of Maria Laach are highly praised.

Chapter iii traces the 'assembly' of the people of Israel (Hebr. Qahal) and the 'ekklesia' of Greek cities to the Church of the New Testament, the unity of which is most perfectly seen in the Eucharist. 'The meeting of God's people, called together by God's Word, through the Apostolic ministry, in order that the people consciously united may hear God's Word itself in Christ, may adhere to that Word by means of prayer and praise, amid which the Word is proclaimed, and so seal by the Eucharistic sacrifice the Covenant, which is accomplished by that same Word' (p. 29). Chapter ix gives a most interesting account of the service of the synagogue, and the way in which the Eucharist was grafted on it.

Père Bouyer insists that a full understanding of, and participation in the liturgy, can only come about by a devout reading of both the Old and New Testaments. *Novum testamentum in vetere latet: vetus in novo clarissime patet.*

Chapter vii deals with Dom Odo Casel's teaching of the 'Mystery' of the Eucharist. The word 'mystery' was used by St Paul (I Cor. ii) and ultimately means the love of God, manifested in his dealing with the human race, and consummated by the death, resurrection and ascension of his Son. Day by day the record of the Scriptures is read (less, alas, of the Old Testament than formerly), and we thank him most perfectly in the Eucharistic preface; then through Our Lord's real presence and communion, we share in his death, resurrection and ascension. On p. 225 the word 'mystic', so often misunderstood, is explained as the man, who meditates deeply on Holy Scripture and then partakes of these eternal truths with Christ in the Eucharist.

Chapter x is one of the most important in the book, because it deals with the Canon of the Mass. The author explains that *praefatio* is a word borrowed from the ancient pontifical language of Rome, and means a prayer said in a loud voice by the priest at the offering of a sacrifice, explaining its meaning and intention. In this sense it is used at the blessing of the font and chris, and in all those eucharistic blessings of the Roman Pontifical, viz. the ordination of deacons, priests and bishops; the consecration of an altar, church or cemetery; the blessing of an abbot, abbess or nun, the coronation of a queen, though oddly not of a king. In this sense the preface of the Mass is the first part of the Canon, as is clearly seen in the ancient sacramentaries. In the older Gelasianum the words: *Incipit canon actionis* appear before the dialogue and preface. To the reviewer this is of immense importance in our efforts to guide

the layfolk. Most people sit down during this supreme act of thanksgiving, and torch bearers kick their heels in the sacristy, waiting to come in at the Sanctus. Surely, after 'Orate, fratres', the third or seventh candle should be lighted on the epistle side (Gen. Rubr. 20), and the torch bearers should come in to join in the dialogue and preface? It is not impossible to arrange for the torches to stand up by themselves, so that the boys may use their books for the whole of the Canon. A congregation quickly learns to share in this most important part of the Mass. At Low Mass they stand for the dialogue, preface and Sanctus and kneel for the rest of the Canon. On the principle that all the parts sung at High Mass are to be said aloud at Low Mass, the Sanctus should always be said in a loud voice, because it is an integral part of the preface. The direction of Rubr. 7, § 8 that the Sanctus should be said *voce mediocri* obviously applies only to High Mass. It has been found also that congregations at a sung Mass readily join in the responses of the dialogue, if the simple tone is always used, with an organ accompaniment; and in the Sanctus and Benedictus too, if the melody of the *Te Deum* or Mass 18 in the Gradual are used. These are in the same mode as the preface and follow on immediately from *dicentes* without a ridiculous pause, while the angelic choir tunes up! Fr Adrian Fortescue says that the Sanctus bell is not rung at High Mass in Rome, and there is certainly no need for it, but in any case it need not be rung as a fire alarm, so as to disturb the singing. The third or seventh candle, and those of the torch bearers should remain lighted till after the Communion (Rubr. 8, § 8), as in most parish churches there are now communicants, or may be. These are most useful external signs, intended to impress upon the people the importance of the Canon.

Père Bouyer's book is difficult to review adequately, because it is so packed with good things. Some chapters are not easy reading, but 'he that perseveres to the end' will obtain a deeper insight into the mysteries of Christ, and so be able to help others to understand the sublime *opus redemptionis nostrae*.

GREGORY SWANN, O.S.B.

ST JOHN'S PROLOGUE by M. E. Boisnard (Blackfriars Publications) 12s.

Close packed and scholarly as this book is, it is not intended primarily for scholars but for priests and laymen. It is divided into two roughly equal parts, the exegetical commentary, a close examination verse by verse, which, though extremely fruitful, would be very stiff reading for most (as the author recognises and so provides a short summary of its findings at the end of the section) and the theological commentary. Herein for most people the chief value of the book will lie. For wonderful and majestic as is St John's prologue to his gospel the very simplicity of his words hides the depth of his meaning and leaves them open to various interpretations, while the full richness of the words themselves is lost without a knowledge of their Old Testament meaning—the meaning used and developed by the writers of the New Testament. The exact meaning of the words themselves is dealt with in the exegetical first part especially by use of the rest of the Gospel and New Testament while the richness of the ideas and their Old Testament overtones is filled in the second part. A very satisfactory feature is the full quotations from the Old Testament which enlighten the words of the Prologue.

First he paints in the background of the Old Testament hymns to Wisdom and their obvious relationship to the Prologue both in vocabulary and structure—the pre-existence with God, part in work of creation and work among mankind. Then an account of Semitic literary structure and St John's use of it. Then three chapters on the Word of God, that Word which looks so meaningless and bare to most of us when we meet it in the prologue and which he clothes with all power and imagery which it takes from the Old Testament. Again the copious quotations are as valuable as his explanations. So he proceeds with the key-ideas till he reaches

the end of the prologue-verse 18. He then gives a magnificent paraphrase of the whole prologue, filling out each phrase of St John with the full biblical associations of each. Then is the time, once one's interest has been aroused by this second part, to go back to the first part and if not to read the whole, at least those portions which answer particular doubts on particular questions. As for the quality of the whole work, those who have read Père Boismard's articles in the *Revue biblique* will know the high standard of scholarship to expect and they will not be disappointed.

BRUNO DONOVAN, O.S.B.

THE SILENT LIFE by Thomas Merton (Burns and Oates) 16s.

Those who appreciated *No Man is an Island* will not be disappointed with Thomas Merton's new book on the monastic life. Once again the great sincerity of the writer is immediately apparent and once again his approach is fresh and modern and makes for easy and stimulating reading. However it should be stated at once that this small book, as an exposition of the monastic idea and as a survey of the modern congregations, is in no way comprehensive and does not claim to rank among the classics on this subject.

It is divided into two distinct parts, and in the first, which deals with the aims and the spirit of monasticism, Merton ably explains that a monk's search for God, which must necessarily be carried on in a state of withdrawal from the world, is not so unnatural or eccentric as many think it to be. Certain aspects of the monastic life—the monk's separateness, his dependence upon faith and the hidden life—are portrayed extremely well, and Merton, particularly in his sections on humility and obedience, shows himself to be a master-hand at bringing out the central point of his subject with an easy simplicity. 'Sanctity is not merely a matter of "recollection" or "interior prayer", important though they be. Sanctity is love. It is a love that ultimately demands the complete forgetfulness of self, etc.' Although what he says in this first part is not original, and much of it is obvious, it is put in an unusual and forthright way and is a useful reminder of the basic concepts of monastic life.

Likewise a very balanced though cursory account of the monastic orders and congregations of to-day is given in the second part of the book. Merton rightly claims that the monastic spirit must be the same in all houses—always poverty, humility and labour. But he then allows for emphasis to be laid on different aspects of monasticism by different communities within the Benedictine family—within the essential cenobitic framework which has been regarded throughout the ages as a *sine qua non* for the practice of monasticism. So all monasteries are roughly divided up into two groups: those that emphasise austerity and the solitary life and those that have a more social and humanistic tendency. Both these tendencies should be blended to some extent in every monastery. Both originate from St Benedict. We have here (and in other parts too) a greater tolerance for other viewpoints, more understanding of human nature and sympathy for his fellow men than was shown in his earliest books. Monastic discretion, prudence and understanding are now dominant. 'For the peace of the monastic life', he writes, 'does not rest on ascetic or mystical achievements, but on faith in the mercy of God, selfless compassion for our brethren, and pure love of the Father in union with the charity of Christ.'

As for the English Benedictines, only a small section of his review of the congregations is allotted to them, and that section is devoted entirely to an unsatisfactory sketch of Dom Augustine Baker. Ignorance rather than disapproval may account for no mention of our schools, for elsewhere Merton dwells on the many activities that are suitably carried on within the monastery and quotes the famous words of the great English monk Bede—'It was ever my delight besides observing the regular discipline and chanting the office in choir, to be always learning or teaching or writing'.

Although nothing but praise can be accorded to the character and the general content of the book, it has, even apart from what is omitted, its irritating imperfections. Ideas are badly arranged and there are too many unconnected statements and unfinished themes. Questions are asked and problems are posed but are not followed up with any satisfactory answer. This is particularly noticeable in the short Prologue which would have been better left out altogether. Nonetheless, taken as a whole (not by sections) Merton's new book does succeed in conveying to the intelligent layman a fair account of what a monk does and why, and why he ever chose the life at all.

FABIAN COWPER, O.S.B.

PHILOSOPHICAL PSYCHOLOGY by J. Donceel, S.J. (Sheed and Ward) 21s.

This is intended to be a text book of Thomistic psychology, 'as understood by some of its best modern interpreters', and illustrated by 'a fairly complete summary of those chapters of scientific psychology that have the greater claim to the attention of the philosopher'. This undertaking is as welcome as it is ambitious. The greatest intellectual service open at the present moment to a Catholic philosopher is precisely such a modernization of St Thomas. But the difficulties are enormous.

The book opens with an account of relevant metaphysical notions, so condensed as to be unintelligible save to readers who have already done a full course of metaphysics, for whom it will be superfluous. Furthermore, even they might cavil at one or two points: the assertion that God is only existence, i.e. has no essence, demands a little more than blunt assertion: *materia* surely need not always be *prima*: and nobody who has once been within some miles of Oxford will fail to shuffle his feet uneasily at the suggestion that 'form is a principle of perfection: it is restricted by matter which is a principle of imperfection. Form is the principle of consciousness, knowledge and spontaneity. Matter is the principle of unconsciousness, passivity and necessity. When form is combined with matter, the resultant being is deprived of the properties of form to the extent to which matter has entered the combination. The consciousness and spontaneity of form are, as it were, neutralized by the unconsciousness, passivity and necessity of matter.' Thus, minerals are inert because in them 'form is entirely immersed in matter': plants have a brighter world outlook because 'form emerges somewhat from matter, so that its proper effects are not totally neutralized by matter', while 'in animals the form emerges still further from matter and exerts more of its superior influence'. And so on. This must all sound completely natural to the author, who elsewhere speaks in the purest hylomorphic terms, but taken at its face value it is, if not actually unintelligible, the weirdest misunderstanding of Aristotle. It recurs throughout the book, for example, in some strange-sounding passages in Part II's introduction to the section on plant and animal life, or in Part I, chap. ii, on the nature of life itself, where it is made to serve as the basis of an otherwise illuminating assessment of the rôle of scientist and philosopher in this subject, a valuable point that is developed most usefully throughout the book, eliminating many pseudo-problems.

So much space has been given to this one curious point because it is typical of a weakness that constantly reappears, namely, a slackness of his own philosophic thought and argument that contrasts very strikingly with his skill in the marshalling of scientific data and philosophical information. For example, in Part I, chap. ii, he fails both adequately to define 'the mechanistic interpretation of life' and also to press home his refutation of it. This inevitably takes the edge off his exposition of (Aristotelian) vitalism. Again, in his introduction to Part III, on human sense life, he does not make clear, at least to this unscientific reviewer, exactly why it is that scientists object to the concept of faculty. Again, in his philosophical (as distinguished from experimental) study of man's cognitive faculties, he mistakenly converts the

true proposition (see note: p. 134) that 'being is knowable to the extent that it is in act... therefore to be conscious is to be', into the following: 'if we try to understand what being really is, we shall realize that it consists fundamentally in consciousness'. He then supports this with a text of St Thomas which, however, refers exclusively to conscious beings as to one particular class of beings, and, after generous elucidation of what consciousness connotes, he ends: 'to be is to be present to oneself, to be conscious of oneself, to know and will oneself, to identify oneself actively with oneself, to return to one's own essence. This is just a more psychological way of repeating the truths established in Ontology, that being is one, true and good.' There may be a great deal to be said for all this, but it is assuredly not said here.

In his discussion, however, of animal intelligence or in his experimental study of human sense-knowledge, in fact, wherever he is engaged only on the presentation of relevant scientific information and straightforward scholastic doctrine, he is unfailingly lucid and usually most stimulating. It is when he leaves this sure ground that he begins to stumble, witness the last two quotations of the previous paragraph.

Three other defects are to be found, of which the first is that essential accident of the text book, 'potted-ness'. Such large issues are raised and in such numbers that four volumes would be hard pressed to deal with them; for lack of space and time, the text-book author passes such things by. Fr Donceel is not even able to bring out all the implications for traditional Thomism of the modern data that he provides. For example, it seems to me inescapable that, given the modern analysis of sensation, one must radically revise St Thomas' notion of it: he, working with data considerably less sophisticated, believed it to be the 'intentional' reception of an accidental form objectively present in the thing experienced. But the existence of problems such as this is not referred to.

The second defect, another of the inevitable text-book ones, is this: granted a distinction between education and information, one could say that this book, while abundantly informative, is only very slightly educative. It provides none of the apprenticeship to the discipline of philosophical thought that is given by the *de Anima*, in the reading of which one is forced to think out the whole science for oneself. This book provides the reader with other men's conclusions, without having the time or, perhaps, the intention of giving much argument.

The last defect is not concerned with the book in itself but with its suitability as a text book. It is strongly arguable that to do metaphysics before physics and psychology is wrong: to study theory before data is certainly wrong from the educative point of view, even if correct from the informative. But Fr Donceel presupposes in his readers a thorough grasp of metaphysics.

To conclude: under no circumstances should this book be allowed to replace the *de Anima* as the student's manual of psychology. But, on the other hand, it would be most helpful and illuminating for him to use it, side by side with Aristotle, as a source-book of experimental data and of classified philosophical information that his studies will teach him to use with profit.

FRANCIS STEVENSON, O.S.B.

THE EXISTENCE OF GOD by Rev. R. P. Redmond, D.D. (C.T.S.) 4d.

The 'translation' of the proofs for God's existence into popular form can serve two main purposes; to provide natural foundations for supernatural faith, and to outline for the non-philosophical Catholic arguments that may be useful in discussion.

Fr Redmond has had this latter end in view and has found a happy mean between the excesses of simplification and specialised metaphysics. The best of his three arguments is his third, from 'dependence', but in avoiding metaphysical analysis he has weakened the argument slightly. He seems to be saying 'but it's common sense

that...' and one is left with a string of points which need filling out (perhaps inevitable in a pamphlet).

In his first argument (from 'order') it is a pity he concentrates on 'pattern' in the universe and not on the order found, for instance, between rain and plants, between bees and flowers, in which one member is wholly dependent upon the other, though they are mutually quite disinterested. This 'accidental order' is far more convincing and answers objections more simply than a mere 'pattern', such as we find in the sky.

The argument from 'Moral Order' (his second) finds its main value in bringing to light what everyone already lives by; namely, that we believe in absolute values (practical atheism is impossible). Fr Redmond seems to base his moral order on the absolute principle that 'what is right should be done'. This sounds somewhat self-evident. Surely the basis is that 'right' exists at all, that we do have conscience (seeking our own happiness) and that consciences, in general, point one way?

THOMAS CULLINAN, O.S.B.

A SHORT HISTORY OF NORWAY by T. K. Derry (George Allen and Unwin) 25s.

The very name of Viking spells adventure and romance, even if of somewhat gory kind. This story of the Norwegian nation, after a peep at pre-history, takes its start in the Viking age, that of Harold Fairhair and Eric Bloodaxe. One of the interesting features of this period is the fact of the Viking Empire including in its sphere of control Iceland, the Faeroes, Shetlands, Orkneys, Hebrides, parts of Ireland, the Isle of Man and eventually, as we know, much of England as well. The ups and downs of voyage and foray led eventually to the emergence of a Christian kingdom immortalised as 'the realm of St Olaf', himself slain in the battle of Stiklestad in 1030. Our author shows some understandable scepticism about the quality of the earliest Norse Christianity, but undoubtedly underestimates the possibilities of the supernatural, and St Olaf may safely be credited with genuine Christian faith and, eventually, morals as well.

In the earlier medieval centuries Norwegian national life and Christian belief grew together. English Benedictines had their part to play. St Thomas Becket was one of the favourite saints (a point not noticed). Cardinal Breakspear (later the one English pope of history) in 1152 entered Norway as papal legate to preside over the consolidation of the Norwegian Church. It seemed that St Olaf, *perpetuus rex Norvegiae*, might rule his land in security.

But the national fortunes for various reasons, described in this book, declined and Norway became an appanage of the Danish crown in 1536 and was shortly after forcibly Protestantised by its foreign overlords. The religious and national eclipse seemed complete. But Norway arranged to break free of Denmark in 1814 only to fall for the next hundred years under the control, albeit much looser and more wisely exercised, of Sweden. Then in 1905 complete autonomy was gained and the kingdom of Norway was restored under a Danish prince who had married an English princess, Maud, daughter of Edward VII. This was King Haakon VII, who ruled his people as a most successful constitutional monarch until his death last year—a truly remarkable reign.

This story and that of Norway's contributions to the achievements of mankind, evidenced in such names as those of Ibsen, Nansen, Sigrid Undset and in our time of the first two secretaries of United Nations Organisation, Trygve Lie and Dag Hammarskjöld, all this is told methodically and with moderation by the author. His evident affection for this people does not preclude recognition of its shortcomings. He gives a realistic and attractive picture, though not perhaps so stirring

one as might have been expected, of a small but virile and kindly race, but one, alas, in danger of suffering a grave stifling of its spiritual life. The Norwegians, as other Scandinavian nations, have developed social services in advance of most other Europeans and have largely won the battle for material security in their beautiful but economically difficult land. There was an evangelistic revival at the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and there has been a very tiny Catholic renewal in the twentieth. But the battle for the souls of the Norsemen has to be fought again. The revival of the Catholic bishopric of Oslo in 1953 (at which a modern English Cardinal Legate presided) does not mean that the Church is not in a state of mission. Here is an aspect of modern Norway not recognised by this book. Much is said of Norway's fight for national independence in recent centuries, and of the resistance in the last war to the Nazis; much praise is given for economic strength and reliability. Spiritual famine, however, is sadly overlooked. At the end of the book it is noted that Norwegians sometimes have admiration for the British, most of all nations. What a chance, therefore is given for missionary endeavour by Catholics from our islands, in a field almost on our back doorstep; however, demanding more spiritual effort and enterprise than we are commonly prepared to show in England.

In other respects the book is to be recommended as a readable recounting of the Norwegian story, supported by index, maps and tables.

PHILIP HOLDSWORTH, O.S.B.

IS PEACE POSSIBLE? by Kathleen Lonsdale (Penguin Books) 2s. 6d.

WAR AND CHRISTIANITY TO-DAY by Francis M. Stratmann, O.P. Translated by John Doebele (Blackfriars) 12s.

Pattern bombing, atom bombs, napalm and nuclear weapons have, in the course of twenty years, revolutionised war and increased enormously its destructive power, so that it is now stated clearly that modern total war is immoral. Yet even among Christians there has not yet been a corresponding revolution in ways of thinking about war. These two books, one by a Quaker and the other by a Dominican, ought to be read and pondered by all who are trying to follow in the footsteps of the Prince of Peace.

Is Peace Possible? sets out clearly the facts which have been published from time to time about the growth of populations, international relations, the disposal of radio-active substances, and the effects of nuclear weapons. The facts are grim ones and too readily forgotten. To read them from the pen of a noted scientist may help to bring them home to many more. As a Christian pacifist, the writer has much to say about the individual's duty to seek to remove the cause of war, and advocates training in self-discipline and non-violent resistance. Many will find this the least satisfactory part of her book.

Fr Stratmann writes as a Catholic with all the weight of the Church's teaching and experience behind him. While admitting the failure of the Christian world to struggle strenuously against the war spirit, he quotes strong utterances of the early Fathers against Christians participating in war, and more recent ones by Pius XII and Cardinal Ottaviani against modern total war. But he makes it clear that, while Church authority lays down principles, it cannot intervene directly, but only indirectly, in temporal affairs. What is needed, he says, is for all who recognise the Church's authority to make their theology a real part of their thinking and to translate this into political action or resistance. Fr Stratmann makes a most powerful appeal to the individual Catholic to face and facts of the situation to-day and to apply Christ's teaching and example, even though he may find himself in a minority.

This book gives a new perspective on the Church's attitude to modern war and gives clear teaching on the principles involved. It points out the responsibility of the individual to keep his own conscience alert and not to wait for directives from the Church authorities on every situation in civil life but to act for himself. This is a book which can be strongly recommended to Catholics and to Protestants, to pacifists and to non-pacifists, and ought to be read and pondered by all who have any teaching responsibility, whether to the young or to adults.

S. LEWIS.

MIDDLE EAST CRISIS by Guy Wint and Peter Calvocoressi (Penguin Special) 2s.

This little book was occasioned by the Franco-British attack on Egypt in the autumn of 1956. It is not an emotional account written in the heat of a crisis, but a well informed and thought provoking study of the problems of the Middle East. The authors give a detailed picture of the prior causes of the Suez crisis following the break up of the Ottoman empire and the setting up of British and French Mandates by the League of Nations. British policy in the Middle East planted the seeds of crisis, notably by permitting Jewish immigrants into Palestine while at the same time supporting the Arabs. While our policy towards India, Burma and Ceylon was enlightened and our relations with these countries have remained good, it failed to understand the rising Arab nationalism in its determination to retain military bases and to safeguard oil supplies.

The authors discuss in greater detail the immediate causes of the Suez crisis and show how for different reasons Britain, France and Israel desired the fall of President Nasser. They explain the part played by Sir Anthony Eden's personal irritation with the Egyptian President who in these pages does not appear as the customary evil genius.

Future instability is predicted in the Middle East and a new approach is suggested. It would be best to include Russia in a Great Power guarantee of peace, otherwise it will continue to act as mischief maker to the cost and embarrassment of the West.

EDMUND HATTON, O.S.B.

PATTERN OF THE POST WAR WORLD by Gordon Connell Smith (A Penguin Special) 3s. 6d.

The bulk of this book is taken up with a review of international affairs between the war time conferences and the Suez crisis—arranged mainly on a regional basis—W. Europe, Russia, the Far East, Africa and the U.S.A. Although the author is mainly concerned with recapitulation he often serves to remind one of a useful fact that one had overlooked or forgotten—the paragraph on the origins of Mao Tse-tung, for example, is among many that make one say 'I never realised that before'. The conclusions of the book, set forth in the last chapter, 'Taking Stock', though nowhere startling are also thought provoking and throw a new light on a situation one thought one knew rather well.

LEONARD JACKSON, O.S.B.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS. No. XXIV (Pontifical Court Club) 2s. 6d.
 THE BEGINNING OF THE ENGLISH REFORMATION by Hugh Ross Williamson.
 THE DEVIL by Walter Farrell and Bernard Leeming.
 THE ROSARY by Maisie Ward all Canterbury Books (Sheed and Ward) 3s. 6d.
 SOUND OF A DISTANT HORN by Sven Stolpe (Sheed and Ward) 15s.
 PRAYER IN PRACTICE by Romano Guardini (Burns Oates) 10s. 6d.
 THE CHRIST OF FAITH by Karl Adam (Burns Oates) 30s.
 THE DIOCESAN PRIEST by Eugène Masure (Geoffrey Chapman) 18s.
 FURTHER CRACKS IN FABULOUS CLOISTERS by Brother Cholerie (Sheed and Ward) 8s. 6d.
 CHRISTIAN UNITY. What do you know about the Church and the Bible? What do you know about Development of Doctrine? all by Rev. F. J. Ripley, C.M.S. (C.T.S.) 4d. each.
 TO START YOU THINKING by Rev. H. H. J. Crees, B.A. (C.T.S.) 6d.
 THE MARTYRS OF UGANDA by Archbishop Henry Streicher. 4d.
 MIXED MARRIAGES by Most Rev. John C. Heenan, D.D. 3d.
 THE LIFE OF FAITH by Rt Rev. George Andrew Beck. 6d. (all C.T.S.).
 UNIVERSE BOOKS. The Letters of St Paul tr. by Ronald Knox. 2s. 6d. } (B.&O.)
 UNIVERSE BOOKS. Seeds of Contemplation by Thomas Merton. 2s. 6d. }
 SPIRITUAL EXERCISES by William Perin, O.P. Ed. C. Kirchberger (Blackfriars) 10s. 6d.
 THE THING by G. K. Chesterton (Sheed and Ward) 10s. 6d.
 ONE AND MANY by Illtud Evans, O.P. (Blackfriars) 4d.
 GOD'S TREE. Essays on Dante and other matters by Kenelm Forster, O.P. (Blackfriars) 10s. 6d.
 PRACTICAL PLAINSONG by Dom Aldhelm Dean (Burns Oates) 8s. 6d.
 SAINT JOHN BAPTIST DE LA SALLE by W. T. Battersby (Burns Oates) 42s.
 THE BOOK OF LIFE. The Story of the New Testament by Daniel Rops, illustrated by Fritz Kredel (Burns Oates) 21s.
 FATHER DAMIEN AND THE BELLS by Arthur and Elizabeth Sheehan.
 COLUMBUS AND THE NEW WORLD by August Derleth.
 ST PHILIP OF THE JOYOUS HEART by Francis X. Connolly.
 ST THOMAS AQUINAS AND THE PREACHING BEGGARS by Brendan Larsen and Milton Lomask (all Farrar, Straus and Cudaly) 12s. 6d.
 DO YOU WANT TO BE A PRIEST? by Rev. Aidan Pickering, M.A. (C.T.S.) 4d.
 ST ANTHONY. The man who found himself by Norman Painting and Michael Day, Cong. Orat. (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.
 THESE MADE PEACE by Cecily Hallack and Peter F. Anson (Burns Oates) 30s.
 FOR MEN OF ACTION by Yves Montcheuil (Geoffrey Chapman) 11s.
 STAGES IN PRAYER by John G. Arinter, O.P. (Blackfriars) 12s.
 MOTHER OF GOD by Cyril Bernard, O.D.C. 18s.
 THE POPE AND THE PRIEST TO-DAY (Papal Documents) 12s. 6d.
 ST PAUL by Daniel Rops. 12s. 6d.
 CROWN UP by John Carr, C.S.S.R. 9s. 6d.
 THE CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD by Peter Finlay, S.J., revised and Edited by Kevin Smyth, S.J. 13s. 6d.
 MOTHER OF GOD'S WAY by M. Raymond, O.C.S.O. 16s.
 (All Clonmore and Reynolds)
 PUBLIC WORSHIP by J. A. Jungman, S.J. (Challoner Publications) 21s.
 THE STRANGE ISLANDS by Thomas Merton (Hollis and Carter) 15s.
 LITTLE STEPS TO GREAT HOLINESS by Rev G. H. Doyle (Sands) 15s.
 THE LAY APOSTOLATE, Address by Pope Pius XII to the 2nd World Congress of the Lay Apostolate, 1957 (C.T.S.) 4d.

- COURTSHIP by Hubert McEvoy, S.J. 4d. (both C.T.S.).
 OUR LADY OF LOURDES. Encyclical Letter of Pope Pius XII. 2nd July 1957. 4d.
 SAINT DOMINIC, PILGRIM OF LIGHT by Gerard K. Brady, preface by H. E. Cardinal Lercaro (Burns Oates) 18s.
 THE LITURGY OF THE MASS by Pius Parsch (Herder) 25s.
 THE BEDA BOOK. An Anthology (Sands) 16s.
 WISDOM SHALL ENTER by Leo Trese. 10s. 6d.
 THE INCARNATION IN THE UNIVERSITY, ed. by Vincent Buckley. 7s. 6d.
 FISHERS OF MEN by Maxence van der Meersch. 5s. 6d.
 (All Geoffrey Chapman.)
 THE HOLY BIBLE. Knox Version: School Edition (Burns Oates: Macmillan and Co.) 12s. 6d.
 MY LORD AND MY GOD by Archbishop Heenan (Burns Oates) 6s.
 THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. A new translation by C. H. Rieu (Penguin Classics) 3s. 6d.

THE EDITOR acknowledges receipt of the following publications:

- The Downside Review, The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, Pax, Les Cahiers de Saint André, The Venerable, The Wish Stream, The Douai Magazine, St Peter's Net, The Oscottian, The Ushaw Magazine.*
The Corbie, The Wykehamist, The Priorian, The Stonyhurst Magazine, St John's Gazette, The Worth Record, Novo, The Sedberghian, Prior Park Magazine, The Shirburnian, The Beaumont Review, Newbridge College Annual, The Barnardian, The Priory School (St Louis), The Ratcliffian, The Saint Augustine's Magazine, The Denstonian, The Mitre, The Raven, The Edmundian, The Cottonian, The Beaumont Review, The Coathamian, The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Riponian, Belmont Abbey School Magazine, The Cornelian.

OBITUARIES

FR TERENCE MELVILLE WRIGHT

FR TERENCE died at Ampleforth on 18th November in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

He came to Ampleforth as a small boy in 1912, the youngest of five brothers who all passed through the school, sons of Alfred and Sarah Wright of Butterley in Derbyshire.

Terence's interests were never academic and he did not shine at his studies. In those days the end of term order used to be read out by the Headmaster, Fr Edmund Matthews, from the Master's desk in the Study and not a little of the interest in this proceeding centered round the fate of Wright T. and Wright B. in their contest for the ultimate and penultimate place in their form. This was not due to a lack of brains in Terence; his interests lay elsewhere, in the field of sport. He was a good rugby player and an outstanding captain of the famous team of 1921 and to the end of his life retained his love of and interest in the game. In later years, when ill health prevented him from getting out to watch a school match, he would listen to a commentary broadcast by one of the brethren with a walkie-talkie set.

After leaving school he entered the world of business, but after three carefree and gay years he decided that this was not the life for him and that he would try to become a monk. In the spring of 1925 he went to Rome in a party, which included the present Abbot, Fr Ignatius, Fr Augustine and others, for the Holy Year and visited, among other places, Subiaco.

In the September of that year he returned to Ampleforth and was clothed in the habit of St Benedict by Prior Bede Turner who was also Procurator. Twenty-three years later Fr Terence was to take over the same position. He did not find it too difficult to adapt himself to the life of a monk under the guidance of his Novicemaster, Fr Bernard Hayes, though they were hard years because he had to apply himself to study in a way he had never done before. He followed the normal course of Philosophy and Theology and was ordained Priest in 1932.

In the school, he taught Geography and was an officer in the O.T.C., about this time, also, he became Gamesmaster. His strong manly character could not and did not fail to impress all who came in contact with him, and his outstanding powers of organizing had full scope. He was forthright and direct and full of energy and a firm believer in physical hardiness and toughness. Those who had a less robust outlook on life must have found him a little exacting. Perhaps his most lasting contribution to Ampleforth sport was his establishing of Athletics on a firm basis. He remodelled the old rather carefree 'Sports' and produced a system of training and of organization which has stood the test of time



with little alteration. He derived immense satisfaction from seeing an athletic meeting running smoothly and to time. His enthusiasm and commanding personality persuaded many of the brethren to appear as coaches on the track and thus began that unique system of training which is such a feature of Ampleforth athletics.

To these activities and the work of teaching was added the position of curate in the village under Fr Ignatius. This was work he enjoyed as it gave him scope for more directly priestly work. He was interested in people and their problems and he always looked back with pleasure to the years spent in this work.

The year 1938 brought greater responsibilities with his appointment as Housemaster of St Aidan's House in succession to Fr John Maddox. In many ways he was admirably suited to this position. He had a lot to learn in the early years, temperamentally he found it hard to understand and appreciate a boy whose interests inclined mainly to the intellectual or artistic side, yet provided they were genuine, they had his full support. He could not tolerate any pretentiousness or artificiality. His strong virile character, his firmness always tempered with fairness, his warm humanity, generosity and largemindedness were qualities all came to appreciate and they were qualities which he impressed on a generation of boys. From him they learnt hardiness, self-reliance and unselfishness. From him they also learnt a solid undemonstrative piety and a firm and simple Faith. It may be that the younger boys in the House found him a formidable figure at first, but all grew to appreciate the solid worth of the man for there was no mistaking his wholehearted interest in and devotion to his House and to every side of Ampleforth life. In the classroom, on the touch-line, sitting besides the sight screens, his favourite position at the far end of the cricket field, at Housemasters' meetings, everywhere he made his presence felt by his enthusiasm, his drive and his enormous interest in all that was going on. One might not always agree with Fr Terence, but one could never ignore him.

In 1948 Fr Abbot appointed him Procurator, an office which gave him charge of all the temporalities of the place. It was an exacting task yet one which gave scope to his powers of organizing and directing and to his natural shrewdness and business ability. His admirable gift for personal relations was a considerable asset.

During the last thirty years Ampleforth has about doubled in size. When Fr Terence took office the administrative side had not kept pace with this expansion. It fell to him to reorganize the whole of this department and to bring it into line with existing needs. This was a task he was well suited to do and one which he enjoyed doing. Like M. Poirot, he was all for order and method and he evolved an administrative system well suited to our needs and to the demands made on it. A new block of offices was built, accountants installed, a central store established and all manner of channels created for the transacting of the many and varied

affairs of the establishment. One was not looked upon with favour if one used the wrong channel or filled in the wrong form, but there is no doubt that it all helped in the smooth running of the place.

His was a position which made heavy demands upon him for not only was he concerned with the manifold demands and activities of a large establishment, he had also to take thought for the smallest needs of each of his brethren. In this he seldom failed. One did not always get what one wanted but one got a sympathetic hearing and a reason for a refusal.

In all his dealings he was straightforward and direct, at times blunt; one always knew where one was with him and though he might be exacting in his demands he was always just and considerate.

He succeeded Fr Ignatius on the Helmsley Rural District Council as representative for the village. This brought him into contact with the leading figures in the neighbourhood and they appreciated his sound common sense and wise counsel.

For the last five or six years of his life Fr Terence suffered a progressive deterioration in health. Outwardly he looked strong and robust, yet steadily his disability grew upon him. In 1953 he wintered in South Africa but in 1954 a severe attack of pneumonia took heavy toll of his strength and forced him to gear down his life to a slower tempo. It was not easy for him to accept the life of physical disability to which he had to submit. While intellectually as alert as ever he was confined for long periods to his room and, for a man who had been so active and so interested in all that went on around him, this was a heavy trial. He schooled himself to accept it and grew in spiritual stature during the years of his illness. Not many of us are improved by ill health, Fr Terence, in the closing years of his life, certainly was.

There remains the most important aspect of Fr Terence's life, his life as a monk. It is not easy to write of the inner life of another but I think that Fr Terence was sustained by a very simple and direct Faith. Monastic Rule and Observance had moulded him and he had little use for frills or exterior pious customs. For him the old ways were best. He was a good community man and a staunch upholder of our Ampleforth way of life. In 1954 the Community elected him their Delegate to General Chapter; this gave him great satisfaction as being an indication of the confidence his brethren had in him. Despite his many gifts he was a humble man. While he had a just appreciation of his powers and abilities as an organizer and administrator, as a monk among his brethren and as a priest before his God he thought little of Fr Terence.

When it became apparent that the end was near he addressed himself to the business of dying in his usual forthright way, without fear or anxiety. A little before the end he said, 'what I am doing now, is the best thing we do at Ampleforth'. And so he stepped out into the rising waters of death and he never looked back, but he set his face to the

farther shore and there we may confidently hope he saw his Saviour with Face gentle and gay and welcoming words: 'Well done thou good and faithful servant'. And so he passed to eternal life, a good monk, a faithful priest and the best of companions. May God grant him speedily what mercy he may need.

FATHER ROBERT WILFRID WILLSON

Fr Wilfrid Willson was born in Birmingham on the 4th May 1875, and belonged to a singularly devout family. All four sons became monks at Ampleforth, and of the daughters one became a Dominican nun, the two others were remarkable for their piety and good deeds throughout their long lives.

He was in the school here from 1886 to 1891, and three years after leaving he returned and received the Habit at Belmont in September 1895. His studies included three years at St Anselmo, and he was ordained on 19th March 1903. Until 1905 he taught Sacred Scripture and Dogma here and served the church and congregation at Kirbymoorside. He was sent to Brownedge in 1905 and to Fort Augustus in 1911. From 1913 to 1925 he was again at Ampleforth, teaching Theology and being a memorable Guestmaster. He was at Leyland for two years and at Workington until 1940. He was then recalled to Ampleforth where he made himself useful as Guestmaster and otherwise as long as he was able. In the last few years he became feeble and shaky on his legs. Last August he fell and broke his leg, and did not recover from the shock. He died in the Purey Cust Nursing Home on 19th November, having concealed all signs of the pain which his nurses were sure he suffered.

His was a lovely character, gay, ebullient, impulsive, incapable of unkindness, utterly unworldly and unselfish, completely humble and transparently honest, and unfalteringly faithful to the minutest of monastic and priestly duties. His secular interests were few: music, the Wordsworths and the Wordsworth country, and his fellowmen. The last should not, perhaps, be classed as secular, nor should his devotion to Cardinal Newman, on whose knee he boasted that he had sat when a small boy, and to whose life and writings, as to Bishop Hedley's, he had given enthusiastic study. He was at his best, perhaps, as Guestmaster. Not that he was efficient in the ordinary sense. His verbal confusions ('Oh! Major Tea, have you had your hay?' or 'It is half of one and six dozen of the other') were fully matched by frequent executive blunders; but these were turned into happy memories by his explosive contrition and infectious laughter. Over this blameless life a shadow lay: his nervous system was not strong enough to bear priestly responsibilities and, although he was soon relieved of most of them, the fear of past possible invalidities tortured him. He knows his scruples now for what they were, and in that knowledge and in the presence of God may he rest in peace.

NOTES

WE offer our respectful congratulations to Mgr Ansgar Nelson, O.S.B., who, on the retirement of his predecessor, became the second Bishop of Stockholm last autumn. Mgr Nelson was born in Denmark and went to the United States as a young man and was there received into the Church. Soon afterwards he entered Portsmouth Priory, Rhode Island, and there made his profession as a monk of Fort Augustus Abbey of which it was then a dependent house. In 1947 he was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of Stockholm with right of succession.

In medieval times the Scandinavian lands were a mission field for monks, some of them Benedictines from England, and to-day they remain a field for which one can say that similar missionaries would find themselves much needed.

Two postulants were clothed for the novitiate in January.

ON Sunday, 27th October, His Grace the Archbishop of Cardiff sang Pontifical Mass in the Church of St Mary, Cardiff, to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the inauguration of the parish.

AT Ampleforth the sea of mud that for some time flowed over the top walk has now somewhat receded and the foundations of the new church have emerged. Stone is now being set on stone, but this does not mean that all will be complete soon. Many months of building have yet to be accomplished. Nevertheless it is encouraging to see foundations and something growing up from them.

ST LOUIS PRIORY

ON 12th December 1957 the Priory of St Mary and St Louis was constituted by Fr Abbot a *domus formata* or canonically established dependent priory. The Priory now has a resident community of six and the divine office is recited regularly. Meanwhile the building of the first monastic and school buildings is progressing well and plans are being made for a science building, an administration building and a school library. The overall plans for the Priory have been widely acclaimed, especially those for the church which have won a prize for the finest ecclesiastical building designed in 1957. All the community in St Louis have had to work very hard with these projects as well as maintaining the school, which now numbers sixty boys. Not least should be mentioned Fr Luke Rigby, the Procurator, on whose shoulders falls so much of the work involved in building and expansion.

We should like to acknowledge gratefully the recent benefaction of a property of twenty-seven acres, adjacent to the priory and providing some very useful land.



Photo: Oddie



Photo: Oddie

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for John Francis Punch (1900) who died on 29th October; Fr Terence Wright on 18th November; Fr Wilfrid Willson (1891) on 19th November; Harry George (1922) on 30th November; and James Peart (1951), killed in a car accident on 6th December.



WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:

James McEvoy to Marie Angela Doyle at St Bede's, Appleton, Widnes, on 25th July.

Martin Morton to Joyce Waley at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer and St Thomas More, Cheyne Row, on 26th July.

Zbigniew Tomasz Dudzinski to Barbara Berdowska at Nottingham Cathedral, on 10th August.

John Stanley Hubert Hattrell to Julia Ruth Carpenter at the Church of St Mary Immaculate, Warwick, on 21st September.

John Finn to Erica Weisters at St Joseph's Catholic Church, New Malden, on 12th October.

David Harrison to Christine Kennedy at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Ilkley, on 30th December.

John Edward Havard to Anne Helena Curran at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick Street, on 4th January 1958.



AND to the following on their engagement:

Michael Henry Desmond Collins to Gea de Rook.

Nicholas Martin to Pamela Simpson.

James Daly to Ann O'Donnell.

John Dick to Judith Le Quesne Herbert.

Ian Alexander Petrie to Margaret Jane Wade.

Tony Brennan to Mary Hendrickx.

Richard Hugh Dunn to Caroline Lois Stammers.

Peter Watson to Stella Avis Karling.

Roderick Andrew Fraser to Ethel Mary Drage.

John Gaynor to Jane Martin.



BRIGADIER J. W. TWEEDIE, D.S.O. (1924), is Head of the Commonwealth Liaison Mission in Korea. In the New Year Honours he was appointed C.B.E.



SQ.-LDR J. M. B. EDWARDS, R.A.F. (1945), returned last May at the end of his two year tour with the R.C.A.F. Since then he has taken the course at the Officers Advanced Training School, and is at present on a Signals course at the Debden Division of the R.A.F. Technical College.

D. J. C. WISEMAN (1948) has gone to Hong Kong, with the 3rd Independent Amphibious Observation Troop, R.A. On the troopship with him was Lieut. W. D. Gladstone, R.N. (1949).

LIEUT. D. C. FRANKLIN, R.N. (1945), Flying Officer B. Moore-Smith (1949) acting as assistant M.O., and J. M. Leonard (1950), who is doing his National Service in the R.E., were on Christmas Island for the H-Bomb Test.

A. R. FITZHERBERT (1957) is Senior Under-Officer at Eaton Hall.

DR J. A. SCULLY (1941), who qualified at Trinity College, Dublin, is now working at the Regional Radium Institute at Bradford.

W. J. WARD (1951), who was Captain of the O.U. Revolver Association, is Secretary of the recently formed British Pistol Club. He was 2nd in the Open Championship of the National Small Bore Rifle Association at Bisley last July, and 2nd in the Silhouette Championship.

N. J. STOURTON (1947) has been appointed Sales Manager for the Nigerian Tobacco Company. J. M. Bright (1947) is Manager for North Malaya for the Malayan Tobacco Company. P. Sheehy (1948), after some years in Nigeria, is now with B.A.T. in Jamaica.

E. A. DONOVAN (1936) has been sent by his Company in America to work in Rotterdam as a project engineer on the new Esso refinery that is to be constructed in Rotterdam.

D. A. YOUNGHUSBAND (1943) has been appointed Western Regional Manager for Rank Screen Services, and is now living in Bristol. C. Watkins (1946) has taken up an appointment on television production with G. S. Royd's Ltd. R. M. Herley (1941), who is an announcer on the B.B.C. North Regional service, is now appearing on the T.V. News Service.

J. F. FENNELL (1948) has returned to London as Export Manager for Sunbeam-Wolsey Textiles.

J. CLANCHY (1951), M. Fudakowski (1953) and J. C. R. Bailey (1955) have joined the Shell Petroleum Company in recent months. J. L. Skene (1957) was accepted for the new Shell Student Apprenticeship Scheme, and is at present working at Shellhaven.

QUENTIN STEVENSON'S (1953) book of poems *The Succession* has been published by the Oxford University Press. H. A. V. Bulleid's (1930) *G. B.-Bell and Howell Ciné Manual* was published last August.

PATRICK REYNTIENS (1943) has made a stained glass window, from John Piper's designs, for the restored Church of St Andrew in Plymouth. This window, and another that he did recently for Oundle School, have received much praise from the critics.

J. S. H. HATTRELL (1950) has passed his Law Finals.

M. L. MORTON (1950) is Personnel Manager of the Petro-Flex Tubing Company.

J. P. S. MARTIN (1952) has recently joined the Sales organization of I.C.I.

WE have heard of a number of Old Boys who have gone abroad recently: V. L. Comyn (1937), N. M. David (1952), J. C. E. Young (1952), D. P. A. D'Arcy (1953) and G. W. D'Arcy (1955) are now in Canada; T. F. de Wolff (1947), after ten years in Switzerland where he studied engineering, is in America working on the St Lawrence scheme; R. A. Franklin (1951) is in Singapore, with British Ropes Ltd and so is F. D. Bingham (1950), with Mansfield and Co.

LISTS of Old Boys in Canada, U.S.A., and East Africa may be obtained from Fr Oswald Vanheems.

OXFORD. Among the Freshmen were: A. J. A. Green, *University*; T. J. Cullen, *Balliol*; E. P. Arning, *Merton*; J. M. Kenworthy-Browne, *Oriel*; H. J. Arbuthnott, T. C. Morris, P. M. Vincent, *New College*; T. J. Firth, *Lincoln*; C. D. P. Cochrane, *Magdalen*; J. D. Rothwell, *Brasenose*; J. H. R. Prioleau, C. Bereng, *Corpus*; L. J. FitzHerbert, R. Grey, B. C. Sweeny, *Christ Church*; Viscount Encombe, J. Morton, A. M. T. Simpson, J. F. A. Young, *Trinity*; D. A. Poole, *Jesus*; M. C. P. Dunworth, *Wadham*; N. Whiting, *Worcester*; P. F. V. Howard, *St Edmund Hall*; D. D. Miles Bellasis, Anselm Cramer, Vincent Marron, *St Benet's Hall*. The number of Freshmen has not been exceeded before. Including seven Senior Members, there were seventy-seven Amplefordians in residence. R. O. Miles has been elected to the second Craven Scholarship. R. M. Purcell (1941) is attending the Colonial Office course this year and is in Keble.

CAMBRIDGE. Among the Freshmen were: G. C. Hartigan, T. J. Perry, *Clare*; C. S. Tugendhat, *Caius*; M. W. Cuddigan, F. C. Delouche, T. R. Harman, *Pembroke*; D. H. Noton, *King's*; A. H. Edye, *St Catharine's*; C. A. Clennell, *St John's*; P. R. del Tufo, N. J. Messervy, T. K. Tyrrell, *Trinity*. Including four Senior Members there were thirty-nine Amplefordians in residence. S. L. Sellars has been boxing for the University, and is Treasurer of the C.U. Boxing Club and of the C.U. Medical Society. G. S. Abbott was President and P. R. Evans Vice-President of the Fisher Society.

LONDON. N. J. Carr-Saunders, *Imperial College*; A. Murphy, A. E. Stevenson, M. J. Wright, M. O'Brien, *Guys*; R. B. Blake-James, *Barts*; W. C. Smith, *Charing Cross*; V. O'Sullivan, *London Hospital*; J. J. M. Komarnicki.

E. Byrne-Quinn has come down from Cambridge and has started his clinical work at *St Thomas's*.

LIVERPOOL. J. T. R. Rogerson.

DURHAM. C. R. Holmes, *King's College*.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. T. D. Molony, T. N. Leonard.

UNIVERSITY OF ST LOUIS. S. Sarmiento.

OLD AMPLEFORDIAN GOLFING SOCIETY

At the A.G.M. of the Society, held in the Clubhouse of the Royal Ashdown Forest Golf Club on 7th September 1957, the following elections were made:

C. J. Flood to be Captain of the Society for a further year.

E. W. Fattorini to be a permanent Vice-Captain.

H. F. Strode to be Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The Spring Meeting of the Society will be played at Ganton on Sunday 23rd March 1958. There will be a match against the School on 22nd March at Ganton. The Annual Meeting of the Public Schools Golfing Societies for the Halford Hewitt Cup will be played at the Royal Cinque Ports and Royal St George's Golf Clubs from 17th to 20th April.

The Yorkshire and North Eastern Area Dinner was held at the Station Hotel, York, on the evening of the Stonyhurst match, 9th November, and was attended by about sixty members and guests. D. F. Cunningham, 13 Park Parade, Harrogate, has taken over the position of Secretary from Sq.-Ldr H. St J. Coghlan, who has been responsible for the success of the last two annual dinners. The Liverpool and North Western Area Dinner was held at the Racquets Club, Liverpool, on 7th January 1958. The Annual Dinner of the Society took place at the Naval and Military Club on 11th January.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:

Head Monitor	...	...	...	...	R. G. Vincent
School Monitors	A. R. Thomas, H. C. S. Northcote, F. C. J. Radcliffe, S. F. L. Reynolds, A. M. H. Villiers, A. S. B. Knight, J. A. G. Halliday, B. J. Morris, Sir J. Backhouse, A. P. J. Brennan, S. Dyer, I. P. A. Stitt, D. H. Glynn, J. J. Burlison, P. J. Wilson, M. C. Wilson, A. M. Lawson, A. H. Parker-Bowles				
Captain of Rugby	...	...	...	...	B. J. Morris
Captain of Boxing	...	...	...	...	B. W. Abbott
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	...	S. Dyer
Master of Hounds	...	...	...	...	C. F. H. Morland
Librarians	M. F. G. Rinvolutri, P. M. Kershaw, J. A. Craven, N. S. Tyson, M. G. P. Montgomery, B. A. J. Radcliffe, B. L. R. Jones, A. J. Cornford, G. W. Stitt				

The following left the School in December 1957:

R. D. Ambrose, P. R. M. Balme, C. G. R. Cary-Elwes, E. J. D. Curran, A. G. A. Franchetti, P. L. Havard, A. M. Lawson, N. J. Leonard, S. T. Leonard, P. B. Lucas, T. S. McCann, C. A. Marshall, C. F. H. Morland, P. Phelan, F. C. J. Radcliffe, C. P. Rushforth, P. C. Ryan, Hon. S. P. Scott, I. P. A. Stitt, H. A. Stobart, A. R. Thomas, A. M. H. Villiers, N. C. A. Villiers, R. G. Vincent, J. M. G. Walker, M. C. Wilson, P. J. Wilson, P. L. Wood, J. E. Collins, D. R. Hodgson.

The following boys entered the School in January 1958:

D. F. Andrewes, S. M. Copeman, D. C. Dempsey, C. E. Freeman, J. A. FitzGerald, E. J. G. Hamilton, P. J. Moroney, N. O. P. North, P. M. H. Ryan, P. E. Tyler.

The following Scholarships and Exhibitions were gained in the December Scholarship Examinations at Oxford and Cambridge:

Mathematics. P. L. Havard, Major Scholarship, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

History. A. R. Thomas, Minor Scholarship, Peterhouse, Cambridge.

- A. S. B. Knight, Exhibition, Balliol College, Oxford.
 F. C. J. Radcliffe, Exhibition, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.
 P. J. J. V. Smyth, Exhibition, Clare College, Cambridge.
Modern Languages. M. F. G. Rinvoluceri, Scholarship, Queen's College, Oxford.
 N. J. Leonard, Scholarship, St John's College, Oxford.
 C. G. R. Cary-Elwes, Minor Scholarship, Trinity College, Oxford.

In January :

- Classics.* M. B. Blakstad, Open Scholarship, Oriel College, Oxford.
 Sir J. Backhouse, Exhibition, Brasenose College, Oxford.

THE AUMIT HOUSE was occupied for the first time last term, by St Hugh's House. This term it is joined by St Bede's, whose quarters in the main buildings are now in part occupied by St John's. We offer whatever sympathy or congratulation may be appropriate for St Bede's on its becoming an Outer House.

THE AMPLEFORTH NEWS

THIS appeared twice last term in splendid new dress and evidently intends also to have a new lease of life. Survival will continue to depend on the maintenance of the quantity and quality of the letterpress, which was distinctly improved in the second number of the term ; also, perhaps, on the capacity of editors to discern the difference between style and mannerism. There was to be found, nevertheless, both writing and drawing to give delight and a pleasing stand in one place against initial capitals. We commend those responsible for their prudence in not forcing too quickly on their less perceptive public this reformation of taste, however intrinsically desirable it may be.

THE AMPLEFORTH COUNTRY

THE Editor and others concerned with the above publication apologise to the many readers who will have been disappointed by the non-appearance of the revised edition in October, contrary to the promise in the last edition of the JOURNAL. There is, however, good reason for the delay. The publisher has deemed it to be commercially more prudent to withhold publication until the opening of the new season of 'tourism' in early spring. The revised edition of the Ampleforth Country can therefore be expected to appear about April.

A VERY enjoyable informal concert took place in the theatre on 5th December. Apart, however, from two songs arranged for the tenors and basses of the Choral Society, the entire programme was devoted either to the piano or to wind instruments. One hopes, therefore, to see violin solos in future concerts of this kind, and perhaps also a string trio or quartet.

There were some newcomers amongst the performers ; notably P. L. Havard who played the Brahms Rhapsody in G minor with vigorous originality, and S. E. Tyrell who it is hoped is going to be a very good clarinetist indeed. He played a concertino for clarinet and strings by Tartini. F. H. Quinlan, another newcomer and a trumpeter, also impressed when he played the slow movement of Haydn's concerto. It was good to hear the tenors and basses enjoy themselves with 'The Mighty Bowl' by Dr Hayes and 'The Old Superb' by Stanford. The tenors were weak and entries were ragged, but one tasted the promise of good things to come.

COPÉRTO.

THE CHRISTMAS CONCERT

16TH DECEMBER 1957

Prelude	L'Arlesienne	<i>Bizet</i>
	ORCHESTRA	
Wind Quintet	Minuet and Trio	<i>J. C. Bach</i>
	WIND ENSEMBLE	
Trio	Flute, 'Cello, Piano	<i>Haydn</i>
	Andante—Minuet	
	C. F. MORLAND, MISS LOVELL, MR DOWLING	
Concerto	Brandenburg No. 1	<i>J. S. Bach</i>
	Minuet, Trio I : Polacca, Trio II	
	ORCHESTRA	
Wind Octet	K 375, Minuet and Trio	<i>Mozart</i>
	WIND ENSEMBLE	
Piano Concerto	Emperor—1st Movement	<i>Beethoven</i>
	C. N. BALME AND ORCHESTRA	
Choral Music	Recitative and Chorus	<i>Haydn</i>
	'The Heavens are Telling'	The Creation

Soloists : MRS SCARTH, REV. D. WADDILOVE, MR HALLSWORTH,
 AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE CHORAL SOCIETY AND
 GILLING CASTLE CHOIR (Chorus Master, Mr Lorigan)
 GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

This year's concert was mainly devoted to works played by the re-formed orchestra, which has obviously put in much hard work during the term. Their success in tackling the difficult passages which were inevitably encountered is a tribute to their efforts. Their peak was undoubtedly reached in the Piano Concerto when everyone gave of his best. Especial praise must be given to the soloist who, although slightly shy of letting himself go and rising above the roar of the orchestra, nevertheless gave an excellent rendering of the work. The Wind Ensemble continues to increase its reputation under the guidance of Mr Martin, and even if nine people took the bow for the Octet the applause was no whit the less! The Choral Society had another very successful and confident performance which contrasted strongly with the beautifully sung solo sections of the piece.

MELPOMENE.

WINTER SPORTS PARTY, 1958

THE annual Ampleforth Ski-ing Party went to Engelberg from the 4th to 16th January. Except for one day there were excellent powder-snow conditions. We were again very comfortable in the Banklialp Hotel.

P. J. Chambers won both the Impey and the Smith-Clough Cups. The latter is a challenge cup open to all visitors to Engelberg. A. Chambers came third and fourth in these races respectively. Both boys have been recommended for training for the next Junior Olympics.

GOLF

THE House Competition held on two afternoons, produced a far closer result than of late. St Edwards narrowly winning the Cup by half a point from St Thomas.

There is to be a match against the Old Boys next term.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

At the beginning of the term A. S. B. Knight was elected Leader of the Government and P. W. T. Masters Leader of the Opposition. Masters later led the Government; A. R. Thomas, a maiden speaker at the beginning of the term, led both the Opposition and the Government, and T. C. G. Glover and S. Dyer each led the Opposition at one debate. P. M. Kershaw remained Secretary throughout the term.

Many of the speeches this term were of a high standard. Knight always found any original aspect to the motions, and the speeches of Masters, Thomas and Glover usually carried conviction. From the floor of the House N. J. Leonard and G. F. Chamberlain could be relied on for a sensible speech; J. J. Ginone spoke very frequently, and often amused the House. H. C. S. Northcote was much less ebullient than he has been in the past. Attendance was good after the first two debates, but except for the last debate little spirit was displayed, and the meetings tended to become a series of public lectures. Throughout the term there was an encouraging number of maiden speakers and speakers from the lower part of the school.

The Society was honoured by visits from a number of guests during the term. The Hon. Patrick Maitland, M.P., spoke at the debate on Democracy, and he was opposed by Mr McDonnell. Fr James, Mr Firth, Mr Conroy and Mr Davidson also addressed the Society.

The following motions were debated:

'This House believes that the action of Governor Faubus of Arkansas, if not ethically justifiable, was at least politically sound.' Ayes 9, Noes 18, Abstentions 15.

'This House considers that H.M. the Queen is well worth her salary.' Ayes 27, Noes 6.

'In the modern world the importance of the individual is grossly exaggerated.' Ayes 19, Noes 38, Abstentions 1.

'This House maintains that the insular attitude of the Englishman cannot, at present, be justified.' Ayes 22, Noes 35, Abstentions 1.

'That this House considers that the present conduct of the Political Parties in this country demonstrates the futility of Democracy.' Ayes 22, Noes 46, Abstentions 7.

'That this House applauds the emphasis on team spirit in the Public Schools.' Ayes 17, Noes 39, Abstentions 3.

'This House maintains that the discovery of America was a disaster for music.' Ayes 9, Noes 62, Abstentions 6.

'This House considers that it is privileged to live in the present, rather than in the Victorian Age.' Ayes 26, Noes 28, Abstentions 9.

'This House believes that Great Britain offers superlative attractions to the foreign tourist.' Ayes 32, Noes 19, Abstentions 7. P.M.K.

The House again enjoyed the advantages of good example from its leaders and of entertaining minutes from a secretary diligent in all things, except speaking. But it was a House that was slow to apply criticism to speeches that could have been bettered. On the last night, however, it became savage and to those who were speaking from benches for the first time it gave a real baptism of fire. P.D.H.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The Society started the term without its old President, Fr Gregory—our loss has been Gilling's gain. His place was taken by Brother Dominic. The term's officials were J. J. Jephcott (secretary), and J. J. Phipps, P. de V. Dewar, J. A. Fairbank, and A. W. Lesniowski (committee).

The session was on the whole a very successful one. The main criticisms that could be levelled at the debating are that most of the motions chosen were too one-sided and that too many members were unwilling to speak. However, the fact remains that the one-sided motions provided some of the best debates, whilst the silence of some members is largely accounted for by the loyalty of a large body of regular speakers, some of whom were reluctant to confine themselves to the allotted three minutes. The most popular debates, and those which provided the best speeches, were those on boxing, the monarchy, music and ghosts. The last was enlivened by excellent contributions from the two guests, Mr Davidson and Fr Sebastian; Fr Sebastian's personal reminiscences had a decisive effect on the vote. Other guest speakers, each of whom did much to help the term's debating, were H. C. S. Northcote, J. A. Halliday C. P. Rushforth; and the Society was very glad to welcome the Head Master of Downside to one of its meetings for the first—and, we hope, not the last time.

Membership was high, and the attendances were consistently good: only at the height of the 'flu epidemic did the number fall below fifty. The best speakers were T. G. Berry, whose fluent championship of the working man was often extremely witty, and J. F. O'Brien, who could always be relied upon for a well-constructed and well-delivered speech. Other second year members who spoke regularly and persuasively were Messrs Wetherell, Dempsey and Knowles.

Speeches from first year members were numerous and of an encouragingly high standard. C. D. Coghlan, when in form, spoke effectively and humorously, whilst Messrs Bartlett, Davenport, van Cutsem and Maxwell showed themselves capable of presenting an argument seriously and convincingly. This also goes for a number of

others, amongst whom Messrs Dempster, Bean, Martin-Murphy, Ramshaw, Price and Blackiston are particularly worthy of mention.

The motions debated were:

'The country has benefited more from scientists than from politicians.' (Won 29—14. 9 abstentions.)

'The importance of earth-satellites has been overestimated.' (Lost 6—18. 1 abstention.)

'Englishmen should be encouraged to emigrate to the Dominions.' (Won 14—11. 34 abstentions.)

'This House disapproves of professional boxing and wrestling.' (Lost 33—34.)

'The monarchy should be above criticism.' (Won 60—15. 4 abstentions.)

'The influence of the United States of America has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished.' (Lost 18—30. 11 abstentions.)

'The attempts of the R.S.P.C.A. and similar bodies to abolish Blood Sports are the result of ignorant and sentimental prejudice.' (Won 47—16. 5 abstentions.)

'This House does not accept the view that jazz is fit to rank with classical music as genuine art.' (Lost 26—37. 7 abstentions.)

'This House does not doubt the existence of ghosts.' (Won 64—8. 3 abstentions.)

J.J.J.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The President started off the term with a lecture on 'Birds of Prey', showing us how carefully nature has designed each bird for its own individual requirements. A record attendance for the past few years was gained by Mr Donald Sinclair, M.R.C.V.S., who gave a very interesting and well illustrated talk on 'Cocking', or 'Cock-fighting' as the uninformed call it. M. Petre vividly revealed to an illusioned society the truths about fungi. If we meticulously apply the entirely false and dangerously misleading rules for distinguishing the poisonous from the edible fungi, we will be as likely to eat the 'Death Cap', the most deadly of all fungi, as the ordinary mushroom. J. Wayman gave the Society the details about the reasons and remedies for the rarity of five British birds.

For the outing this term the Society was able on All Monks to reach Saltwick Bay near Whitby, where many species of fish and sea slugs were captured for the marine aquaria tanks. The highlight of this most successful day was the safe bringing to Ampleforth of a large octopus.

The thanks of the Society are due to the Young Farmers' Club which kindly invited the Society to attend its film meeting.

M.G.P.M.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

At the first meeting of the term I. P. Stitt was elected Secretary. In a short but excellent lecture programme the Society has had a successful term. Fr Brendan opened the term's lectures with a very well-informed and well-illustrated 'First-hand report on Ghana'. At the next meeting Mr G. Chamberlain took us behind the scenes and gave us a very full picture of the 'Military Background to the 1956 Suez Crisis'. On the night of the 8th November, the two hundredth meeting and the fifteenth anniversary of the refounding of the Society was held. Mr A. Cave, a past Secretary, gave an excellent talk, illustrated by his own superb photographs, of his trek 'Through North Borneo'. The evening ended with light refreshments. At the end of this meeting Fr Leonard Jackson, O.S.B., announced that he was retiring as President of the Society. To him we offer our most sincere thanks and to our new President we offer our congratulations and best wishes. Br. Rupert, the new President gave the next lecture, 'Dr Livingstone, I Presume'; a very detailed account of the explorations of Dr Livingstone and Mr Stanley. This was followed by Mr E. Wright on 'Caribbean Contents and Discontents' in which he dealt very admirably with the many varied and complex West Indian problems. The last meeting of the term was the film meeting. Two films were shown, *Focus on Oil*, which dealt briefly with all the topics concerning oil, from surveying to refining; and *Oil in Pakistan*, which told the story of the search for oil there.

I.P.A.S.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

The lectures, which covered a wide variety of subjects, were well attended throughout the term. The Secretary, Mr I. Stitt, opened the term's lecture programme with an illustrated talk on 'Science and Crime'; in which he dealt with some of the branches connected with scientific criminology. Then followed the Vice-President, Fr Oswald, with his lecture and demonstrations on 'Drops and Jets'; in which the formation of drops and jets was well explained and brilliantly demonstrated. Mr N. Carver gave the next lecture, 'Sources of Power'. He talked on almost every source of power from the sun's energy to Atomic power. His lecture was well illustrated. At the next meeting Mr A. Weaver spoke to the Club about the 'Theory of Flight'. The lecturer carefully explained and demonstrated each of the elementary principles of flight. The last meeting of the term was the film meeting. Three films were shown. The first, *Jet Lift*, told the story of the *Flying Bedstead*. This was followed by *The Seasons*, a magnificent colour film with many wonderful shots depicting the seasons of the year. The last film was *Ultrasonics* which described the uses of ultrasonics in medicine and industry. On

the 13th November there was a very enjoyable outing to the Crompton Parkinson Lamp Factory near Otley. After a visit to the labs members were able to see the complete manufacture of a number of different types of lamp.

I.P.A.S.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

Despite illness not only in the school but also among potential lecturers, the Bench had a successful term. Those who addressed the Bench were the President, Mr Davidson, on the subject 'Guilty or not Guilty?'—a history of criminal procedure; Brother Cyril on 'St Cuthbert's Bones'; Fr Sebastian on 'The Highlands of Scotland'; and two members of the Bench, A. Franchetti on 'Florence' and G. K. Armstrong on 'Richard III'. During the term a Twenty Questions was held in conjunction with the Lingua Franca Society. A film, a series of Edwardian News Reels, was shown. Our thanks are due to all the lecturers, to whose kindness the success of the past term must largely be attributed.

On Wednesday, 13th November, a packed coach visited Beverley and Burton Constable, a private house not normally open to the public, but which we were able to visit by kind permission of its owner, Brigadier Chichester-Constable.

T.J.C.

LEONARDO SOCIETY

This term was, for the Society, outstandingly successful. Out of six meetings, three were addressed by visitors, one by the President, and two by members of the Society.

Mr Leon Underwood opened the term with his lecture on 'The Mass Production of Armaments in the Bronze Age'. The large audience, which attended learnt not only about the fascinating technique of archaeological investigation, but also of Mr Underwood's discovery of how a man of the Bronze Age was able to make 1,500 bronze arrowheads within a week. The President carried on the high standard set by Mr Underwood with his lecture on 'Constable'. Originally intended for the Scholarship art class, it surpassed—according to several members of the Scholarship Sixth—the remainder of the series, both in human and in artistic interest. The third talk was given by the Secretary, who gave a summary of the achievement of the 'English Water-Colour Painters'. The next meeting was honoured by yet another distinguished visitor, Mr C. A. Burland of the British Museum. His illustrated lecture revealed a mine of knowledge about the 'Aztecs of Mexico', the religious significance of whose life he especially emphasized. This was followed by

Mr E. H. Cullinan's 'Architecture and Space'. It was with regret that the President brought this exciting meeting—for exciting is the only word for it—to a close after nearly an hour and threequarters of provoking ideas and fierce argument. C. B. Cooke, a member of the Society, rounded off the term with a very competent analysis of the life and work of 'William Blake'.

P.J.J.V.S.

LINGUA FRANCA

Although the membership list remained full and, *mirabile dictu*, almost all those on it paid their subscriptions, the Society did not flourish so much as could have been desired this term. The meetings, we regret to say, were somewhat sparsely attended.

Perhaps the Committee would accept a few words of advice from departing a member. Firstly, it is a pity that the Lingua Franca has virtually degenerated into an inferior Geographical Society, with a few, very few, lectures or meetings that are of more interest to those interested in Modern Languages. Clearly, it is difficult to strike a balance, for often the work of the two Societies must, of their very natures, overlap, but nevertheless far too little attention is paid to the literature and thought of other countries, far too little business is conducted in French, Spanish or German. Even though this concentration on more purely literary and linguistic matters would probably mean a drop in our present membership of about seventy, this would not invalidate its value, for it is a pity to sacrifice all to the majority, particularly when, as now, the majority is so clearly unconcerned with the real objects of the Lingua Franca. There should be intelligent discussion of and lectures on foreign authors, artists, poets, architects, playwrights, etc., preferably, where possible, in the language of the country concerned. Quality not quantity *must* be the Society's aim, in the matter of attendance.

We should like to thank those who gave of their time to come and entertain and instruct us this term, for it was always a case of *enseñar deleitando*: Fr Louis on Holy Week in Seville; Mr Nares on La Camargue; Commander Wright who showed How Columbus Got There; Mr Halliday on Sicily; also the Historical Bench for accepting our challenge to a Twenty Questions game, which was drawn, and Fr Austin for his original and spooky record recital at the end of term, and the Vice-Presidents, in particular Mr McDonnell, who, as always, has shown himself enthusiastic on the Society's behalf, and Mr Criddle, who arranged the French film programme: *Le Bateau Ivre* and *French Illuminated Manuscripts*.

N.J.L.

THE FORUM

Despite the ravages of Asian 'flu in the early part of this term, the Society has prospered, the meetings being both entertaining and well attended.

The Secretary lectured on the French child prodigy, Minou Drouet; Mr Halliday gave a brief but comprehensive account of the development of Russian Art; Mr Dyer, aided by many well-chosen illustrations, described the change in technique in the cinema after the introduction of sound; Mr Rinvoluturi introduced us to the poetry of Lorca, the Spanish poet who was shot at the start of the Civil War in 1936; Brother Dominic traced in the outlook of the Age of Chivalry, a more courteous and secure age than our own; Mr Sheahan and his tape-recorder provided the Background to Beowulf, a lecture which included some fascinatingly esoteric sounds at the beginning, which turned out to be eighth century Anglo-Saxon. At the last meeting, instead of the usual artistic or general discussion, an innovation was tried which proved most successful: Fr Philip, Brother Boniface, Mr Macmillan and Mr Smiley kindly consented to come and talk on a Philosophical Brains Trust which was opened to the whole school. The audience displayed a lively interest in the various questions raised. On behalf of the Society, the Secretary would like to thank all these speakers.

N.J.L.

AERO MODELLING CLUB

It is with deep regret that members of the Aero Club see the passing of Fr Benet as President. The founder of the Club, and President for ten years, Fr Benet has now become Housemaster of St John's, and we wish him every success in his new job. Fr Leander has taken over the Presidency, and long may the Aero Club flourish under him.

The flying and building of models has been outstanding this term. Three Rumpier Taube's, first world war veterans, were built and flown with varying success: P. Batten's flew unstably but well, as did the Secretary's, the latter having considered it wise to put it into retirement soon after its maiden flight: D. Bailward's machine 'flew'.

P. Batten's powered *Dream Bogy* was a success, and gave the owner many hours of flying. A. Gilbey set up a record for A.I. gliders with an 85 second hand launch from Bathing Wood Hill.

Perhaps the most spectacular flight of the term was made by D. Bailward's home made model which had many high flights and was lost eventually after a most incredible flight in the impenetrable depths of the Monks' Woods. We sympathize with the owner. An Avro 504F is under construction by M. Smith, and we expect it will be a great success.

If next term is as prosperous as has been this one, we shall be very lucky.

J.R.G.

A.C.Y.F.C.

During the summer when Mr Farndale left the College Farms, a small gift was presented to him in appreciation of all the work he has done for the Club. Mr Gray, his successor, has kindly agreed to become our Club Leader.

During the term several speakers came and gave lectures to the Club. Most of them were on the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and we should like to thank all of them.

Three films were shown during the term, the most popular being *Game Harvest*, this meeting was held in conjunction with the Natural History Society. There was also an outing on All Monks, which was a great success. During the term the Club kept two sheep behind St Cuthbert's. This was a most enjoyable term's entertainment, although the attendance was not always what it might have been.

G.J.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

After an interval of many years, the Ampleforth College Archaeological Society was revived at the beginning of the Autumn Term, 1957. It is both regrettable and surprising that the Society has not met for so long, for the countryside around the college is rich in archaeological material which indeed justifies a flourishing society. This term, the Society has begun to prosper under a very energetic Secretary C. Crabbe, and we trust that our initial membership of over fifty will continue to increase. The inaugural lecture was delivered by the Secretary, C. Crabbe, on the subject of 'Ampleforth and the Pre-historic Barbarians'. We were then deeply indebted to Mr Vasquez for an excellent address upon the discovery and significance of the Dead Sea Scrolls. For the third meeting of the term Fr James kindly agreed to lecture on the archaeological significance of the Cistercian Monastery and all members were especially interested in his references to the great Medieval abbeys of Byland, Rievaulx and Fountains. The term concluded with a splendid poster announcing that Fr Bruno would lecture on Peaks of the Past. Fr Bruno ranged widely over the civilisations of Egypt, Crete, India, China, Greece and Rome, endeavouring to suggest by anecdotal reference that ancient civilizations were in many respects superior to the modern world. The Society is sincerely grateful to Fr Bruno for a fascinating evening. Members also enjoyed a very successful outing this term to the Roman camps at Cawthorn and the pleasure derived from flints discovered was rivalled only by the vast and excellent tea in Helmsley which concluded the day. We express our thanks to Fr Geoffrey who accompanied the outing.

In conclusion, the Society gratefully thanks the Headmaster, Fr William for his generous encouragement and all those who have contributed to society funds, thus making possible our embryonic collection of specimens and books.

C.B.C.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE FIRST FIFTEEN

THIS might have been a vintage year. But for that everything must go right all the time and how often can a school rugby XV maintain such a standard that not only are the matches won, but the winning of them is done in handsome and attractive fashion? This Ampleforth XV could play well and lose, look second-rate and win, but on an occasion could produce fine football and return with the success that was its due. 'Return' is the right word, for unfortunately the School never saw this team playing at its best. It did not see the Sedbergh match, nor the two games played in the South. On these occasions this was a very good side and those who saw these matches, and indeed the players themselves, were conscious that much had been achieved.

The Giggleswick game was the 'curtain raiser' this season. The inevitable Asian 'flu had interfered with the early training, the matches against Headingly and Mount St Mary's were cancelled, and so the match against Giggleswick saw two untrained sides trying to overcome their lack of fitness and inexperience. It was a match to whet the appetite—some fine running by N. C. Villiers and G. R. Habbershaw suggested that these two might provide much good entertainment, quite apart from tries, and Morris already looked in a class of his own. Denstone three days after had a sobering effect, as indeed so often happens. There was a great deal to be put right: the scrum was inadequate against what was to be the best pack of forwards that the XV were to meet and it was clear that the inside trio were all players of ability, but still, alas, three independent players. If this line could blend then it might well prove too strong for most opponents. That was the big problem and in some respects it was never really solved, but of that more later on. There were ten days to the Stonyhurst match and much valuable training and practice was done; on the day the forwards looked more lively and the three-quarters, supplied with the ball, were given more scope. It still did not seem that this XV would manage to hold Sedbergh, who had been narrowly defeated by a good Rossall side. The prophets were wrong. The match was a good one and on this day Ampleforth were the better side. Sedbergh were rushed into mistakes by forwards who were very quick and who obtained more than their fair share of the ball throughout the match. Morris' shrewd kicking seemed to upset the Sedbergh defence and to take them by surprise. Our opponents played, as they always do, attractive rugby, but their over-elaboration was to some extent their undoing. There followed the game with St Peter's, which was drawn, and Durham, which was won by a narrow margin. Both these games were something of an anti-climax. It was at this point that it was decided to play N. C. Villiers on the wing and to bring A. Butcher into the centre. The combination of Villiers and Habbershaw had not been a success, and it was thought that Villiers' speed would be better used on the wing where he would have room to move. This policy was justified and at Canterbury Villiers had his best game.

Apart from the Old Boys' match, the XV did not play together for close on three weeks—the departure of several to the Universities, the House matches and frost excluded any special practice and training for the two games in the South. Who knows whether the rest from school games did not provide the breathing space that seemed necessary after the Old Boys' game, or should one argue that this was loss of valuable time? In any event there will always be Scholarship Examinations and there must surely always be House matches. The Southern tour, in any case, was a success. The King's School, Canterbury, was the best side that Ampleforth met this term and the School played well, better indeed than the result suggests.



Left to right

Back Row: L. Hrabkiewicz, G. R. Habbershaw, A. P. J. Brennan, A. R. Iveson, A. H. Osborne
P. B. Lucas, S. Dyer, J. E. Collins, G. V. Unsworth

Front Row: W. A. A. Sparling, Hon. S. P. Scott, N. C. Villiers, B. J. Morris (Capt.), H. Lorimer
A. E. Butcher, A. S. B. Knight



Against the Blackheath Schools (a stronger team than usual) much attractive rugby was played, the ball was moved about the field with bewildering rapidity and the forwards were at their best. A. R. Thomas, the 2nd XV Captain, was brought in at centre for this game, as happened last year, and again this match game was something of a triumph for him. His intelligent anticipation and switching of the attack provided just that variety in the three-quarter play which one felt had been absent for most of the season. And so the term came to an end; the results have been good, but more important, the team has learned to play good open rugby, which we hope will be emulated by its successors.

The success of the team is to be attributed in large measure to the Captain, B. J. Morris. He did his job well off the field and on it he was always the outstanding player. He has learned to take the ball at speed and to pass it at once to his centres; his breaking, with an elusive and balanced run, is now very effective; his kicking and footwork in general are excellent. It seems fitting that his consistent good play should have been rewarded by his selection to play at fly-half for the Richmond P.S. XV against the London Scottish P.S. XV. A. Butcher is another accomplished player. He was the Colt's fly-half last season but was asked to fill a vacancy on the wing, which he did most efficiently. He was then moved to the centre, and although still too inexperienced to be effective on his own, he nevertheless gave the three-quarter line some sort of rhythm and smoothness. W. A. Sparling, at full-back, was also one of the outstanding players—he has a safe pair of hands and a kick of prodigious length; when he learns to check a tendency to rush he will be a class player. L. Hrabkiewicz at scrum-half had a season of varying fortunes. He started well, but on the heavy grounds seemed to get slower; fortunately he saved his reputation in the last two matches and justified the confidence which the captain had in him. The forwards improved with every match. They were much better in the line-out than is the custom with Ampleforth forwards, but slower in the heel from the loose. After a poor start the tight scrums improved—A. Brennan, the hooker, stuck well to a task which was made difficult by indifferent packing at the beginning of the term. The second row, the Hon. S. P. Scott and P. B. Lucas, had weight and speed, which they used to good effect. The quickest forwards were H. Lorimer and G. V. Unsworth. A. B. Knight, injured for too long, was the leader and could be relied upon to play a steady and intelligent game. The return of Knight after recovering from his injury gave rise to a difficulty in that somebody had to be dropped to make room for him. Morris was put in the invidious position of having to omit one of the pack which had been so successful. There were nine forwards who were well above the standard of the rest in the first set; his choice was determined by the needs of the tight scrummaging. And so A. Collins, as good as any in the loose, was asked to stand down for the later matches. But he is a good forward and there was little to choose between him and A. Osborne, who was selected. All those mentioned, and A. R. Iveson, the open side wing-forward, are good players and they deserve our congratulations. Colours were awarded to the whole XV.

We are especially grateful to Mr Henry for the work which he did for the team in the gym. We never played a side that was fitter. We would like to take this opportunity too of thanking the Headmaster of the King's School, and Mr Colin Fairservice for their kind hospitality to us at Canterbury. Again we are indebted to the officials of the Blackheath Club for all the trouble they took to make that match such a success. We have made many good friends at the Rectory Field and we value this association with the Club.

GIGGLESWICK

Won 22—0

Two unfit teams met at Giggleswick; for Ampleforth it was the first match. Inevitably there were mistakes galore—the forwards were slow and clumsy and the three-quarters looked as if they were in need of much practice. And yet, all things considered, this was quite a good game and a sufficient number of creditable things were done to suggest that this would be a good season. The ground was firm and the weather ideal for good rugby. Ampleforth scored after six minutes of play. Up to that time from several tight scrums Ampleforth had failed to heel, but the first time that the ball came back Morris went round the blind side and put Villiers over. Morris converted with that curious 'round the corner' kick which was reminiscent of a wing taking a corner in another kind of football. After the first score Giggleswick were unfortunate to lose their young fly-half who took no further part in the game. Play became very ragged and both sides made plenty of mistakes; from one of these, an infringement by the Giggleswick forwards, Morris kicked a penalty.

In the second half Ampleforth showed more cohesion, although the first try was anything but a planned move. A scrum on the Giggleswick line resulted in an attempt to clear by the opposing scrum-half, but the ball, travelling like a bullet, rebounded off the head of Unsworth and Butcher raced over the fifteen yards which the ball had travelled to touch down. The next try was more spectacular. A. R. Iveson broke away in the middle of the field, and after an intelligent run, passed to Morris who found Habbershaw backing up on his right. Habbershaw cut in very fast, ran on, drew the defence onto himself, and sent a long pass out to Villiers who scored far out in the corner. But Ampleforth did not have things all their own way. The fourteen Giggleswick players carried play often into the Ampleforth half and one of their centres looked dangerous. The other tries were the result of good play by Morris. The first was from a line-out, when Morris went away on his own and found Knight inside him. Brennan had followed up quickly and took a good pass from Knight to score. The last try was a solo effort by Morris from the half-way line. Morris received the ball from the line-out and he evaded all would-be tacklers to score between the posts. He converted the try himself.

DENSTONE

Lost 12—8

For the first twenty minutes of this game Denstone were superior in every way. Their forwards gained possession swiftly from scrum and line-out, and the backs were excellently served by the scrum-half. Although the three-quarters did not make the most of these early opportunities, a fast left-wing threatened to be a danger to Ampleforth. In this first disastrous period Ampleforth might well have found themselves down more than nine points which included only one try.

Now the Ampleforth team began to wake up and the last part of the first half was evenly balanced. From the beginning of the second half Ampleforth began to look the more enterprising team. Their first score was a penalty goal; and then a quick heel following an intelligent cross kick by Butcher gave Morris the chance to slip through to the posts from twenty yards out. With the score at 9—8, excitement grew as Ampleforth set up a series of attacks. It was during a relief from this pressure that Denstone, with a fine kick, added a third penalty to their score. Ampleforth now made their last desperate efforts to take the lead and the climax came in the last minute, when they were awarded a penalty near the Denstone posts. Morris rightly spurned the almost certain three points in the hope of gaining five points and victory. The final scene must have resembled on a small scale rugby big-side in the days of old Brooke: the Ampleforth team in a line across the field ready to follow up the

short kick, and opposite them Denstone, spread along their goal-line for the final defence. Morris took the kick; and, as Iveson caught the ball, the two teams converged on him, the one in support, the other to bar his advance. For a few moments there was a struggling mass, but Ampleforth could neither break through nor heel the ball quickly and the chance was gone.

STONYHURST
Won 16—0

The teams were accompanied onto the field by a heavy and extremely cold shower of rain which lasted for about twenty minutes, rendering the spectators damp and subdued, the ball soap-like and the teams uncertain

of their footing. This shower really spoilt the match as a spectacle as it made any kind of sustained open play more or less impossible.

Ampleforth kicked off against the slope, the wind and rain. Stonyhurst, in the first five minutes, gained an ascendancy in the tight scrum which they never lost. It soon looked as though they might get a push-over try, but Ampleforth got the vital heel and relieved the pressure. Sparling, with the first of many long kicks to touch, took the play into the Stonyhurst half. A kick ahead was gathered rather slowly by the full-back and his own kick was charged down. The ball crossed the Stonyhurst line and Radcliffe was there to get the touch-down. So after ten minutes play Ampleforth were 3 points up. Stonyhurst returned to the attack but they lacked penetration and their reliance on the kick ahead played into Ampleforth's hands, for Sparling's handling of the wet ball at full-back was excellent and their superiority forward was largely nullified by a succession of raking kicks to touch. Individually the Ampleforth backs looked very much more dangerous but they were not combining well, and were often caught in possession. Stonyhurst missed two penalties and the score remained at 3—0 at half-time.

The rain had now stopped. The second half started much as the first had ended with Stonyhurst gaining ground with good scrumming but never looking likely to score. Midway through the second half Ampleforth suddenly ran into form. Habbershaw found an opening in the centre, on the 10 yard line, and running very well, beat three men, to score half-way out. Morris converted to make it 8—0. Within a minute Ampleforth had scored again. A long high kick from Scott who caught the ball from the kick-off wrong footed the full-back on the 25. His kick was charged down by Lorimer and Iveson, and the latter kicked on and scored. Ampleforth were now well on top and went hard for another score. About ten minutes later Morris, who had been very closely marked, made a good opening, and Villiers, carrying two opponents with him, scored near the posts for Morris to convert. This was the end of the scoring, though Ampleforth continued to attack until no-side.

The outstanding player on the field was Sparling at full-back who looked distinguished on a day when the forwards played well, but the three-quarters combined badly.

SEDBERGH
Won 19—3

The ground was firm after two weeks of good weather and the sun shining—an ideal October afternoon for a fine game, and a fine game it was. If Ampleforth supporters have had to wait a long time to read good

news with their Sunday breakfasts, it was worth waiting for.

From the kick-off Ampleforth went straight into the attack with a dangerous movement. Sedbergh replied with another—it was going to be a fast, open game. The first score came early when Morris landed a good penalty from outside the 25. Against a firm defence, on the hard ground with the ball bouncing high and awkwardly for the defenders, Morris began to use the cross kick: throughout he used it intelli-

gently and never once was his kick gathered before it had bounced by the Sedbergh captain at full-back. In the eighth minute he kicked high and across from the half-way line, the full-back was too close to the bounce and Butcher, coming up at full speed, caught it to score in the corner. Ampleforth were eight points up in as many minutes—a comforting feeling, especially as the forwards were obviously happy in the tight scrum, so that with Brennan's excellent hooking and Hrabkiewicz's long pass the three were being well looked after.

Sedbergh now unleashed attack after attack and the defence was severely tested. A tendency to over-elaborate, together with passing and handling errors, lost them a number of opportunities; then, from a well-placed cross kick, Ward scored, well away from the posts, for Sedbergh. The last ten minutes of the first half saw no further score until, just as the Ampleforth supporters were beginning to hope for the whistle, Morris, with another good penalty from much the same position as previously, increased the lead to 11—3.

The first ten minutes of the second half were magnificent: the crux of the game had arrived. Sedbergh rose in full fury, temporarily Ampleforth seemed dominated, the ball was thrown around dexterously—yet somehow the 25 was not crossed. Even though there were three-quarter breaks, so well were the forwards covering, these could not be exploited. This crucial period was dramatically broken as Morris with another long raking kick landed the ball close to the touch for Dyer, on the right-wing, to kick over the line and score. 14—3, and the writing began to appear on the wall. A period of hard but indecisive play followed. Sparling twice sent the ball far back into the Sedbergh half with long penalty kicks: Villiers saved two difficult situations with left footed kicks to touch. Sedbergh's handling, harried often by resolute tackling, failed them more than once. With all the forwards playing so well these errors were costly, not merely in points but for morale. The last try was directly from such a mistake. The fly-half dropped the ball on his own line, Iveson seized it and scored a good opportunist try which Morris converted to make the final score 19—3.

The outstanding player on the field was undoubtedly Morris at fly-half. He gave the appearance of being in complete control, always well balanced and unhurried: his tactical kicking was admirable and his place kicking scored 10 of the 19 points.

Ampleforth won because they did the ordinary things extremely well but they would be the first to acknowledge that the difference between the two sides was not so great as the final score would suggest.

The following account appeared in the *Yorkshire*

ST PETER'S

Post.

Drawn 3—3

'Scarcity of points meant no scarcity of excitement at York on Saturday, and from a quiet start the match between St Peter's School and Ampleforth College livened up into a tremendous struggle between two sides attacking for all they were worth but unable to make much impression on really splendid defences.

The Ampleforth backs seemed to be potentially the more dangerous. They had the advantage of quicker and more frequent heeling, and on the few occasions that they found any room in which to move they were very fast and clever in their manoeuvres. That they did not achieve more was due in general to the quality of the St Peter's tackling, and in particular to the frequency with which the St Peter's open-side loose forward, Wheeler, stopped incipient attacks by getting to Morris almost as soon as the ball.

Territorially St Peter's had the advantage and Ampleforth could be grateful to their full-back, Sparling, for a display of eminently safe fielding and kicking.

They could be grateful, too, for the relief of penalty kicks near their own line, and it was only a play-the-ball infringement that prevented a try by Hooper.

It was rather against the run of the play when Morris kicked a forty yard penalty goal to give Ampleforth a half-time lead. The St Peter's try was the result of sheer determination by McCallum, who just reached the line after collecting a well-placed cross kick. Macpherson was stopped a few yards from the line after an exceptionally fast break-through from about half-way, and Jobling was actually over the Ampleforth line when he lost the ball.

No injustice would have been done if St Peter's had snatched a narrow win with one of several possible penalty goals, but they were probably well satisfied with a draw, for, although they came nearer to scoring, they were never free from the worry that Ampleforth's strong running midfield trio of Morris, Habbershaw and Villiers would devise opportunity to score the winning points.

DURHAM
Won 9—6

A steady drizzle made the ball greasy and caused many handling errors. Ampleforth, playing downhill, attacked from the kick-off, but were held up by solid defence in which the full-back was conspicuous; he

twice stopped Villiers with superb flying tackles. The first score came when Morris dropped a goal and ten minutes later he kicked a penalty. It was still 6—0 at half-time. Ampleforth had done most of the attacking but were not playing at their best.

Lack of attacking power made a Durham victory seem unlikely, but in the second half such a result did become possible. Their forwards rose to the occasion and made the Ampleforth pack look ragged; their backs stood very shallow—sometimes even level with the scrum in the Ampleforth 25—and aimed to disrupt rather than to construct. Aided by the wet ball they succeeded, and the Ampleforth backs were forced into errors. There were occasional sallies up the field and from one of these Morris gave Villiers a chance, which he gratefully accepted, of forcing his way over on the blind side. Durham scored twice through their scrum-half.

Ampleforth won but were rightly dissatisfied with their performance. It would be more generous to congratulate Durham on the success of their policy and on coming so close to victory.

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS
Lost 0—13

The character of this year's Old Boys match was entirely determined by the weather. Torrential rain, blown by a fierce and icy gale, quickly reduced the match ground to a quagmire and the players to mud-bespattered anonymity. This was a pity, as both sides had swift, attacking outsidés capable of providing open and entertaining rugby; indeed, the first ten minutes, whilst the ground was still firm and the ball light, produced some of the best rugger of the season. The Old Boys were soon on the attack; the handling and timing of I. A. Simpson at fly-half initiated several speedy attacks; but Ampleforth, receiving good service from the tight scrums, came back strongly and were looking a good side. Butcher, taking Morris' place at fly-half, looked not at all out of place. As the conditions deteriorated, the play came to be dominated increasingly by the forwards. After Wadsworth had failed to land a penalty (not, it need scarcely be added, for lack of length), the Old Boys went ahead with a good try. A cross kick caught the defence hopping, several forwards were up to kick on, and O'Sullivan got the touch-down. Half-time came with the score at 3—0. The Old Boys forwards had been quicker and more purposeful in the loose and it looked as though they would decide the issue; the only question was the hardy annual one—were they fit enough to survive?

A gruelling second half answered that question decisively in the affirmative. In the clinging mud, the prolonged downpour and the gathering gloom it became almost impossible to distinguish between the two sets of forwards, who heaved and struggled, dribbled and rushed, fell heroically and were trampled upon, until they resembled nothing so much as the annual *Times* photograph of the Eton wall-game. Meanwhile, the three-quarters faced each other across a desolate thirty yard no-man's-land, taking little more part in the game than the two impressively stoical touch judges. However, the game was by no means dull. There were a number of dramatic forward rushes, most of them by the Old Boys, and both lines had some narrow shaves. The Old Boys scored two further tries: one by Umney, from a short penalty near the line, the other by Perry, who was there to finish off a concerted rush by four or five forwards. Both were converted by Wadsworth. The game had been a test of endurance rather than of skill; but rugby, unlike cricket, retains its peculiar appeal in the most unpromising conditions, and the game had been, in its own way, as worth-while as the Old Boys match always is.

THE KING'S SCHOOL
CANTERBURY
Lost 3—8

The first match of the Southern Tour was against The King's School, where we were most hospitably entertained. The following account appeared in *The Times*.

'Greek met Greek with the inevitable grand tussle at Canterbury yesterday, when the King's held the north country challenge from Ampleforth, who have an impressive record this season, by a goal and a penalty goal to a try, and so retained their unbeaten record in schools matches over two seasons.

A heavy, greasy pitch, a strong cross-wind and intermittent drizzle are not conditions welcome for such a match, but these two powerful sides rose above them and, especially in the second half, developed some sparkling three-quarter movements in which the handling was surprisingly efficient. Some of the kicking, too, was of a high order, particularly that of Sparling and Morris for Ampleforth and Pritchard for King's.

Both backs gave evidence of class, with Sparling, as befits one already invited to join Harlequins, perhaps the sounder of the two, fielding the awkward ball cleanly and finding touch with long accurate kicks. The three-quarters did magnificently when they might have been excused for an off day, and the left-wings, Turner and Villiers, were outstanding. Forward Ampleforth seemed to have a slight advantage in weight and solidity in the scrummage, King's the edge in the line-outs. The scrummaging generally was untidy until after the interval, when suddenly the game came to life, but the loose play was always splendid, the marking close, and the tackling quick and emphatic and, until the final whistle was blown, it was anybody's game.

If Ampleforth had slightly the better of the game territorially they never quite made the openings, or, if they did, were unable to drive them home, while King's, hard pressed at times to hold their own in midfield, always looked the more dangerous when they mounted an attack. The King's try was first-class. A fast move on their left was followed by a scrummage on the Ampleforth 25. King's heeled, Rollason broke on the blind side, sold a perfect dummy, and put Turner over in the corner. Yates with a fine kick converting.

Ampleforth's try was equally good, for after their pack had heeled, well inside their own half, the ball was swung quickly along the three-quarter line and Villiers, running like the wind, outpaced all defence and crowned his effort by touching down near the corner flag. The kick failed and so King's, with the penalty goal by Yates in the first half, had a margin, perhaps over-generous, of five points as the players trooped wearily from the field.'

The second game of the tour was played against BLACKHEATH P.S. XV a team selected by Blackheath. They fielded a strong side against the School and, as they had drawn the scrum from Oundle and Tonbridge, it looked as if

Ampleforth would have to go very hard to obtain possession. In fact this promised to be a good game and the early play was even enough. Unfortunately T. M. King of Tonbridge, the hooker, was injured in a collision following a high kick and retired from the field for the rest of the game. This was unfortunate, for it gave the advantage to the Ampleforth eight who were not slow to exploit it. In fact the forwards played an excellent game. They gained constant possession, particularly in the loose and the three-quarters were able to experiment with different ways of penetrating a defence which did not in fact look too safe. The architects of these movements were B. J. Morris and A. R. Thomas. Morris played an admirable game—he was content to feed his centres and they got the ball early and at speed, and what a difference it made! They were able to manoeuvre and Thomas' clever sense of positioning made every Ampleforth move look dangerous. The first real movement of the game followed a quick passing movement down to N. C. Villiers on the wing. Villiers rounded his opposite number and placed an accurate cross-kick which fell unfortunately through the over-eager hands of one of about five forwards who had positioned themselves in the right place. The tight scrum led to a movement which resulted in a loose scrum and a very quick heel, the ball was given to Morris, who went over for a try. The kick was not converted. Play still remained very even, and the heavy members of the Oundle second row made ground on several occasions. The Blackheath schools did not have the same understanding in the three-quarters. The Brighton halves were less effective than the Ampleforth ones and one of the centres had a tendency to run across the field. This limited the chances of a N. J. Crick, the Eastbourne wing, whom S. Dyer had no difficulty in mastering. It was from a mistake on the Blackheath line that Ampleforth scored a second time. A. R. Iveson, on capital form, raced onto a loose ball and with well judged hacking along the ground managed to score in the left-hand corner. There had been some slight drizzle and handling was not always easy at this stage. Ampleforth were getting more and more on top, with Morris in complete command of the situation. His try in this half was an admirable bit of running. From the 25 he received the ball and with a swerve to the left and a quick change of pace and direction, he caught the whole defence on the wrong foot and touched down under the posts. Blackheath had another injury in the forwards late in the game and it was obviously only a matter of time before Ampleforth scored again. The last try was scored by A. Butcher, who went through with a controlled dribble following a bad pass.

This had been a good game. The forwards, especially H. Lorimer, A. B. Knight and S. P. Scott were in good form and we congratulate them on a fine performance. On paper the Blackheath School XV looked a strong one and this victory was therefore a creditable performance on the part of the School.

Blackheath: A. G. Lang (Kingswood), N. J. Crick (Eastbourne), P. G. Barling (Clifton), E. G. Moore (Eltham), J. T. Crowther (Dover); R. N. Lewis (Brighton), H. J. Edwards (Brighton); A. W. Musson (Tonbridge), T. M. King (Tonbridge), C. R. Mullen (Tonbridge), J. E. Owen (Oundle), C. J. Hacking (Oundle), R. J. Giles (Tonbridge), A. Reive (Tonbridge), A. D. Croft (Oundle).

Ampleforth: W. A. Sparling; N. C. Villiers, A. Butcher, A. R. Thomas, S. Dyer; B. J. Morris, L. Hrabkiewicz; H. Lorimer, A. J. Brennan, A. H. Osborne, S. P. Scott, P. B. Lucas, A. B. Knight, F. C. Radcliffe, A. R. Iveson.

SECOND FIFTEEN

THE 2ND XV won four and lost two of their matches. Two only of last year's Colours remained, but from the first it looked a strong side and one capable of playing an enterprising game. When conditions permitted it, the team played open rugby, playing faster and more skilfully as the season progressed. The side could be relied on to provide an exciting game and by the close of the season had learnt to vary its attack and to change the direction of the attack at a given moment. Of the points scored by the team nearly all were the work of the backs which, with a few exceptions, meant the wings.

The credit for the success of the team nevertheless must rest with the forwards. It was the forwards who provided the backs with the opportunities. The pack was heavy and, what is more important, fast on to the ball. Masters and Stubbs between them seldom failed to dominate the line-out. In the set scrum Rinvoluceri's hooking gave the team a larger share of the ball. Radcliffe and Burlison provided the push and were useful in forward rushes. Until he was moved to the wing Stitt played well at wing forward. It is impossible to single out individuals in the loose: on most occasions all eight forwards were equally competent. What was most impressive about this year's forwards, however, was the facility with which they passed the ball amongst themselves and supported the threequarter movements.

The backs used the ball to considerable advantage. Abbott was most competent at scrum-half especially in defence. The centres, Curran and Rimmer, used their acceleration through the gap, penetrated wherever the defence was weak and, a rarer quality, often gave the ball to the wings. Leigh was excellent on the left-wing; his speed and determination produced tries in almost every match. But it was A. R. Thomas, the Captain and stand-off, who was the outstanding player of the side. In most years he would have been good enough to play for the 1st XV. Much of the success of the team was due to his intelligent play and leadership.

The most impressive quality of the team was its resolution to play ambitiously and happily the resolution paid.

Team: A. E. Mayer; I. P. H. Stitt, E. J. D. Curran, C. A. Rimmer, M. Leigh; A. R. Thomas (*Captain*), B. W. Abbott; D. R. Stubbs, M. F. Rinvoluceri, J. F. Boardman, F. C. J. Radcliffe, J. J. Burlison, K. P. Dowson, P. W. T. Masters, J. A. Bush.

Colours: F. C. J. Radcliffe, P. W. T. Masters, I. P. H. Stitt, M. Leigh, B. W. Abbott, E. J. D. Curran, C. A. Rimmer.

RESULTS

v. Ripon 1st XV	Home	Won	43—6
v. Barnard Castle	Away	Won	18—9
v. Pocklington 1st XV	Home	Lost	8—9
v. Sedburgh	Home	Lost	0—6
v. St Peter's	Home	Won	15—6
v. Durham	Away	Won	17—0

THE COLTS

RESULTS

v. Barnard Castle	Home	Won	8—3
v. Stonyhurst	Kirkstall	Won	13—6
v. Sedburgh	Home	Won	3—0
v. St Peter's	Away	Won	11—0
v. Giggleswick	Home	Won	31—0

It is not ungenerous to say that the Colts' unbeaten season came as a surprise; indeed, it could be taken as a compliment, showing the measure of their improvement. Their success was certainly in no sense dazzling, but it was praiseworthy, the more so as ideal opportunities for practice during the golden days of early October were lost because of the Asian 'flu. One of the most satisfactory aspects of this improvement was that lamentable tackling was tightened up into a defence which yielded only two tries in five matches.

The stability of a team depends always on its forwards, and so it was in this team, whose pack can certainly be described, in a general way, as good. Brennan, the Captain, and Rhys Evans were more than that. The line-out work was often excellent and, led by Festing and Gerrard, the forwards were generally quick about the field. The tight scrum was less satisfactory, though Moore gained his full share of the ball. It was noticeable that one or two forwards had no constructive ideas when they found the ball in their hands or at their feet.

The backs were a good deal more patchy. Witham was a scrum-half whose main work of feeding his outsides was less than satisfactory, while the rest of his play was first class. Four of the backs were under fifteen, and as yet they formed no smooth running attacking force. There was an absence of polish in nearly all their play, but in the last match they did score some exemplary tries against weak opposition. Cole, at full-back, was almost faultless in effect, but not in technique.

In the second half of the Set there were once again some who did not reach a satisfactory Colts Set standard, but a number of others made good progress.

Team: B. M. Cole; R. R. Boardman, J. M. Rogerson, P. R. Butcher, J. C. Heddy; S. E. Tyrrell, W. R. Witham; S. E. Brewster, P. J. Moore, R. J. Gerrard, J. J. Brennan, A. T. Festing, H. Pattinson, A. J. Richards, A. C. Rhys Evans.

The following were awarded their Stockings: Brennan (1956), Witham, Heddy, Rhys Evans, Festing, Cole, Gerrard, Moore, Butcher, Rogerson.

HOUSE MATCHES

The first round of the House matches contained two very close games. St Edward's in the last minute of extra time produced a perfect three-quarter movement to defeat St Dunstan's 6—3; and in the closing minutes of an exciting game St Aidan's just managed to establish a narrow lead over St Oswald's of 8 points to 6. Knight, Iveson, Ginone, Stitt, Radcliffe and Hales were the players who stood out and deserve special praise in these two very hard fought games.

The other two matches were less even. The strong St Thomas's three-quarters were held in check by St Cuthbert's, who were admirably led by Burlison, and who did well to keep the score down to 12—0. St Wilfrid's were unlucky to meet St Bede's so early and were overrun by a side which was stronger than they in every department.

The semi-final nearly produced a considerable surprise. The fields were almost under water and most teams were severely depleted by the absence of the scholars. St Edward's with rather less than their League side made a tremendous effort against St Bede's who, although they had seven substitutes, were still considerably stronger. Orthodox rugby was almost an impossibility in the conditions and St Edward's, with Witham in his element at scrum-half, severely shook St Bede's who managed to get home 6—3. Meanwhile in another mud battle St Aidan's and St Thomas's drew. In the replay St Aidan's pack was too strong for St Thomas's, now further depleted by the absence of Scott and Collins, and so entered the final to meet St Bede's.

FINAL

The final had to be played on Ram 7 owing to the frost. Seldom, if ever, can one House have produced such a galaxy of stars as St Bede's were able to muster. Their scholars had returned from their labours at the Universities and they were now able to field no less than six members of the 1st XV while the rest of their side were either in the 2nd or 3rd XVs.

St Aidan's were cast in the rôle of the giant killers and, barring miracles, their task seemed, and indeed proved to be an impossible one. They did their work nobly however and it is doubtful whether any other House side could have stuck to their task better. They were usually able to check the moves from the set positions but once the direction of attack was changed, disintegration was almost inevitable.

For the first quarter they managed to hold their line intact chiefly by some fine covering play in which Knight was outstanding. The opening score was a dropped goal by Morris and from then on there was only one side in it. St Bede's took control of the scrums where they were heavier in the tight and faster in the loose, and also of the line-outs where Masters did much as he pleased; consequently Thomas, at fly-half, and Morris had the advantage of a steady succession of quick heels and accurate passes from Hrabkiewicz.

The subsequent five tries were mostly engineered by Thomas, who was quick to take advantage of the concentration of the defence upon Morris, making several decisive breaks and in effect giving Morris more room to move in. Thomas himself scored the first try after St Bede's, checked on the left, heeled quickly and went right. Morris scored three times and also sent Dyer over in the corner. The last two tries were splendidly converted by Morris from the touchline—a fitting end to his rugby career here. The final score was 22—0.

Owing to the frost, mud and examinations, the House matches inevitably had a chequered career, but there can be no doubt that justice was ultimately done and we congratulate St Bede's on retaining the House Cup.

LEAGUE MATCHES

All but one round of the Senior Leagues were completed. St Aidan's were again top of the eight Houses and deservedly so. They played well together and had an evenly balanced side. Their threequarters, with A. J. King, F. H. Quinlan and J. G. Lumsden figuring prominently, were too good for most teams. The best game was that between St Aidan's and St Dunstan's which decided the issue. St Dunstan's, who had trained very hard, were able to hold their own and the only score was a long penalty by Krasinski from near the half-way line.

The Junior Leagues were only half finished, with St Thomas's in the lead, when frost put an end to rugby for the term.

BOXING

THIS term was marked by the introduction of two competition rings in the gym. The practice ring at the south end has been enlarged to the standard 16 ft size, while the old competition ring in the centre of the gym has been reduced to the same dimensions and provided with a new position at the north end. By synchronizing bouts in one ring with rest intervals in the other and vice-versa, it is now possible to have twice the number of bouts in one evening and so halve the time taken for competitions. This was done for the first time in the Novices Competition and owing to the whole hearted co-operation of all concerned the scheme proved to be a great success. In fact it did more than was expected in that it increased the general tempo of the proceedings and the spirit of the bouts. Although some of the bouts were rather wild, there seemed to be more gain than loss to the standard of the boxing as a whole.

The Competition was won by St Wilfrid's who were successful in all their bouts. The tankard for the Best Boxer was awarded to S. E. Tyrrell; that for the Runner-up, to C. D. Blackiston. Quite a number of others showed promise including C. G. Deedes, G. K. King, C. J. W. Martin Murphy, D. I. Russell, M. J. Stott, and R. S. Thompson.

No Junior match could be arranged for this term.

THE BEAGLES

THE Officials this term were: C. F. H. Morland, Master; J. D. M. Sayers, C. F. Jackson and G. L. Jackson, Whippers-in; and Sir J. Backhouse, Field Master.

This season the system which was introduced last year was continued; the Master hunting a rather small pack of chosen hounds on Wednesdays, and Jack Welch hunting hounds on the Saturdays. The system which worked well last season has been even more successful this term, and much of the credit for this must go to the Master.

A start was made to the season on the 18th September when most of the crops were in, though a week later on the first Wednesday of the term we were unable to hunt since, as a result of a week's very wet weather, there was nowhere to meet. The Opening Meet was held at the College on the 9th October. A rather smaller field than usual, for the 'flu was then at its height, enjoyed a short day which ended with the killing of a well hunted hare in some kale just behind the Junior House. The following Wednesday Morland was unfortunate to have a blank day at Tom Smith's Cross, but a week later, at South Lodge, he killed three well-hunted leverets.

After this beginning sport continued to be good throughout the term, and there were very few Wednesdays on which hounds did not kill a hare. Of the many good days enjoyed it is hard to pick out any one as particularly outstanding, though perhaps those at Rudland Chapel, on the 13th November, and East Moors, on the 27th November, were the best.

At Rudland Chapel a hare was soon found on the moor north of the road and west of the Rudland Rigg Track. She ran south across the road, down the moor, and then up Poverty Hill and around the edge of the woods. She was viewed coming back round the bottom of the moor and up across the road again. Hounds hunted the line up to the track and there checked, but she had been viewed right down the track to the road, and out on to the moor again. Morland soon brought hounds to this view, and they hunted the line up on to Poverty Hill and then in much the same circle, though this time they went farther over towards the Ouse Ghyll Beck, before

swinging right handed across the road and up over the moor to the track. Once more hounds were cast across the moor west of the road by Morland. They found the line by the edge of the fields, and worked right up to the hare where she had clapped on the western shoulder of Poverty Hill. Then while hounds were hunting on the far side of the hill the tired hare was viewed back on the moor near the junction between the road and the track. Morland lifted the hounds back to this view, and after a short delay the hare was put up. She ran straight up north over the road and then turning back crossed the road once again and ran straight down to White Sykes. Here hounds worked up to her, and killed in full view of the field. This was a fine hunt of about an hour and thirty minutes.

A second hare was found on the fields south of White Sykes, and hunted round two circuits of Stoneley Woods before turning right handed and up on to the top of Boonhill. Here hounds checked and were called off, after a short cast, as it was getting late and there was the danger of fresh hares.

At East Moors a hare was quickly found on the moor east of the road and between Lund Ridge and the woods. She ran straight up the edge of Lund Ridge, and then left-handed upon to the road, well above the Piethorn turning, running up the road for a while; she then swung right-handed again down to the rough fields by the Bonfield Beck. She then turned left again running up to and across the road, and making a fairly wide circle on the moor, before coming round past the Piethorn fields and back to the road. Hounds hunted this line extremely fast, only receiving a little assistance where she had run the road, and leaving the field along way behind. They checked on the Piethorn Track and Morland cast them down over the road and across the moor towards Lund Ridge. They found the line and hunted to the edge of the ridge, where they put their hare up and ran her to view, for about fifteen yards, before killing in full view of the field. This had been a run of about twenty-five minutes, and included a two and a half mile point.

Morland drew back down to the wood where a second hare was found. There was then some hunting around the bottom of the moor, but there were several hares about and hounds changed at least once. Finally they took a hare away and up the very steep hill on to Beadlam Rigg. Here a tired hare unfortunately had to be left, after a very good run on the top, as it was already getting dark.

As a result of the excellent sport the pack, and particularly the young entry, have settled down to hunt very well. By the end of the term they were not only hunting fast on good scenting days, but also working very well on the days when scent was not so good.

Much of the praise for this must go to the Officials, and especially the Master, who not only hunted hounds well on the Wednesdays, but also did very useful work while whipping-in to Jack on the Saturdays. If he had not had the bad luck to have three blank days, perhaps mainly owing to the smallness of the pack, on three of the best meets, two at Tom Smith's Cross and one at East Moors, it seems most likely that we should have surpassed already last year's record for the number of hares killed in a season.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

For many years recruits have competed for the Headmaster's Cup awarded to the best shot in the Recruit Company. The cup, in fact, has never existed, an unsatisfactory state of affairs which is now to be put right. Sir Neil Johnson-Ferguson has presented a cup for this competition which will in future be called the Johnson-Ferguson Cup. We are most grateful to him for his generosity which will give fresh impetus to an important shooting event.

Through the kindness of Brigadier Loring we received an invitation for a party of one officer and ten cadets to be present at the Sovereign's Parade at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, on 19th December. This was of more than general interest as H. B. de Fonblanque and D. G. Morgan-Jones were among those passing out, the former as Senior Under-Officer of his company and fourth in the Order of Merit. The perfection of the Parade itself and the hospitality shown to us made this visit a memorable occasion.

On account of the epidemic of 'flu the term's training has been much restricted. This was reflected in the results of Certificate 'A' Part II which are shown below. The results of Part I are however up to standard.

It is with great regret that we hear that the Depot of the West Yorkshire Regiment is to move from York to Beverley. We hope that despite this the Regiment will continue to be our parent unit and that an association of some forty years will not be broken. The Detachment, the Guards Training Battalion, now stationed at Scarborough, are also leaving. We take this opportunity of thanking them for their friendliness and assistance during the past few years.

As usual we have debts of gratitude to pay to units who have helped with our training, notably the Royal Air Force at Dishforth and the Officers Training Wing of Royal Signals at Catterick.

The following promotions were made during the term :

To be Under-Officers : Sir J. Backhouse, P. R. Balme, J. J. Burlison, B. J. Morris, S. F. Reynolds, I. P. Stitt.

To be Company Sergeant-Majors : A. P. Brennan, H. C. Northcote, F. C. Radcliffe, P. C. Ryan, A. R. Thomas, N. S. Tyson.

To be Company Quarter-Master Sergeants : M. Blakstad, C. G. Cary-Elwes, J. D. Cumming, C. F. Morland, P. J. Smyth, A. M. Villiers, M. C. Wilson.

To be Drum Major : R. E. Randag.

To be Sergeants : R. D. Ambrose, D. M. Barber, C. A. Bright, C. B. Cooke, J. A. Craven, M. P. Gibson, T. C. Glover, D. H. Glynn, P. L. Havard, L. Hrabkiewicz, C. J. Krasinski, A. M. Lawson, N. J. Leonard, H. Lorimer, J. G. Lumsden, J. Macmillan, P. W. Masters, D. P. O'Brien, A. H. Osborne, M. F. Rinvoluceri, C. G. Smyth, J. M. Walker, P. J. Wilson, P. L. Wood.

To be Corporals : C. N. Balme, P. J. Batten, J. O. Beattie, A. H. Bradshaw, G. P. Brocklehurst, P. C. Burns, J. A. Bush, P. N. Channer, J. E. Collins, D. A. Corbould, D. H. Davidson, T. D. Ely, C. French Davis, A. W. Gilbey, J. J. Ginone, A. Glanville, J. W. Grantham, G. P. Habbershaw, P. K. Kassapian, R. J. Knowles, M. R. Leigh, S. T. Leonard, F. J. Madden, C. T. Maxwell, A. G. Pernyes, D. M. Pollock, H. J. Postlethwaite, B. A. Radcliffe, P. M. Slater, W. A. Sparling, E. A. Sturupp, G. V. Unsworth, H. E. van Cutsem, M. R. Wilkins.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART I

At the examinations held during the term the following passed :

R. M. Andrews, A. M. Apponyi, M. J. Barry, D. Bell, S. A. Blackwell, M. J. Brennan, J. M. Compton, D. Corcoran, A. J. Cotton, A. W. Crawford, J. A. Dempsey, M. Dempster, R. Fitzgerald-Hart, R. A. Ford, J. R. Gillman, P. J. Green, M. Haydon, D. T. Havard, M. P. Henderson, D. Hill, A. F. Lambert, J. D. Leigh, P. Maguaran, P. A. Mahony, W. J. Morland, C. H. Morris, D. O'Donnell, J. J. O'Reilly, M. A. Pakenham, C. R. Perceval, D. J. Prichard Jones, J. Read, P. Riggall, J. C. Ryan, A. F. Schulte, M. C. Sharpe, D. P. Smith, J. C. Swift, J. A. Whiting, R. Worsley, M. F. Yearsley.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART II

At the examinations held during the term the following passed :

R. Batho, S. E. Brewster, N. J. Brockhurst Leacock, J. J. Carlson, V. A. Cooper, F. Ellenbroek, A. Forbes, F. W. Habbershaw, P. J. Harris, D. R. Hodgson, I. F. Hodgson, A. Kaye, M. J. Krier, P. R. Loyd, R. C. Lynch, M. V. Macintyre, P. R. Meyer, A. R. McCausland, P. M. Nares, P. J. Nixey, A. C. Shepherd, C. Smith, D. J. Trench, J. F. van Bergen.

SIGNALS CLASSIFICATION

At the examination held on 6th December the following passed :

C. C. Burn, T. M. Corley, D. H. Davidson, K. D. Kearney, M. R. Mather.

SHOOTING

SCHOOL SHOOTING

The following matches were fired during the term :

NATIONAL SMALL-BORE CONDITIONS

Against	1ST VIII		
	Result	For	Against
Dollar Academy	Won	777	753
Framlingham	Lost	777	782
Rossall	Lost	767	769
Glenalmond	Won	770	758
Eton	Lost	765	776
Stonyhurst	Won	761	727
Blundells	Lost	770	781
Sherborne	Won	767	763
Cheltenham	Lost	760	778
Kelly College	Won	777	772
Sebright	Won	777	746
2ND VIII			
Blundells	Lost	760	761
Framlingham	Lost	750	762
Glenalmond	Tie	760	760

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COUNTRY LIFE CONDITIONS

Stonyhurst	1st VIII Won	690	627
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CLASSIFICATION CUP COMPETITION

HOUSE SHOOTING

House	Points Scored	No. of Firers	Average	Order of Merit
St Aidan's	4652	65	71.6	1
St Bede's	4619	67	68.9	3 Tie
St Cuthbert's	3861	55	70.2	2
St Dunstan's	3751	57	65.8	7
St Edward's	3751	58	64.7	9
St Hugh's	3053	45	67.8	5
St John's	1027	16	64.2	10
St Oswald's	4337	63	68.9	3 Tie
St Thomas's	3490	52	67.1	6
St Wilfrid's	3779	58	65.2	8
The whole Contingent	36320	536	67.9	

House	Gp	App.	Snap	Total	Order of Merit
St Aidan's	70	194	219	483	1
St Bede's	55	188	216	459	7
St Cuthbert's	65	189	226	480	2
St Dunstan's	65	185	219	469	4
St Edward's	55	176	211	442	9
St Hugh's	58	182	208	448	8
St John's	45	168	189	402	10
St Oswald's	55	183	223	461	6
St Thomas's	60	188	219	467	5
St Wilfrid's	70	186	220	476	3

THE SEA SCOUTS

At the beginning of the School Year P. M. Goslett was appointed Troop Leader ; he was assisted by the following Patrol Leaders : R. G. Batho, G. K. Armstrong, R. Coghlan, N. P. Reynolds, J. P. Dowson, C. G. Watson, C. M. Ryan, C. N. White and H. Crawford. D. W. L. Eccles was appointed secretary in charge of provisions and courses. There probably has never been a term when more work has been done in the preparation of courses. There certainly has never been a term when more typing has been done : syllabuses, notes, etc. were all typed and Fordigraphed. All this led to excellent preparation for the Admiralty Inspection. It is a high tribute to the spirit of the Troop that starting with 50 per cent recruits and the background of the 'flu that they were ready for the Inspection. All this was indeed necessary for we were to be honoured by the presence of the Admiral Commanding Reserves, Rear-Admiral G. Thistleton-Smith, C.B., G.M.

The first part of the term was spent in painting and refitting the Rover, repairing the landing stage and fitting it with rubber fenders. In addition two new projects were begun. A new boat house is being built below the bank to the north of the landing stage. It has been designed and its building supervised by M. J. Krier. It is to be built with stone from the old Abbey church. Secondly work was begun on the Hydro-electric Scheme which is to produce current for lighting the Q.M. This was the source of great interest and many problems. By the end of term a waterwheel had been built and installed in the sluice stream at the north west corner of the Lake. Most of the work was done by H. J. J. Bowen and R. Coghlan and they are confident that they will be able to produce current next term.

The Inspection was on Sunday, 17th November. After High Mass the Admiral inspected the Courses and then, after lunch with Fr William, he proceeded to the Lake. Here he boarded the Rover at the Q.M. and was rowed to the landing stage where he was piped ashore and there inspected the assembled Troop. After this he did a tour of inspection seeing the outside altar which was built last summer, the Q.M., where he sampled the evening meal which was being prepared for the Troop, the Hydro-electric scheme, signalling by N. P. Reynolds, R. Coghlan and J. R. Stokes, boat repair work and finally he laid the foundation stone for the new boat house. He took a keen interest in everything that he saw but caused some consternation when he asked if he could signal a message to the Rover. Now the signalling had reached a high standard under the care of Brother Osmund but one had thought that the art was limited to the signallers themselves. Quite the contrary for the Rover picked up the message and proceeded according to orders. This added a touch of excellence to the already good team of R. G. Batho and C. M. Ryan. The Admiral addressed the Troop informally by the Q.M. before he left for London. It was a great credit to Goslett and all those who organised the Inspection that the timing went so perfectly. The Admiral said that he was very impressed with all he saw and we for our part wish to record our thanks to him for the honour he did us.

Towards the end of term a party went to York where they were shown over the X Craft H.M.S. *Sprat* and again had the pleasure of meeting the Officers and crew of H.M.S. *Shalford* which was acting as escort vessel to H.M.S. *Sprat*. We thank them both for their kindness.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

LAST September Fr Justin Caldwell moved to Gilling Castle to fill the gap left by the departure of Fr Bede Burge. During his time in the Junior House Fr Justin gave himself unsparingly to all the various activities. He has been replaced by Fr Geoffrey Lynch, and we wish them both well in their new work.

THE Head Monitor for the new year was N. R. Balfour and P. J. Pender-Cudlip was appointed Captain of Games. The other monitors were: J. L. Jones, A. P. F. Kinross, H. R. Schulte, A. P. Q. F. Brown, H. G. Roche, R. Q. Honeywill, M. D. Stanton, J. H. C. Loch, T. R. Clapton, B. M. Brennan, D. B. Phelan, H. A. M. Maclaren, T. P. Crosland, A. J. Wood, and W. J. Gilbey.

THROUGH the good offices of Fr George we now have a relic of the True Cross. For many years it was in the possession of Fr George's family, though actually belonging to Mrs Mansell-Pleydell. On the death of Col. Forbes it has been transferred to our safe keeping. We are most grateful to have the relic and also to receive a handsome alb designed by Fr Sylvester Fryer which belonged to the Forbes family chapel. Our Chapel has taken on a new look with the gold leaf applied so expertly by Mrs Allatini to the oak which the late Robert Thompson carved so attractively with his own hands...

AT last we are able to record that the field immediately below the House is now more or less level and is green with new grass. Before the coming summer it is hoped to have at least one full length 'Binuturf' wicket in one of the corners which will allow a game of cricket to be played on any afternoon. This has been made possible through the kindness and generosity of the executors of the late Mrs Molly Fattorini

who was a very close friend of the Junior House and a generous benefactor.

THE stainless steel tankards which adorn the top and other tables in the refectory are the gift of A. R. Umney on leaving the Upper School. We are grateful to him for his generous gift.

WITH the rest of Ampleforth and the majority of schools throughout the country, we suffered the scourge of Asian 'flu, and, if it cannot be said that the Junior House took it in its stride, at all events there was business as usual in the classrooms. But for the noble way in which the nursing, domestic and teaching staff tackled the problem of large numbers of boys in bed at the same time, the school must have closed. The boys, too, realising that this was something out of the ordinary, played a very useful part and there were no complications.

WE are grateful to Fr Gabriel for finding time so soon after his move from his parish in Cardiff to his present one in Warrington to spend a few days here and to give the retreat. We shall long remember his words on the occasion of the death of Fr Terence Wright which we have to record with deep regret.

THERE have been a variety of pets which have changed hands many times to the advantage of previous owners, though on the whole not to the disadvantage of the beast or bird.

WE were privileged towards the end of term to be entertained by Mr Robert Speaight with his readings of the English language. These and his character sketches were rousing. The effect of his 'Shylock' was felt long into the night by one impressionable youth who expressed it loudly with a terrifying nightmare! We thank him for coming.

THE Christmas Concert this year was memorable for the high standard displayed by all the performers, but perhaps most especially by the efficiency of the string orchestra. The solo by Mr Martin, unrecorded on the official programme, was much appreciated by the audience.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT

1957

RONDO		
In D Major		<i>Pleyel</i>
J.H. String Orchestra		
PIANO SOLOS		
(a) Study		<i>Heller</i>
J. F. Cunliffe		
(b) Study		<i>Heller</i>
P. E. G. Cary-Elwes		
OBOE SOLO		
Minuet		<i>Marpurg</i>
J. L. Jones		
PIANO SOLO		
Study		<i>Heller</i>
G. O. C. Swayne		
*CELLO SOLO		
Gavotte		<i>Handel</i>
N. R. Balfour		
PIANO SOLOS		
(a) Sonata		<i>Schumann</i>
(b) Piece		<i>J. Ireland</i>
S. Smyth		
SELECTION		
Rigoletto		<i>Verdi</i>
J.H. String Orchestra		
CAROLS		
Accompanied by		
J.H. String Orchestra		

ANOTHER number of the 'Junior House Gazette' appeared towards the end of term. The editor and his staff are to be congratulated on the high quality of the articles and the many illustrations.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

IT was obvious from the start that the talent so successful and so ably trained at Gilling two years ago, would, when reinforced by several from elsewhere, provide a first set with a standard above the average. The set games have been keenly contested and the players have been able to adapt themselves to varying conditions.

Perhaps the main strength lay with the forwards who were heavier than usual and yet always lively. By their weight and speed and under the skilful leadership of Pender-Cudlip they dominated the game and frequently denied the ball to the other side. From the loose scrums the main attack developed in the attempt by a three-quarter to break through. The ball was heeled often very quickly and ably served by Maclaren to Jones. These are a pair of halves who in attack at least are equal to any of their age and size. In the centre too Stanton ran strongly and often cut through outside his opponent.

It has been a good season with many wins. Fyling Hall, Pocklington, St Martin's and Coatham were all beaten once or twice with a total of 122 points. Perhaps the best game was that lost 6-0 to Barnard Castle on their full-sized ground. They were the heavier pack and more robust too outside the scrum, but the lighter pack was frequently attacking and there was no score at half-time. However, when the game was resumed, despite resolute forwards and three-quarters and some good tackling by Balfour at full-back, the larger of the three-quarters slipped through a rather tired side. This was a hard and skilful contest.

For the sake of record the following usually played in matches: Balfour, Clapton, Fraser S. J., Stanton, Pinkney, Jones, Maclaren, Brown, Leach, Honeywill, Pender-Cudlip, Loch, Bucknall, Kinross, Johnston.

Sometimes the following also played: Phelan, Roche, Brennan and Jenkins, and the Hon. K. Fraser.

Colours were awarded to: Jones, Stanton, Maclaren, Loch, Johnston, Brennan, Bucknall, Fraser, Pinkney, Balfour, Clapton.

THE SCOUTS

At the beginning of the Autumn Term Brother Herbert took over from Fr Geoffrey as Scoutmaster and Brother Adrian joined as Assistant Scoutmaster. The Troop owes a debt of gratitude to Fr Geoffrey for all his past work and encouragement which enabled a good start to be made this term.

The total number of the Troop is thirty-six. A. J. Wood acting as Troop Leader took charge of the Eagles; B. Lewis, D. W. Tarleton and H. J. B. FitzGerald were appointed Patrol

Leaders of the Owls, Herons and Woodpeckers respectively. J. J. Molony, A. D. O. Jenkins, C. J. Vickers and J. B. P. Squire were elected as Seconds.

The usual upkeep work continued at the Mole Catcher's Cottage. A sawing frame was installed, paths were repaired and some of the Patrol huts painted.

In the course of the term a considerable amount of badge work was done in the Troop Room on Sunday mornings and Friday afternoons.

On the feast of All Monks a wide game was organised on the moors, followed by a tea in the village. A Christmas Concert and tea was held in the Mole Catcher's Cottage on the last Wednesday of the term.

The state of the Patrol Competition which ends at Shrovetide, indicates that all patrols have shown efficiency and keenness during the term.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were as follows:

Head Captain: St J. A. Flaherty.

Captain of Rugby: M. G. McCann.

Captains: P. J. Corrigan, H. A. W. O'Brien, J. D. Stevenson, R. G. S. Freeland, J. R. Chisholm, D. J. Donnellon, M. G. McCann.

Sacristans: T. P. Marks, P. N. S. Kinross, A. A. Clifton, P. R. Nelson, H. M. W. Kerr.

Secretaries: J. Morris, M. H. C. Fuller, N. Brown, P. A. Cain.

Bookmen: D. S. C. Gibson, J. A. A. Morris, J. W. Blake James, D. M. Howden, J. A. Nuttall.

Librarians: P. J. F. Fitzgerald-Lombard, F. J. B. Burns.

The Anteroom: R. C. B. Rooney, H. M. Oxley.

The Art Room: T. A. S. Pearson, P. J. S. Huskinson.

The Carpentry Shop: R. M. Wright, M. Henry.

The Office: A. N. H. Blake, S. R. Brennan.

THE following boys joined the School in September: F. T. Ahern, R. M. Barry, M. Bevan, R. J. Blake, R. J. Bradshaw, C. V. Clarke, C. J. F. Clayton, J. N. A. Crichton-Stuart, P. A. de Fresnes, E. P. T. Downey, J. F. Durack, J. B. Entwisle, C. S. Fairhurst, M. H. Freeman, C. M. Haigh, C. P. C. Hammond, P. Henry, C. O. Honeywill, A. M. Horsley, S. G. Hull, A. B. Hunter, N. C. T. Loring, J. B. Marsden, P. H. P. Mayne, J. H. H. Mounsey, T. M. Mroczkowski, A. N. C. McDonough, P. C. R. L. Penno, M. A. Rambaut, F. B. Ryan, J. A. Stirling, M. F. Stuart Douglas, D. M. Tilleard, J. S. Umney, J. P. F. Walston, J. W. Wardrobe, A. H. G. Watson, N. P. Wright.

THE news of Fr Richard's appointment to St Alban's Parish at Warrington came too late to be included in the

October number of the JOURNAL. We wish him happiness in his new field of work and ask him not to forget us at Mass and in his prayers.

MISS W. METCALFE and Mr R. Birchall joined the staff at the beginning of this term.

ASIAN 'flu was in the news at the beginning of the term and very likely the thought uppermost in every headmaster's mind. A number of boys had already succumbed to it during the holidays and it prevented one or two from returning on the right day. There did not seem to be any sign of it on the first day of the term. In fact everyone looked particularly healthy after the fine weather of the holidays. But stealthily and unheralded the enemy had arrived. The first victim retired to bed on the third night of the term. By the following night four or five more were laid low, and thereafter the tempo quickened to twenty or more each morning. The Infirmary was soon overflowing. The ground floor dormitories became temporary sick rooms and all but two of the upstairs dormitories quickly followed suit. The climax was reached when ninety-six boys and about half the staff were in bed. Thereafter the almost deserted refectory and classrooms started to fill up again and life returned to something approaching normal. But the widespread disorganisation called for a 'breathing space' and to provide this parents were asked to co-operate by having their boys home for ten days. Most of the 118 boys were able to get away, several enjoying the hospitality of homes of their friends. The epidemic had dealt the School a cruel blow. But 'it is an ill wind . . .' In view of the short time between the return of the School and the Christmas holidays, the Headmaster decided that there would be no 'end of term' examinations! The

form order would be decided by the weekly tests.

A GOOD programme of films was shown during the term. *Geordie, The Happiest Days of Your Life, Hell Below Zero, Knock on Wood* and *Bush Christmas* appeared to be the most popular. The last, *Bush Christmas*, was made specially for children and many in the audience thought it the best film of the term.

FIREWORKS this year were held a few days after Guy Fawkes, and a number of parents, up for the week-end, were able to enjoy the display which they had so kindly helped to provide. All the old favourites were to be seen, plus one or two which seemed to be distant relations of the sputniks! We would like to thank all those who gave the fireworks and also those who each year undertake the hazardous job of letting them off.

IN order to ease the strain on the staff and also because there had been so little time to prepare for it, the Concert, usually held on the feast of St Cecilia, was abandoned. In its place an informal recital of music, dancing, harmonic verse and conjuring(!) was held towards the end of the term. This proved most successful and showed what a good concert could have been put on, had conditions been normal.

As the end of the term drew near excitement rose at the thoughts of the feast and all the good things that accompany it. During the last few weeks the Special Singers were being trained to concert pitch for their part in Haydn's 'Creation'—this year's choice of the Ampleforth Choral Society. And original Christmas cards and puppets appeared in the Anteroom to remind us of the ceaseless energy in the Art Room.

For the feast the tables seemed more heavily laden than ever—as if to make up for the officials' teas. All the traditional carols were sung, the Head Captain conveyed the thanks of every-

one to Matron and her staff, and the evening closed with a boisterous 'Auld Lang Syne'.

Two boys made their First Communions on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, A. B. Hunter, and J.H.H. Mounsey.

RUGBY

FIRST FIFTEEN RESULTS

v. St Olave's	H	W	38—0
v. Malsis Hall	H	L	0—5

'A' FIFTEEN

v. St Olave's	A	W	15—6
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JUNIOR (UNDER 11) FIFTEEN

v. Glenhow	A	L	6—16
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There was very little opportunity for team building during the early part of the term. Set games had to be abandoned after the first week of the epidemic. Those who were still on their feet practised in the afternoons or took part in kicking games and it was several weeks before either we or other schools, who were similarly affected, could think of playing matches.

An easy victory over St Olave's showed more or less where the strength and weakness of the team lay. There was strength and speed in the three-quarters. If they were given the ball quickly from the loose scrums they would score plenty of tries, and in their first match they did. But the forwards, even against a rather disorganised opposition, were not keeping together and binding in the loose scrums, and there were too many heads visible when they should have been buried in the scrum. This fault was remedied to a great extent in the match against Malsis Hall. Against a pack which appeared to be several stones heavier, there was very little chance of getting the ball from the tight scrums. But it did come back fairly regularly from the loose and there were a number of promising three-quarter movements. The Malsis

Hall defence however was very sound and neither Freeland nor O'Brien were given much room to move. Unfortunately an injury to McCann, the Captain and hooker, prevented him playing in this match. As leader of the forwards his presence in the team might have made all the difference. The only score in an exciting and well-fought match was a try by the Malsis fly-half in the opening minute of the game—a lesson to Gilling to go for the man, not the ball.

As it happened this proved to be the last 1st XV match of the term. Both the matches against St Martin's had eventually to be cancelled because of epidemics, and for the rearranged fixture with Glenhow the ground was too hard for play.

It is an interesting team and full of possibilities. A great deal depends on the forwards. They are not yet the striking force that the packs of recent years have been, but there is plenty of talent if they can be welded into a unit and learn to play together. McCann is an experienced hooker and was in the team in that position the whole of last season. S. Brennan and Nelson have been good in defence, and Ryan and T. Brennan show promise for next year. At scrum-half, Oxley is quick and throws a very good pass, and Donnellon, besides being a good link with the three-quarters, is quick on to the ball if it is fumbled by the opposition. Both,

however, have weaknesses in defence which only thought and courage can remedy. The centres are a contrast in build and style; O'Brien, fast and elusive; Freeland, powerful and strong running. If the forwards can play their part and heel the ball quickly in the loose the tries are bound to come. On the wing Cain is a rapidly improving player. At full-back Stevenson, though fielding the ball well, is still rather weak at tackling and falling on the ball.

The following played for the 1st XV during the term: Stevenson, Cain, O'Brien, Freeland, Morris J., Donnellon, Oxley, Fellowes, McCann, Ryan T., Rooney, Nelson, Brown, Kinross, Brennan S., Brennan T., Burns and Tilleard.

In the return match with St Olaves the 'A' team won an exciting game by 15 points to 6. And in the Junior fixture with Glenhow the team played well but the defence was not strong enough to deal with a powerful runner in their three-quarters. As usual, enthusiasm ran high in the match between the Barbarians and Harlequins. In a very keen game the Harlequins won by 2 tries to nil. One was scored by Rietchel, the other by Coghlan.

The following gained their Tackling Colours: O'Brien H., Nelson, Brennan S., Freeland, Tufnell, Leonard, Blackiston, Collingridge, de Chazal A., Nairac.

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AMPLEFORTH ABBEY YORK

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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part II

TEN MORE BAKER MSS.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the Catholic Record Society published a volume of English Benedictine records which was predominantly concerned with Fr Baker.¹ In the same volume (pp. 274-94), as a supplement to the records, I was allowed to contribute a 'Descriptive Catalogue of MSS. in English and foreign libraries for the Works and Life of Father Augustine Baker'. The number of MSS. known to me in 1933 was 190 and the number of their libraries 16. In the years since 1933 I have learnt—at various times and in various ways—of the existence of ten more Baker MSS., so that the total is now 200. It is the purpose of this article to give some account of the newcomers.

But, before I get to that, I must tantalize the reader with some preliminary notes that will (I hope) make the situation clearer to him. I begin by recording some changes in the list of libraries. The MSS. formerly assigned to Thirsk and Thropton—one MS. to each—have 'migrated': to Middlesbrough and Ampleforth respectively. A third library has left the list in a different way. This is Belmont Abbey, which in July of 1954 sent many valuable books to be auctioned by Sotheby's. Among these were a few specifically English Benedictine items, marked with the *ex-libris* of the old South Province: *Ben. Ang. Prov. Cant.* Two of these were Baker manuscripts, and a third is a border-line case. Very fortunately, however, these MSS. did not leave the country or pass into 'alien' hands. They were acquired for his private library by Mr David Rogers, who intends that they shall ultimately join the Downside Bakeriana.

The three defections that have been mentioned reduced the number of libraries by one only—from sixteen to fifteen—for Middlesbrough has taken the place of Thirsk, and Mr Rogers the place vacated by

¹ The volume (No. 33, of 1933) was entitled: 'Memorials of Father Augustine Baker, and other Documents relating to the English Benedictines. Edited by Dom Justin McCann, O.S.B., and Dom Hugh Connolly, O.S.B.'

Belmont. But there are now to be added two new libraries, at two new places, viz. Stonyhurst and Manchester.

Stonyhurst College will be well known to my readers, who will perhaps know also that its library possesses many treasures. All that I shall say of it is that I owed my knowledge of the existence of its two Baker MSS. entirely to the interest and kindness of the Librarian, who also provided me with every facility for my study of them.

Manchester's Chetham Library, on the other hand, will probably be less familiar. Associated intimately with the Chetham Hospital blue-coat school, it is a seventeenth-century foundation housed in a fifteenth-century building. There is something attractive about this medieval building in the very heart of Manchester, quite close to the turmoil of the busy streets. Exchange Station lies just across the road, and behind at no great distance is Victoria. I don't know that any other discovery pleased me so much as finding two genuine Baker MSS. in this old library. Manchester has larger libraries than the Chetham. In particular (quite near) is the John Rylands, a sort of northern Bodleian. But the Chetham is the oldest foundation and I have found it to contain books not possessed by the others. Witness, of course, the two Baker MSS. Taking my leave of it now, I would offer my best thanks to the library staff for their patience and courtesy with an importunate reader.

Although the number of MSS. in my Catalogue is now 200, I am sure that the list will again prove incomplete. Experience has taught me that these MSS. turn up unexpectedly and in unlikely places. And there is always the hope that we may come on the tracks of that premier collection of Fr Baker's treatises, viz. the autographs which the nuns of Cambray cherished as their chief treasure. We have indeed, since 1933, come upon more of Fr Baker's handwriting. In 1933 I could point to two items only: (1) Fr Baker's letter of 1629 to Sir Robert Cotton, preserved in the Cottonian collection at the British Museum; (2) Five pages of his handwriting at Jesus College, Oxford. In 1958, on the other hand, I am able to point to two *volumes* entirely in his hand, the one at Downside Abbey, the other at Ampleforth. These shall be described later. At this point in my introduction I give an alphabetical list of the seventeen libraries, adding the number of Baker MSS. possessed by each library.

Library	No. of MSS.
1. Ampleforth Abbey	47
2. Bibliothèque Mazarine (Paris)	2
3. Bodleian Library	7
4. British Museum	3
5. Chetham Library (Manchester)	2
6. Colwich Abbey	42
7. Douai Abbey	2

8. Downside Abbey	47
9. Gillow Library (London)	5
10. Jesus College (Oxford)	4
11. Lille, Archives du Nord	7
12. Middlesbrough, Diocesan Archives	1
13. Newport Public Library (Monmouth)	2
14. Rogers, David	2
15. Stanbrook Abbey	23
16. Stonyhurst College	2
17. Teignmouth Abbey	2

200

After all this introductory matter we are now very close to the actual description of the ten MSS. of my title. The description will necessarily be terse, and no proper account of Fr Baker's treatises shall be attempted. I take leave, however, to mention here two points that may offer some little difficulty.

1. It will be seen that some of the MSS. have a composite character, containing several Baker items. This is an explanation: Father Baker wrote a great number of spiritual treatises but did not provide any compact *summa* of his teaching, so that we find his disciples making their own selections from among his treatises and producing each his own compendium of Bakerism. This process began before Fr Baker's death and continued until 1657, when Fr Serenus Cressy published the masterly digest which he called *Sancta Sophia* (now still current under the title of *Holy Wisdom*).

2. It is noticeable that the MS. *compendia*, to which we have referred, regularly include much of Fr Baker's exercises for that affective prayer by which he set such store. These are intelligible enough, but the modern reader may well be puzzled by the title which Fr Baker gave to his sixteen books of such exercises, viz. *The Idiots Devotion*. (In MSS. *Devotion* not seldom becomes *Devotions*.) He got the 'idiots' of his title from the *Acts of the Apostles* (iv, 13), where we are told that the crowd realized that Peter and John were 'simple men, without learning' (Knox). The word for 'simple men' in the Latin is *idiotae*, which is the word used by the Greek original. So Fr Baker is providing prayers, not for simpletons, but for simple, unsophisticated persons, who will be content with, and will profit by, these seemingly elementary exercises.

These explanations having been given, I pass at long last to a description of the ten MSS. presenting them in the order of their libraries.

1. AMPLEFORTH ABBEY (MS. 129). *The Idiots Devotion*, etc. This is a compendium of the sort just described. It contains these items: pp. 2-161, the First Part of *The Idiots Devotion*, with introductory directions, and some supplementary matter from *Contemplation G*; pp. 163-207, from *Contemplation F*; pp. 223-259, the first item of *Remains*; pp. 273-303, *The Summary of Perfection*; pp. 305-393, from *Contemplation H*. In a brief preface to this last item occurs the date: 'Duacy 24th Aprill anno domini 1638', at which date Fr Baker was still resident at St Gregory's, Douay. The MS. is the work of two scribes.

On paper, in old brown leather binding, with the letters R.W. stamped on the spine. Pages 394—including 31 blanks—of 6½ by 3½ inches. This manuscript came to Ampleforth by gift in 1954.

2. BODLEIAN LIBRARY (MS. Rawl. C. 581). There is no formal title, but this MS. is a complete copy of the devotions of Dame Gertrude More as arranged by Fr Baker after her death (1633) and by him entitled *Confessiones Amantis*. After twenty-six pages of introductory matter in prose and verse, there follow the fifty 'confessions'. These devotions were printed at Paris in 1658 and the book given the title of *The Spiritual Exercises of the most vertuous and religious Dame Gertrude More* . . . but the elaborate title page goes on to mention Fr Baker's more attractive title. This MS. copy may be dated 'about 1640'.

On paper, in stamped leather binding; ff. 119 of 7½ by 5½ inches.

3. BRITISH MUSEUM (Add. MS. 41181). *The Summary of Perfection; The Idiots Devotion*. A compendium of the same sort as No. 1, compiled about 1645 and accorded the general title of 'Directions leading a well-willing soul by a facile and easy way to perfection'. The contents are thus arranged: ff. 4-16, *Summary*; ff. 17-88, a revised version of Fr Baker's *Instructions for the Idiots Devotion*; ff. 89-164, *The Acts, Affections, or Desires of the Will*: a mass of short, affective prayers taken from Fr Baker's *Idiots Devotion*.

On paper, in modern vellum binding; ff. 164 of 6 by 4 inches.

4. CHETHAM LIBRARY (Mun. A. 2. 128). *The Spiritual Alphabet* and *The Order of Teaching*: transcribed about 1650 by Dame Bridget More. The contents are thus arranged; pp. i-ii, Title and Approbations; pp. 1-158, *The Spiritual Alphabet*; pp. 160-204, *The Order of Teaching*. Four pages of missing material at the beginning were supplied in 1955 and the MS. carefully rebound in its old leather covers.

On paper, in the old leather binding; pages 2 plus 204 of 5½ by 3½ inches.

5. CHETHAM LIBRARY (Mun. A. 2. 170). *The Fall and Restitution of Man*. A complete copy made by that devoted Bakerist, Fr Leander Prichard. The text ends on page 471 with a colophon by the scribe which gives 14th August 1635 as the date of the original treatise and the 11th March 1675 as the date of this copy, made by 'fr. Le: Pr:'.
On paper, in the old brown leather binding (repaired in 1955); pages 471 of 5½ by 3½ inches.

6. DOWNSIDE ABBEY (Baker MS. 47). *Dicta sive Sententiae sanctorum Patrum de praxi vitae perfectae*. The only known copy of this treatise, and in Fr Baker's handwriting. See the *Downside Review*, Vol. LXI (1943), pp. 37-40, where Dom Hugh Connolly gives an accurate description of the MS. He believes that it is Fr Baker's original copy, and one upon which he had not finished his work. The MS. is interesting as displaying Fr Baker's handwriting in both its forms; the old court hand and the new italic (now so popular as 'chancery hand'). He began life with the court hand, and it was not till his noviciate at Padua (when he was thirty years of age) that he took up the other. In the present MS. he uses both hands, in order to distinguish between his quotations and his comments.

On paper, in the old parchment binding. Title (as above) on a fly-leaf facing the first page of the text, of which there are 315 pages measuring 6 by 4 inches.

7. ROGERS, DAVID. *Canticorum et Rithmorum Spiritualium Pars Posterior*, a volume of Fr Baker's Latin spiritual rhymes, which are of the simplest kind, with no poetic pretensions. There is a twin volume at Ampleforth (MS. 149) which at the beginning has this disarming notice: *Quisquis haec legis, noli ob sermonis barbariem, simplicitatem, et inconcinnitatem aversari; sub aspero hoc cortice fructus latet suavissimus, et parvulis sapidissimus*. This note, I believe, is from Fr Baker himself. It was his practice to compose these rhymes and use them for prayer when he felt unequal to much mental exertion. Fr Leander Prichard tells us (C.R.S. Vol. 33, p. 123) that, when they were leaving Douay for England in the summer of 1638, Fr Baker took special care to have with him a perfect copy of his rhymes. 'It seemed to me that his greatest solicitude was to have as much of his *Rhythms* transcribed by himselfe, by me, and by a third person, as could be done in that little time.' This MS. is almost certainly one of the copies that Fr Baker took with him on his last journey, three years before his death.

On paper, in the old parchment binding; ff. 216 of 4 by 3 inches. Written in the old court hand by the same scribe as the Ampleforth

copy. There are blanks at ff. 5 and 216 which in the Ampleforth copy are filled by italic writing, of the nature of a prose commentary.

8. STANBROOK ABBEY (Baker MS. 23). *Tauler*. This MS. lacks a formal title, but has this introductory note: 'Whereas Taulerus, Doctor of Divinitie, and Religious of the holie order of St Dominike, a deeply learned and highly illuminated person (out of whose Booke of Sermons I have selected most of these Collections) makes frequent mention of a Nativitie of the Word or Sonne of God in a soule: my designe is to shew out of him what this Nativitie is...' Fr Baker possessed a copy of the Latin version (by Surius) of the works of Tauler, in the Cologne edition of 1603. He worked his way through this volume, selecting what suited him and compiling some six volumes of translations. The present volume has in all thirty-seven chapters. The first is 'Fower and Twentie Articles: shewing who are truely illuminated and true Contemplatives'. The last is 'A Dialogue betweene a Divine and a poore Begger'. The date of this MS. is about 1650.

On paper, bound in its original stamped brown leather. Pages 10 plus 162 (a few being blanks) of 8 by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

9. STONYHURST COLLEGE (MS. A. vii, 5). *The Idiots Devotion*, etc. The compendium of some devout soul. The Baker material preponderates greatly, but intermingled with it are some heterogeneous devotions. For example, the volume begins with twelve pages of prayers for the days of the week (Monday to Friday inclusive) and this item (presumably by a binder's error) is completed very much later with similar prayers for Saturday and Sunday. After the preliminary twelve pages of prayers, the pagination starts afresh and runs (with many errors) from 1 to 507; and then there are eighteen pages more in a quite different hand. Neglecting all the alien matter, I give this account of the Baker items: Pages 1 to 129. *Directions for the right use of the Idiots Devotions*; pages 130, 131, a very small fragment of the *Summary of Perfection*; and then (pp. 132-507) a mass of 'exercises', chiefly from the first part of *The Idiots Devotion*. The MS. dates 'about 1650'.

On paper, bound in the original stamped brown leather. There is a good deal of rubrication. Pages 12, plus 530 (approx.) of $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

10. STONYHURST COLLEGE (MS. A. vii, 16). *Directions for Idiots Devotions*. A faithful copy by a trustworthy scribe. The handwriting is that of Fr Leander Prichard, who dates his work '21 June 1638'. At that date Fr Prichard was living at St Gregory's, Douay, and serving as Fr Baker's regular attendant. He was a devoted disciple and appears as the scribe of many of the extant Baker MSS.

On paper, in old stamped brown leather, with this title on the spine: 'Instructions for Idiots Devotions'. Pages 206 of $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches.

POSTSCRIPT

Such are the 'Ten more Baker MSS'. of this article's title. But, standing in the wings and making plausible appeal to be admitted on to the same stage, is another manuscript that deserves description. This is the Ampleforth autograph, already mentioned. I give this formal description.

AMPLEFORTH ABBEY (MS. 86). *A Spirituall Looking-glass, written by the devout Abbot Blossius of the Order of St Benet. Transcribed by me according to the translation thereof made into English by the Rd. fa: fa: A. Batte, monke of the saide Order*. The book ends with this colophon: *Finally transcribed by me the 19th of Julie 1632, at Cambraie, to the praise of God*. The scribe who speaks thus is Fr Baker himself. Besides the *Speculum Spirituale* of the title, the volume contains three other treatises by Blossius. Fr Antony Batt, a monk of Dieulouard, was an assiduous translator and has some printed books to his credit. Fr Cressy tells us that Fr Baker himself translated 'a great part of Blossius'; but he was plainly only the sponsor of this volume.

On paper, in the original parchment binding; pp. 4 plus 302 of 6 by 4 inches.

This manuscript was acquired from a London bookseller, in the year 1937, in the following way: The bookseller advertised the MS. in his catalogue, suggesting therein that the scribe was a recusant priest working in the Cambridge district: this being his interpretation of the 'Cambraie' of the colophon. The Bodleian asked him to send the book on approval, but when it came was not disposed to purchase it, although the price was moderate. Before returning the MS. to London, the Assistant Librarian in charge of it, on account of its Benedictine associations, asked me to look at it. I saw that the bookseller's 'Cambridge' was a blunder, but did not recognize Fr Baker's handwriting; however, the fact that it was an Antony Batt book made me wish to have it for Ampleforth. To Ampleforth it went and was given its place among the MSS., still unrecognized as a Baker autograph. Five years later, Fr Hugh Connolly wrote to me about the Downside MS. which he suspected to be a Baker autograph. He asked me, had I any specimen of Fr Baker's italic handwriting? I had, in the shape of photostats of the pages in Jesus College MS. 77. I sent these to him and they clinched his matter; and, at the same time, did the same service for the Ampleforth autograph. One comment on this history presents itself: It was fortunate that Fr Baker, like other holy men, had the habit of not signing his work.

JUSTIN MCCANN, O.S.B.

MONASTIC MISSION

AMONGST many other far-reaching acts of his pontificate His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, has on many occasions reminded Catholics of their apostolic duties. This call has been made to all members of the Church. Besides being one and holy, the Church is catholic and apostolic, that is to say she is made by our heavenly Father for all His children and is sent by His Son to the whole world to bring it back to obedience to Him. 'As the Father has sent Me, so also I send you. Go ye and teach all nations, bidding them to perform whatsoever I have commanded you. He who heareth you, heareth Me.' But although Christ's Catholic Church is truly apostolic, sent out by Our Lord in His and our Father's name to bring salvation to all mankind, and although for that reason every Catholic is intended by Our Lord to share in this apostolic character of the Church, yet not all members of the Church share it in the same way.

It was to St Peter and the other Apostles that Our Lord gave the command 'Go and teach all nations' and it is their successors, the Roman Pontiff and the other Bishops of the Catholic Church, that primarily exercise the Church's apostolic function. The Catholic priesthood, however, is not limited to those who hold authority in the Church, but is possessed also by lower officials, simple priests, who, merely by reason of their being priests, share in a subordinate and dependent way the apostolic function of their Bishops. Again the Catholic layman, though he is not ordained, is not on that account deprived of all apostolic scope. On the contrary when he begins to leave childhood he is taken before his Bishop and sealed with the Holy Spirit in the Sacrament of Spiritual Maturity, Confirmation, whereby he is endowed with special mark and grace so that, in the words of St Thomas Aquinas, he may make public showing of the faith, 'as it were *ex officio*'. His apostolate, whether direct or indirect, is subordinate to that of the hierarchy, but is none the less distinctive and may not be undertaken equally well by priest or Bishop, each of which has his own function to perform.

Bishops and priests then are committed to the apostolate and, in their own way, laymen also. What of members of religious orders and in particular what of monks? As Catholics religious too must be apostolic; as members of religious orders, men or women vowed especially to God's service, they may not fall behind others in their zeal and effort for the extension of the kingdom of God. When in the case of many orders of men the religious state is crowned with the priesthood then these religious have in a further way committed to them the apostolic vocation. With regard to monks following the Rule of St Benedict the Holy Father in his Encyclical on St Benedict in 1947 spoke warmly of their past and present services to the Church of many kinds, but without

insisting on their having any special task in the apostolate. More recently in his Apostolic Constitution *Sedes Sapientiae*, on the training of members of religious orders, he apparently envisaged all orders being in some measure involved in apostolic work, since some training for it is imposed on all. Some congregations that follow the Rule of St Benedict have an explicit apostolic or missionary aim. This is true of the English Congregation. Others, while lacking such aim, have their own share in the Church's apostolate. We may say that in a broad sense all monks should be apostolic and that some should be it also in a stricter sense. To define more precisely what is meant by these distinctions we must investigate more closely the nature of the monastic state according to St Benedict and its relation to the priesthood and to the active apostolate.

The essential for a monk is that he lead a life of prayer and penance, and for a follower of St Benedict that he do this in his community in obedience to an Abbot according to the Holy Rule. Without this monastically he is nothing, but with it he can then proceed to undertake work of many sorts for the glory of God and the furthering of the life of the Church. St Benedict requires of the candidate for monastic life that he seek God, obedience, suffering. He offers him the labour of obedience as the way back to the loving Father he has left by disobedience. All is contained in this, although the Benedictine conception stresses also the importance of community life and work, humility, as well as the solemn acts of public prayer and discretion in all things allied to frugality. A man who follows this programme, faithful to the grace of God, can reach high holiness and paradise. By itself it is enough to justify itself. Thereby is God glorified and the Church edified. This is the one thing necessary and if it be lacking whatever else the monk may achieve is supernaturally worthless. The existence of this in the Church is itself an apostolic force. The prayers and penances of enclosed religious are their first special contribution to the life of the Church. It is on such grounds that Pope Pius XI made the enclosed Carmelite, St Theresa of Lisieux, patron of the Catholic Missions. Such is the monastic vocation in itself, a hidden life, one devoted to prayer and penance, not public, although, according to St Benedict's mind, for most, and at the outset for all, one lived in a community. For many centuries, however, the choir monks that follow the Rule of St Benedict have been, with a few exceptions in recent times, advanced by the Church to the priesthood. This of course has been to the elevation and enrichment of the monastic state. It has helped to bring about in the case of Benedictines a special attention to the solemnisation of the liturgy of the Church. It has enabled them to be available to the Church when required for missionary or pastoral work. It has fostered the theological development of monastic studies. It has helped to maintain a more alert interest in the state of the Church's apostolic enterprises. It has moreover been fairly readily

combinable with the monastic state. This is especially so when the demands on the services of monks have not required any or much dislocation of the conventual life.

In more recent times however, there has emerged a situation which compels a more thorough thinking out of the relations between the monastic and the sacerdotal elements in the Benedictine life.

On the one hand there is the tremendous demand for the services of all priests, including monks, in the active apostolate, combined with the need for them to receive a more thorough training than was necessary in former ages, as is reflected in the recent legislation of the Holy See. On the other hand there is the ever present need in the Church for the precept and example of contemplative living. In these circumstances and given the rising standards of training that the Church is demanding for the religious priesthood, it is possible that there may be a revival of the unordained choir monk as he existed in early monasticism and amongst the first followers of St Benedict. This is the more likely seeing that there is in many countries a decline in numbers of lay brother vocations. There may well be many in the future who would contemplate the monastic and not the priestly state and who would be called by the Church to the one but not the other. They might for one thing be unable or unwilling to do the study required. In France, Africa, the United States, and even in our own country, there have been recent examples of this non-sacerdotal monasticism. If such a trend develops it will have to face its own problems, some of which are already emerging. It will moreover be required to make its own form of contribution to the apostolate, although this may largely consist in the force and example of the hidden life of prayer and suffering.

Our concern is rather with the relations of the monastic and priestly aspects of clerical monasticism, which is likely to maintain itself as strongly or even more strongly in the future than hitherto. This, so far as concerns the Confederation of Congregations of Benedictine Monks, includes at this day a wide diversity of emphasis and interpretation of St Benedict's Rule as well as of organisation, together with an unmistakable common spirit and purpose. All are vowed to obedience, conversion of manners and stability. The same ideals of prayer and of penance inspire all. The mode and measure of these differ from house to house and also the degree of involvement in the active apostolate. With all its rightful reluctance to induce its member houses to adopt an outward uniformity the Benedictine family still preserves a distinctive identity. Members of this loosely aggregated body are always receiving requests from the Church, whether from the Apostolic See itself or from local Ordinaries or from groups of Catholics, clerical or lay, to undertake this or that good work for the Church. The response is often great and to-day monks all over the world are making their contribution to the active works of the

Church side by side with members of more recent and more specialised religious orders.

The work of education is vital to the Church in most areas and Benedictines have long made great efforts in this field. The signs are that in the future their services are likely to be more urgently required than ever and not less. They are needed to develop more fully the kinds of school they are already engaged in running, to provide others as well for different sorts of need and to undertake them in missionary territory. In this connection one thinks at the present time particularly of Africa where the Church's opportunity, now so favourable, may pass away unless every effort is made to meet it at every point, not least in that of education. Benedictines are often aware of the great needs of the countries in which they themselves dwell; they may safely estimate those of many African areas as tenfold as great. Education is a noble and, when conducted with a sense of mission, an apostolic work. It has the advantage for monasteries of being a work that not only may enable conventual life to continue uninterrupted but even provides a task for the community as such, a task into which community life may be extended. It can therefore be said to be capable of making a contribution to the monastic spirit of the community that undertakes it, provided that this is not impaired by the educational work being so great in its demands that the monastic observance deteriorates. It is also necessary to observe that not all monks take to schoolmastering like ducks to water (though they obey willingly), and that many come to a time when they are less adept at it than was originally the case, so that it is needful for a monastery to provide alternative work, part of which may be the administration of parishes from the monastery, office or farm work, and ecclesiastical or other studies. All these are compatible with and may conduce to the welfare of the monastic community.

The work of education is also a fulfilment of the monks' priesthood in so far as it involves the moral and religious guidance of the young, religious instruction in its various forms, and the functions of confessor and spiritual director. It gives, moreover, tremendous scope for the training of laymen to become fully Catholic and therefore apostolic in their lives and careers. This is an aspect in which monks may have a most powerful rôle to play in the modern missionary work of the Church. It is one which needs constantly deepening and developing.

Should Benedictine monks themselves ever enter the fully missionary apostolate, and this even when it involves some degree of abandonment of the cloister? This is a question that has been discussed hotly and doubtless will continue to be so discussed. The present writer offers what seems to him to be the answer most consonant with the Catholic tradition and monastic principle. This is that they may so act, given certain circumstances. Considered in itself the monastic vocation calls a man

either to persevere, as St Benedict says, in the monastery until death, or permits him to leave it for the life of a hermit. Some communities adopt a form of monasticism in which no extensive or permanent interruption of conventual life for the sake of the active apostolate is permitted. This is the original monasticism as practised by the Fathers of the Desert and finds its modern followers in some Benedictine Congregations, as also in those of Camaldoli, the Charterhouse and Cîteaux. But when the need of the Church is really urgent even these monks may be called from their solitude. Sometimes they are called upon to be raised to the Episcopate. The classic case is perhaps that of St Gregory the Great who most unwillingly was prevailed upon to accept consecration as Pope. Though submitting to this he afterwards used to bewail his loss of the monastic seclusion. This illustrates well the typical monastic attitude in this question—a reluctance to give up the conventual life, a willingness to do it if the needs of the Church are great enough. Similarly monks of enclosed congregations are sometimes called upon to leave the cloister on occasions when without their ministrations Catholics would be deprived of the sacraments. This is not an abandonment of their normal monastic régime but a temporary intermission of it, perhaps only of a few days, while their help is needed.

Other congregations of monks are explicitly missionary and train their members with the intention of sending them from the monasteries to convert the heathen. This has ancient precedent in its favour, pre-Benedictine, as in the case of SS. Martin, Columbanus and Patrick, and Benedictine as St Augustine of Canterbury, St Boniface and many others. The present English Benedictine Congregation received a Papal missionary apostolate to England in the seventeenth century which is still in force. There are Benedictine missionaries in many parts of the world to-day, India, Korea, Belgian Africa, the United States, to mention a few of them. The monk missionary may if necessary and with due authorisation spend long periods living out of the cloister, yet the cloister sustains him as having been the source of his training and is perhaps to be his last abode on earth. Also he will sometimes be able to found monasteries to consolidate his missionary tasks. The general policy here should be flexible, to widen the monastic stability if necessary for the good of souls, to restrict it if compatible with that good. To make up for the discipline of the monastery and the example and help of his brethren, the monk has the inspiration of his missionary enterprise, a direct supernatural help, and in some cases, as with many of the seventeenth century English Benedictines, the knowledge that he may very likely be called upon to seal his preaching of the Gospel of Christ by shedding his blood in imitation of his Divine Master.

The monastic missions eventually, if God blesses them, may develop and become regular parishes with a stable life of their own. The monks

sometimes continue the administration of these, a work they have a duty to maintain so long as no other priests can be found to undertake it. This however must always be carried out as far as possible with due respect to monastic needs. Has not the Holy See, for example, desired that in England monks serving parishes should return to their monastery for a period of a fortnight each year to renew their spiritual lives by participation in the regular life of the monastery? This system, however, is difficult to maintain since, while the monk leaves plenty of work behind on the parish, he may find little suitable for his temporary stay in the monastery. Nevertheless, the regular recalling of monks from parish houses to the monasteries is in itself a most desirable thing and helps to increase the distinctively Benedictine apostolate in parishes. Through this influence can be exploited more fully both the possibilities of liturgical development and of those various forms of lay Catholic Action that the contemporary Church desires. This 'returning to base' for meditation, renewal of strength and discussion may become all the more fruitful if, as is likely in view of recent legislation of the Holy See, monasteries are in future to have regular courses of apostolic training for their younger priests. The experienced priests, back for a time from the parish, might contribute their hard earned wisdom to this course and in turn, perhaps, receive a reminder of their own youthful idealism from the younger members. The running of parishes by monks is always permissible, and may be officially authorised, when other priests are not available. If they are available then monks should not give up the regular monastic discipline in order to run parishes, except when both a distinctly monastic stamp is given to those parishes and also the monk is not kept indefinitely outside the monastery. He should return for at least short spells from time to time and eventually for good. This, however, presupposes suitable work for him within the monastery which, nevertheless, should not be impossible to provide if it is really desired. He must always recall that he has vowed to live the monastic life and that though the Apostolic See may, and sometimes does, dispense him from its conventional element when and in so far as missionary or pastoral needs of the Church require him to drop this, yet when it is possible for him to return to it he should do so and resume the full performance of monastic duty. St Benedict himself shows us the way. He did not, as some have thought, wholly forbid exit from the monastery when a call to good works made it necessary. At the same time he did not envisage permanent absence from it unless it be to take up eremitical monasticism. We should imitate him as fully as possible in his devotion to the primacy of the monastic state over all the good works to which it may lead.

The English Benedictines after the Reformation were revived as a missionary congregation. There was a conscious looking back to the Papal mission of St Gregory the Great. In modern times it has been

possible while retaining a hold on the active apostolate to develop the observance in the monasteries as well. The monastic and missionary elements are both essential to the Congregation though, in true Benedictine style, it is for each community to give its own interpretation to each of these elements. This is what happens in fact. The future spiritual health and effectiveness of the Congregation will depend on its development of both elements, first the monastic, which is its very being, then the missionary, which is the natural result of the former. It is not that we should contemplate in order to act, that is to subordinate the higher to the lower. Rather the contemplation of God and His Mysteries drives us to strive to spread the knowledge of them, and this in its turn makes us more fit for their contemplation.

Although the field of work of the English Congregation has in recent generations been extended to the United States and this has happily been further increased in recent years, a main concern remains that work for the return of England to the Catholic Faith to which the Popes have over many generations called our monks. An exempt religious has the inestimable privilege of possessing the successor of St Peter for his Bishop. Like St Augustine and St Boniface the modern English Benedictine has the direct mandate of the Apostolic See itself for his apostolate. This apostolic impetus must be renewed from age to age. It was thus renewed early in the seventeenth century. To-day its renewal must depend on the one hand on the intensification of the monastic spirit and on the other of a continued awareness of the contemporary problems of the Church. The words of Pope Leo XIII are still relevant to-day. 'In this (apostolic) labour in order that really salutary fruit may be produced, there is need not merely of the ministration of the monks, but much more of their holy example, which has the greatest power in the winning of souls to truth.' May St Benedict hold us to these ideals !

PHILIP HOLDSWORTH, O.S.B.

THE STORY OF MOUNT ST BENEDICT¹

THE first monks came out to Trinidad from Brazil at the beginning of 1914 and bought an Indian mud hut with a thatched roof. This was to prepare the way for the second group which consisted of the Abbot of Sao Bento, Bahia, Brazil, two priests and one postulant, the present writer. In the same year the Abbey of Sao Bento sent out three more solemnly professed monks, still students of philosophy. Soon two Trinidadian candidates joined this pioneer community and the novitiate was formed.

This first foundation of the Benedictines in the West Indies came about through the urgent appeal of the Archbishop of Port of Spain, His Grace Archbishop Dowling, a Dominican like his successor the present Archbishop Ryan. His Grace with the Abbot chose the site on a mountain, 800 feet above sea-level overlooking the town of San Juan, and farther on the River Caroni and Mount St Benedict. Farther away still is the famous Lake of Pitch.

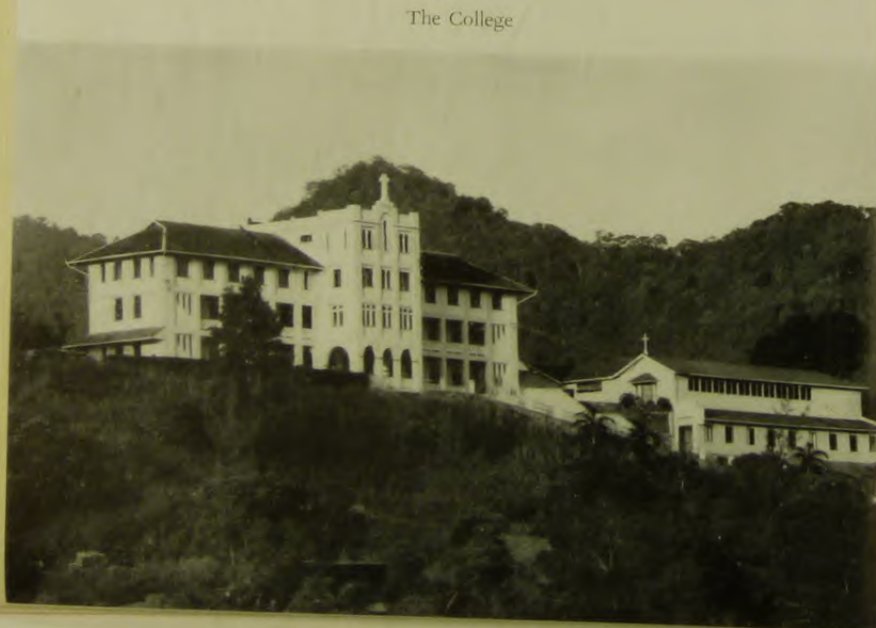
The estate of Mount St Benedict covers nearly 4,000 acres of land includes a cocoa estate, and produces oranges, lemons, coffee, nutmeg and bananas. This large estate had fallen into decay but the monks themselves with the help of local labour soon cleared this and the following year we had the usual two crops of cocoa and coffee from which we lived, all helping in the harvests.

Sao Bento Bahia had provided a large sum which helped in the purchase of the estate, the latter being in fact unwanted and so falling to the community as a bargain. In a short time the monks, including novices and lay brothers, moved into the present temporary wooden monastery and built a belfry next to the tin church with a peal of bells which are audible for miles. The monastery is approached by a road uphill out into the rocky soil, through a Savannah, upon which any who should walk barefoot would soon have legs bleeding with cuts from the Savannah grass which is as sharp as a razor. The road leads after about a mile to the steps of the monastery on the right of which is the guest house beautifully built in reinforced concrete. To this the present Governor of Trinidad comes up with his family from the damp heat of the Port of Spain. Opposite are the buildings for the pilgrims who for a pittance may stay here. They come from all over the Island and beyond, Barbados, Tobago, Venezuela, British Guiana, St Vincent, St Lucia, St Kitts. The monks are kept busy with them, providing,

¹ By an eye witness. The official name of the monastery is the Abbey of Our Lady in Exile. But everybody knows it as Mount St Benedict.



Mount St Benedict's Abbey



The College

besides the usual choir functions of the monastery, special devotions and sermons for pilgrims. Mount St Benedict's is thereby known in all the West Indies.

The next building that we come to as we ascend the steps is the tin church and, opposite, the rooms for interviewing pilgrims, who bring all their troubles to the monks. Beyond the church is the monastery, a wooden building with workshops and rooms for study both for the monks and for the students of the Diocesan Seminary, which the monastery has provided at the request of the Archbishop. It includes men of many races. Further on still is the college building for over 100 boys, chiefly whites from Trinidad, as well as from the other Leeward Islands, even from Martinique and Guadeloupe. These students take the Oxford and Cambridge Certificates, the subjects emphasized being English, French, and Spanish the chief languages of Trinidad. The Island is cosmopolitan, the English being a minority. Many Trinidadians are of French descent. There are over 100,000 Hindus. A number of these have been converted by Dom Sebastian Weber, Rector of, until his death two years ago, San Fernando on the South coast. He had studied Indian languages and once, in argument with a learned Hindu who quoted ten pages of the Vedas to him, he was able to reply from this and other Hindu Sacred Books.

There are other Fathers living out in parishes. These come in to the Monastery once a month for a day's retreat. Some of the Fathers in the monastery go out for week-ends to help those at San Fernando and three other parishes with more than a dozen chapels of ease. The whole Island of St Vincent is in the care of the monks, one of whom is Vicar-General of it for the Archbishop.

The community, which includes Dutch, Germans, Belgians, French and Trinidadians, sings, as we do at Ampleforth, the Conventual Mass and Vespers. Besides the work of the priests and other choir monks already referred to there is that of the lay brothers, who are electricians, carpenters, builders and producers of honey. Of the latter they make mead as well as exporting some to England.

The first Abbot, Dom Mayeul de Caigny, O.S.B., had been amongst the group of monks sent by Pope Leo XIII to Brazil to restore the observance of its monasteries and he had originally been a monk of Maredsous. After his retirement Mount Saint Benedict's became for a while a Conventual Priory and sought Affiliation to the Belgian Congregation. This was granted in 1927 and after the war the Holy See also granted the monks permission to elect an Abbot. This was the present Abbot, Dom Adalbert van Duin, who was elected in 1947. Since then the Abbey has prospered and vocations have come, especially from Holland. Part of the new church, constructed in beautiful modern style of reinforced concrete, is up designed by one of the lay brothers. Brother

Gabriel Mokveld, O.S.B., who also helped in the building of Buckfast Abbey.

Well may Mount St Benedict's thank God for the way it has developed from an Indian mud hut into an Abbey, College and Seminary. The new monastery like the church is planned to be reinforced concrete. Unfortunately the Diocese is not so successful with vocations as the Abbey. Native vocations are slow in coming and need longer years of training. But with the strong and flourishing Legion of Mary in Trinidad and, I hope, in St Vincent and the other islands of the Diocese our Blessed Lady will surely answer the prayers of so many for an increase in native vocations.

AUGUSTINE CALLAGHAN, O.S.B.

BOOK REVIEWS

A PATH THROUGH GENESIS by *Bruce Vawter, C.M.* (Sheed and Ward) 18s.
THEY SAW HIS GLORY. An Introduction to the Gospels and Acts by *Maisie Ward* (Sheed and Ward) 16s.

Both these books are admirable. Both offer the fruits of biblical scholarship to the intelligent layman. Both would have been impossible fifty years ago and both are the first of their kind in English, though France has produced a number of such books on these subjects. They are the outcome of fifty years of intensive Catholic scholarship on the Bible. Father Vawter's book on Genesis fifty years ago would have provoked even more stir than Père Lagrange's famous lectures on Historical Criticism and the Old Testament. Father Vawter is a man with a message. He is crusading against Catholic ignorance of the Old Testament: 'the average Catholic to-day is about as familiar with the pages of Holy Writ, except for a few snippets acquired second-hand, as he is with the Bhaga-vad Gita. That is the shame.' Further, 'there is no better way to discourage Bible reading than by the oft-repeated advice to "read the New Testament first, then the Old"'.¹

Thus he takes the reader right through the book of Genesis, using all the wealth of modern knowledge of archaeology, historical forms of the East, ideas of the time, but insisting above all on the religious significance of the story.

Not all is completely satisfying—there is a better explanation of Lot's wife as a pillar of salt, but the intelligent layman who has hitherto turned his back on Genesis either as too difficult to swallow or as raising doubts that cannot be solved will find himself agreeably surprised especially in that the religious importance of Genesis becomes greater not less.

Maisie Ward's introduction to the Gospels is perhaps less startling, but none the less good reading and in a wittier and more lively style. After the background and origin of the Gospels she deals with each of them bringing out the purpose, author and particular characteristics and themes of each, including the Acts as the second book of St Luke.

She succeeds in showing what lay folk often miss—the particular contribution of each gospel to the total picture of Our Lord. Because I have said less of this book it does not mean I recommend it less highly but only that the subject matter is more familiar. There is one blot on both books—they lack an index. It has been said that there is no faith as great as that of the charcoal-burner or simple peasant. But it has also been said that the faith of the charcoal-burner is good—for the charcoal-burner. And it is ridiculous and tragic that so many Catholics educated in every other way should retain a knowledge and understanding of the Bible no greater than that of their schooldays. These two books leave them less excuse than ever.

BRUNO DONOVAN, O.S.B.

THE CHURCH AND ISRAEL by *Van der Ploeg, O.P.* (Blackfriars publications) 4s. 6d.
THE BIBLE STORY by *Catherine Beebe* (Vision Books, Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.
THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS by *Kevin Smyth, S.J.* (Catholic Truth Society) 4d.

The pamphlet of Fr Van der Ploeg deals with the vexed question of the relations between Catholics and Jews past and present, and the principles that should guide them. He shows Israel as the Chosen People and, dealing with their rejection of Christ, concludes that we cannot say that the Jewish people, even in Our Lord's time, were guilty of His death. The chapter on the relations between Church and Synagogue does not make pleasant reading. The author faces frankly the treatment of Jews by Christians in the early and middle ages but he does well to point out that

we cannot judge by modern standards and must allow for a very different mentality. He then takes up the baptism of Jewish children and illustrates the Church's teaching by two cases a century apart which aroused great controversy—that of Edgar Montara in 1851 and that of the Finaly boys in 1951. Anti-Semitism, Zionism and the Holy Places are also dealt with. In sixty-two pages the author covers a lot of ground and in his impersonal and dispassionate treatment clears up much that gets obscured in the emotional heat of argument. A very useful booklet.

Fr Smyth's C.T.S. pamphlet on the Dead Sea Scrolls is both excellent and timely, giving a good, clear, factual account of the content of the main scrolls (including the Zadokite Document which, of course, is not strictly of the Dead Sea) in the first part and an examination of the Messianism of the Scrolls and especially the character of position of the Teacher of Righteousness and largely to correct the erroneous views of J. M. Allegro as set out in the Penguin book by him on this subject. Statements are backed by references and quotations and there is even a short bibliography on the final page. This sober and balanced account at so small a price should do much to dispel the vague ideas and fantastic views on the Scrolls that abound to-day.

Those who have read Catherine Beebe's other books for children will know what to expect in her Bible Story. She covers the whole of the Old Testament story and Our Lord's life—the two parts are knit together and the language is simple, direct but not childish (in the bad sense). The selection is well done so that the tales have point and purpose. Perhaps for children more illustrations would have helped. A useful contribution to an important work.

BRUNO DONOVAN, O.S.B.

THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES BY ST LUKE, a new translation by *C. H. Rieu* (Penguin Classics) 3s. 6d.

THE LETTERS OF ST PAUL translated by *Monsignor Ronald Knox* (Universe Books: Burns Oates) 2s. 6d.

The Penguin 'Acts' is an excellent example of the high standard of presentation typical of the Penguin classics. The print is large and easy to read, the text divided into titled sections, Old Testament quotations given in italics and prophetic ones in verse form, maps inserted at intervals, together with a plan of the Temple. There is a good introduction of twenty pages in smaller type, backed by a table of dates, a bibliography and some sixty pages of really informative notes (also in smaller type). The whole is a pleasure to handle and read. The introduction is both comprehensive and compact, covering language, manuscripts, the world of St Paul, the author of the Acts, the book itself, its authenticity and date, sources and purpose, and finally the character of St Paul himself.

In the introduction, the author, who is the son of E. V. Rieu, well known for his translations in the Penguin classics, and has inherited his father's skill in full measure, after pointing out the difficulties and defects of the Authorised and Revised Versions, discusses the task of the modern biblical translator. He points the danger of the 'slang phrase and chatty style', and the essentially short-lived value of the colloquial translations in which they occur, insisting that 'the language in which we treat or discuss religious matters should not be too undignified or too informal'. He remarks also on the impossibility of finding exact modern equivalents for certain customs and modes of thought and so on of the ancient world. Certainly, his 'Lysias the military tribune' (Acts xxiv, 22) sounds better than the 'Colonel Lysias' of J. B. Philips' translation. Perhaps Rieu is less successful in his efforts with the almost

technical term 'God-fearer' for a pagan who accepts the God of the Jews and certain customs but not circumcision and the full observance of the Law. To translate as he does 'observer of Jewish religious customs' gives just the wrong impression. It was the God of the Jews whom they accepted, the customs being entirely secondary. Here the old term seems better. His translation fully carries out the principles of the author, being simple and straightforward and even colourful where he brings out the fullness of the original Greek, yet dignified. It is never bald for the vividness of the story prevents that.

It is curious that while he accepts fully Luke's historical accuracy and shows no fear of the supernatural, he should refuse to accept literally his account of the Ascension and Pentecost. The former event he links with the Annunciation 'both describe pictorially spiritual truths that happened pictorially, i.e. were revealed in vision to men's inner eyes and seemed to be seen by their outer eyes'. On the events of Pentecost he holds St Luke exaggerates, especially in the matter of tongues; babbling in ecstasy, yes, but not in real foreign languages. His chief argument is that since all spoke Greek a miracle of foreign tongues was needless. True enough, for communication, but not needless for demonstrating the power of God's Spirit and the reversal of Babel. Curious too, that though willing to grant Peter the power of death (albeit a sinful use of it) in the case of Sapphira, yet he refuses that of life to him in the case of Tabitha and to Paul in that of Eutyches. Apart from these points, it is impossible to praise too highly not only the notes but the whole book. Altogether good value for the money.

It is depressing to turn from this book to the paper-back edition of St Paul's Letters in the Knox version published by Burns and Oates. Here is a modern Catholic version of the Scriptures widely accepted, but the production of the book will not stand comparison with the Penguin. True, it is a shilling cheaper. But Rieu in his introduction explaining his use of typographical devices, inverted commas, italics—titled sections, paragraphing, etc. concludes: 'None of these useful aids to speedy reading and intelligibility were employed by the scribes of ancient times'. It is a sad thing that we should have to add: 'nor yet by Catholic publishers in this country'. There is no edition of the Douai or Knox version which uses these devices as they are used in the Penguin Acts and elsewhere. And while the brevity of the notes and of the introduction (five pages against the Penguin's twenty) can be explained by the lower price, the neglect to use such aids prevents the edition from making the text clearer to ordinary readers.

BRUNO DONOVAN, O.S.B.

THE CHRIST OF FAITH, THE CHRISTOLOGY OF THE CHURCH by Karl Adam (Burns Oates) 30s.

In the opening chapter of this book Professor Adam points out that Christianity must begin with Christ. We are used to thinking of theology in the way it has—quite properly—been developed as a logical system. We begin with the nature of God and the Trinity, deal with the Creation and the Fall of man, hence to the necessity for Redemption, and its accomplishment through the Incarnation of the Son of God, the Second Person of the Trinity. That is the logical sequence, but it is not the order in which the revelation was made. The early Christians were Christians because they accepted Christ's claims, and it is from the unfolding and elucidation of those claims that the whole body of theology has been built up. Professor Adam points out that the Church's belief in Christ goes back beyond the Bible to Christ himself. It was the preaching of Christ and the apostles, their living word, which first planted

the seeds of faith before a Christian literature existed. 'So this literature did not produce faith, but was itself the product of faith. It is the more or less complete precipitate of the early Christian consciousness of faith' (p. 9). The result of this direct relation with the living Christ is complete conviction that he is God. It is a conviction in marked contrast to the often hesitant Anglican, 'one does feel', approach. The Catholic accepts Christ as God unreservedly, throwing himself confidently on his mercy and help, and the source of this surety is, as Professor Adam points out, the *successio apostolica*, the unbroken succession going right back through the Bible to Christ himself. The Church is aware of herself as one body with the original congregation of Christ's followers. Of course the Bible plays its part. We are dependent on it for the details of the life of Jesus, and without it we could not know how he thought and spoke, but it is the living consciousness of the faith of the Church which interprets his words for us.

In the light of these ideas Professor Adam examines Christ's claim to be God in the New Testament, and discusses the interpretation put in it by the early Christian Fathers in their writings and in the great Councils. He is naturally led to consider the early heresies, which in their way did so much to clarify the theology of the Incarnation, and he shows how the Church always saved the two-fold belief that Christ is true God and true man. This occupies the first eleven chapters. He then reviews the teaching of the Church on Christology from the early Fathers through the scholastics to the post-Tridentine theologians from a more technically theological angle, and goes on to discuss various theological conclusions. A second and shorter book treats of the work of Christ, the Redemption.

The book betrays its origin in a series of lectures given over a number of years. There is a certain amount of repetition, and the chapter (vi), which describes the approach to Christ of religious psychology, does not really affect the examination of Christ's claims which follow in chapters vii, viii and ix, or differentiate it from that made in chapter iv. The opinions of the modern liberal Protestant exegetes and theologians are treated at several points and at some length, a task which Professor Adam is well qualified to perform. A theologian is bound to take cognisance of these views, which are by no means dead, though they will hold little attraction for anyone who has grasped the Catholic idea of Christ. It might perhaps have been conceded that the more recent views among non-Catholic New Testament scholars are much more sympathetic from a Catholic point of view.

It is certainly good to have available in English this masterly survey of the field which Professor Adam has made peculiarly his own.

GERARD SITWELL, O.S.B.

STAGES IN PRAYER by J. G. Arinterro, O.P., translated by Kathleen Pond (Blackfriars Publications) 12s.

The title of this book provides an accurate description of its contents, for it is an account of the various divisions which have been introduced in attempts to analyse the experiences which a soul may go through in the higher forms of prayer. It is thus almost exclusively concerned with what may be termed in general contemplative prayer, and its avowed purpose is to encourage the faithful to see prayer of this nature as the natural development of the spiritual life. This it certainly is. Any soul in grace has already been elevated to a supernatural state, it has already been given that 'certain participation in the divine nature' which is sanctifying grace. Normally this grace only manifests itself in the theological virtues of faith, hope, and charity, but when a very high degree is attained, the soul becomes to a greater or lesser extent

immediately aware of the divine action on it, and approaches that direct knowledge of God into which grace is destined to issue. The body is scarcely able to sustain such an experience, and hence the physical effects in rapture and ecstasy.

The attainment of as high degree of sanctifying grace as possible should, of course, be the aim of every Christian soul, but the traditional attitude is that the effects must not be sought for their own sake. It would not be true to say that this book does encourage seeking them for themselves, but it encourages souls to seek a high degree of prayer, which may be equated with a high degree of grace, by describing the experiences it may expect to go through. The method is doubtfully wise. The sensible effects which may be encountered, languors, ecstasy, the wounds of love, and the rest, are of their nature rather alarming, and if people are conscious of the possibility of these kinds of thing and think they ought to attain them, there is a real danger of inducing nervous disorders. Of course the important results are the spiritual ones, which are very profound, but the attention of beginners should be drawn to them with great care, or they may easily contract the undesirable habit of constantly trying to assess the exact stage which they have reached, of too often taking their spiritual temperature. The analyses of these states of prayer are among the finest of human achievements, but their real value is for those who have already entered this little known country, to let them see that somebody has been there before them, that the way is at least partially mapped out and the chief dangers marked.

It is indeed desirable that as many as possible should reach the higher stages of prayer, for that means a high degree of union with God, but it has to be remembered that it is not in any man's power to command the gifts of God, and these advanced states of prayer are the direct result of divine action. What every soul in grace has to do is to cultivate charity, the love of God and their neighbour, with all the self-abnegation that that will involve.

The author of this book died in 1928, and the Preface to the second Spanish edition, which is translated in this volume, is dated ten years earlier. The book presents an admirable summary of what may be called the classic teaching on the subject, supported at every point in notes and appendices by copious quotations from all the famous names and many little known Spanish ones, but its re-issue in translation was a rather curious choice for a Blackfriars Publication.

GERARD SITWELL, O.S.B.

SAINT DOMINIC: PILGRIM OF LIGHT by Gerard K. Brady (Burns Oates) 18s.

SAINT JOHN BAPTIST DE LA SALLE by W. J. Battersby (Burns Oates) 42s.

DON BOSCO by Lancelot C. Sheppard (Burns Oates) 15s.

Serious hagiography is impossible without good history. St Dominic is one of those saints, like St Bernard and St Francis, who are so thoroughly conditioned by their function within a complex social organism that they are in great danger of being misunderstood by the biographer who thinks of 'background' as something to be dealt with in chapter I. Mr Gerard K. Brady speaks of the 'patent limitations . . . and modest scope' of his book *Saint Dominic: Pilgrim of Light*; and indeed one might be tempted to suspect that a book of scarcely 150 pages cannot be expected to give adequate coverage to all the facets of St Dominic's many-sided activity. The reader is in for a refreshing surprise. Mr Brady writes lucidly and dispassionately, goes as closely as space permits into all the relevant background material, is concise without becoming dry, and allows his portrait of the saint to emerge unhurriedly (and without concession to cliché) from the natural movement of his narrative. He brings out clearly the complex issues involved in de Montfort's crusade, and shows

how St Dominic's ascetical extremes were a deliberate answer to the challenge of Albigenian austerity. The whole of St Dominic's public life reveals a man whose immense vitality gained its effect above all from a breadth of vision and an adaptability which marked him off even from such splendid and vigorous figures as Bishop Diego of Osma and Peter of Castelnau. Mr Brady conveys the excitement and tension of St Dominic's preaching tours in the heretic-ridden areas of Languedoc, and succeeds in bringing to life the attractive personal qualities of one who was, as Mr Brady points out, 'a descendant in the direct line of that heroic aristocracy which had defended Christian Spain'. There is, in St Dominic as in St Francis, an air of inborn and easy nobility which stamps his every gesture with the grace of chivalry and in which heroic self-discipline and a gay and relaxed equanimity go hand in hand. Mr Brady's admirable book is well-illustrated and supplied with a good bibliography. Pictorially, of course, the book cannot pretend to compare with Leonard von Matt's achievements in the 'Pictorial Biography' series, and the reader in search of a definitive biography of St Dominic is recommended to invest in the recent French publication, *Histoire de Saint Dominique* by M. H. Vicaire, O.P. But Mr Brady's book probably ranks as the best introduction to the saint which has yet appeared in English.

Dr W. J. Battersby's substantial biography of St John Baptist de la Salle should, as H. O. Evenett says in his foreword, 'be warmly welcomed by all who are interested in the history of the saints, the history of education, and the history of religious orders'. It is a very satisfying and thorough piece of historical writing. De la Salle's career, like that of St Vincent de Paul, who died in De la Salle's childhood, throws interesting light on the lesser known aspects of France's most spectacular epoch, and Dr Battersby has taken great pains to analyse the saint's achievement in relation to the needs and the mood of his day. The striking feature of De la Salle's vocation was that it was, apparently, one for which he felt no natural attraction—a fact which makes his devotion even more heroic and his foresight and originality even more remarkable. Not that originality was really the keynote of his contribution to education: his stress on the importance of education in the vernacular and his re-organisation of the class method were in the long run of less importance than the organisation made possible by his practical and realistic administration; and his actual theory of education is in many respects less penetrating than that, for instance, of his contemporary, Fénelon (or even for that matter of Montaigne). It is a pity that Dr Battersby did not consider it worthwhile to give some consideration to the views of Fénelon, whom he dismisses as an arm-chair critic of 'insinuating charm', and that more space is not devoted to the methods of Port-Royal (incidentally, the index is in some respects inadequate: neither Port-Royal nor royal foundation of Saint-Cyr figure in it, although both are several times referred to in the text). A wider survey of educational practice at all levels of French society would have been fruitful. Nor is it true to suggest that all modern educationalists regard 'corporal punishment with the ferula and even with the rod . . . as crude and uneducational'. Such criticisms apart, however, Dr Battersby's book must rank as an important contribution to his subject. It is, moreover, extremely readable, very intelligently illustrated (largely with contemporary prints), and well supplied with sources.

Mr Lancelot C. Sheppard's approach to Don Bosco, another great Christian educationalist, is very different. Don Bosco has more immediate appeal than De la Salle. He is nearer to us in time, and his personality and activity are already widely known. Fr A. Auffray gave us some years ago an exhaustive biography (*Un grand éducateur: Saint Jean Bosco*); and Mr Sheppard, using this as his principal source, sets out to do no more than to present English readers with a straightforward and popular account of Don Bosco's impressive career. Don Bosco, unlike De la Salle, seems to have been destined by his natural gifts for the work to which God called him, and there is about him that spontaneity and large-heartedness which we associate

with the natural virtue of magnanimity. But Mr Sheppard rightly stresses the great part played in his life by directly supernatural inspiration—he was anything but a merely 'muscular' Christian, and his optimistic patience and winning charm derived essentially from his very childlike faith. There is something in him which is very reminiscent of Saint Pius X: both were peasants by birth, and both retained throughout their lives the tough and straightforward integrity of their class, acquiring at the same time a nobility and courtesy which they wore effortlessly in the company of princes. Everything about Don Bosco 'showed an uncommon aristocracy . . . the aristocracy of holiness'. Mr Sheppard's book should do much to increase Don Bosco's well-deserved popularity.

DOMINIC MILROY, O.S.B.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- A CATHOLIC CATECHISM *tr. from the German* (Herder and Herder).
 SAINTS AND OURSELVES: THE GOSPELS *tr. Knox*: BERNADETTE OF LOURDES *by F. P. Keys* (University Books) 2s. 6d. each.
 THE MIME OF BERNADETTE *by H. R. Williamson* (Burns Oates) 2s. 6d.
 THE THREE DEGREES *by Conrad Pepler, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 12s. 6d.
 WORLD CRISIS AND THE CATHOLIC (Sheed and Ward) 12s. 6d.
 FROM BOY TO MAN *by Rev. Aidan Pickering, M.A. (C.T.S.)* 4d. each.
 LOURDES *by Noel Hypher, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.R.E. (C.T.S.)* 4d. each.
 MANUAL FOR NOVICES *by Felic D. Duffey, C.S.C. (Herder)* 26s.
 THE WORKINGS OF THE DIVINE WILL *by J. P. de Caussade, S.J. (Burns Oates)* 2s.
 AQUINAS PAPERS NOS 29. The Metaphysical Background of Analogy *by Bernard Kelly* (2s.) and (30) The Historical Context of the Philosophical Works of St Thomas Aquinas *by David Knowles* (1s. 6d.).
 VISION BOOKS NOS 29-32 (Farrar, Straus and Cudaly) 12s. 6d. each.
 CONVERSATION WITH CHRIST *by Peter Thomas Rohrbach, O.C.D.* 12s. 6d.
 YOU ARE NOT YOUR OWN *by Dennis J. Geaney, O.S.B.* 6s. 6d.
 REVELATION AND REDEMPTION *by Dr William Grossouw* 6s. 6d. (all Geoffrey Chapman).
 JOHN OF THE GOLDEN MOUTH *by Bruno H. Vandenberghe, O.P. (Blackfriars)* 6s.
 CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS NO. XXV (Pontifical Court Club) 2s. 6d.
 THE ENCYCLICAL *Miracula Prorsus* on Sound Broadcasting and Television *by Pope Pius XII (C.T.S.)* 9d.

THE EDITOR acknowledges receipt of the following:

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

The Shirburnian, The Saint Louis Priory Journal, The Worth Record, St John's Gazette, The Barnardian, The Lorettonian, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Pocklingtonian, The Ratcliffian, The Raven, The Corbie, The Wykehamist, Kearsney College Chronicle, The Denstonian, The Worksopian, The Prior Park Magazine, The Priorian, The Sedburghian, The Penryn Review, The Beaumont Review, The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Novocastrian, Belmont Abbey School Magazine.

OBITUARIES

FATHER STEPHEN DAWES

WALTER, afterwards Fr Stephen, Dawes was born in Longton, Staffs, on the 26th December 1871, one of a large and intensely Catholic family with many Benedictine associations. He came to the school here in 1886 and left in 1891 to enter the novitiate. He was ordained in 1899. Memories of him as a young monk recall a figure intermittently alarming but usually genial and friendly: he cultivated a gruff manner which went ill with his considerable and delicate artistic gifts and failed to hide his natural warmth of sympathy. He was of the out-of-doors type, a terrifying opponent at ice hockey, interested in all sports and games and, by current standards, good at most of them. Consequently his piety was all the more attractive and edifying.

Under a threat of consumption he was sent to South Africa for some months. He returned better but not cured; and when the Boer War began he went back to Africa as a military chaplain. His departure exhibited his characteristic resourcefulness: he missed the troopship at Tilbury, but engaging first a hansom cab and then a rowing boat he caught up with her, persuaded the captain to slow down, and arrived on board by rope ladder with his tall hat firmly on his head and coat tails flying. He was an admirable chaplain and made many lifelong friends in the Army, especially in the Connaught Rangers. It was perhaps an officer of that regiment who described him as: the best polo player in the Army, the best shot, and the best confessor when you are dying.

After the war he was sent to do parish work, first in Workington and then, early in 1914, at St Anne's, Liverpool. Not unnaturally he was appointed chaplain to the 8th (Irish) Bn King's Liverpool Regiment, and shortly afterwards went to France with it. He served throughout the war and with the Army of Occupation until 1920. In February of that year he was appointed to St Joseph's parish, Cockermouth, and was there for the remainder of his life. He gave devoted care to his small flock, furnished and adorned his church and designed and partly built the beautiful little church of Our Lady of the Lakes and St Charles in Keswick. This was served from Cockermouth until 1933, when it became the church of an independent parish. In addition he killed many salmon in the Derwent, which flows past the presbytery garden, and won the respect and liking of the whole neighbourhood. The virile Cumbrian accepted him as a kindred spirit; little children understood and loved him; obstinate wrongdoers quailed before him; sufferers found sympathy and encouragement in him. Everybody knew him, and in their different ways the golden jubilee of his priesthood and his funeral touched the whole town. In 1953 he was honoured with the Cathedral

Priorship of Worcester to the great satisfaction of his brethren. Failing sight caused him much inconvenience in his later years, but affected neither his cheerfulness nor the speed at which he habitually drove; and his last months of growing disability were borne with piety and patience and courage. He died on the 3rd February, 1958, and was buried in his parish. May he rest in peace.

FATHER THEODORE RYLANCE

Wilfrid Rylance was born on the 27th March 1874, and educated in the school here from 1887 to 1893, when he was admitted to the novitiate as Brother Theodore. Two younger brothers, the late Fr Romuald and Fr Cyril, who happily survives him, later became monks of Downside. He was ordained in 1901. He was an exceptionally hard worker and a devoted teacher who spared no pains to get his classes on. One associates him with masses of 'gelatined' notes wherewith he supplemented or replaced the text books, and with untiring vigour on the football field. He could be gay and humorous, but he was always a shy man; and this, together with his grimly ascetic appearance, tended to make him seem unapproachable. He had in fact his full share of sociability, but he was infrequently able to gratify it. However, he was a highly valued member of the community which penetrated, as communities do, the phenomena and appreciated the real man underneath. In 1906 he was sent out to work in our parishes and was stationed successively at St Alban's and St Benedict's in Warrington, at St Mary's, Brownedge, St Anne's, Liverpool, and at Workington. In 1925 he was put in charge at Abergavenny, and four years later at Lostock Hall. There he remained for thirteen years, finding much that was congenial in the firm hold on principle and strict fidelity to practice of unspoilt Lancashire. From his pulpit and in private he defended and promoted that spirit and vehemently rebuked any decline to lower standards. Consequently his people looked up to him with confidence and respect; but only those whom he had tended in distress really loved him: they had seen another and a different side of him.

In 1942 he was moved to Knaresborough and three years later to Lee House. He was tiring now, and the peace of the little parish gave him great contentment and ample opportunity for manual labour with pick and shovel. In 1956 his bodily weakness put an end to his active life and he had to accept the unwelcome rôle of invalid. He bore this patiently without self-pity, and died quietly on the 16th March 1958. By the desire of his late parishioners at Lostock Hall he was buried there. The large

attendance at his funeral, although it was sixteen years since he left the parish, showed how strong and lasting an impression he had made. May he rest in peace.

FATHER EDWARD PARKER

Father Edward Parker died on 18th March 1958, just a week before he would have completed fifty years in the priesthood, and was buried at Ampleforth. He was born in Birmingham on 22nd August 1876, one of thirteen children of whom four became priests and one a Carmelite nun. He was in the school here from 1886 to 1891. He then spent nine years in a law office, during which he gave much of his spare time to service with the Volunteers. The knowledge he thus acquired of legal procedure and accountancy and of military drill was later put to the service of Ampleforth. In 1900 he entered the novitiate, and did his studies at Belmont and Ampleforth until his ordination in 1908. He had unresting energy and zeal, and his long, lean, straight, strong frame seemed proof against exhaustion whether by physical efforts or by hours at his desk. He was a model of monastic regularity, loved the social side of community life and took full part in the work and recreations of the school. When it was decided to form a contingent of what was then termed the Officers' Training Corps he was chosen to establish and command it. He also looked after the little congregations of Helmsley and (later) Kirbymoorside. Gradually his work became mainly secretarial, partly because his familiarity with legal and financial documents, together with his industry and accuracy, fitted him for it. He is thought to have introduced Ampleforth to the typewriter. Like some beneficent rainfall his industry seeped through the Head Master's office and the Procurator's and into the Strong Room, producing a harvest of up-to-date lists and orderly records, transcripts of important Deeds, maps and monographs to show the growth of the Abbey buildings and estate and the bewildering changes in the shape and uses of our interior spaces. Later he was Sub-Economus for nearly twenty years during which efficient management of current bookwork was maintained with unerring accuracy, and the property, funds and obligations of each parish examined, clarified and set on record. Anyone who has to go into some legal or financial problem in the story of our past invariably finds that Fr Edward has been there before him.

Aptitude was only part of the reason for the choice of work to be entrusted to him: in addition the range of his active life was increasingly narrowed by deafness. The cause, whatever it was, cost him much surgical treatment and severe pain, and the resultant isolation, which

only the similarly afflicted can appreciate, must have been exceptionally trying to one so active and apostolic and sociable. That he retained so much of his vivacity and humour was one of the most edifying of his many admirable traits. He was a frequent pilgrim to Lourdes where he devoted himself to the service of the sick. For some months he was secretary to Cardinal Gasquet in his work on the commission for the revision of the Vulgate. He served to the best of his ability at St Mary's, Brownedge, from 1924 to 1933, at St Mary's, Leyland, for two years, and for nine years at Barton-on-Humber with his twin brother, Fr David. When that parish was surrendered to the diocese in 1949 his working days ended. There remained over eight years of increasing disability during which his fortitude was sweetened by his gratitude for help and frequent flashes of fun. We offer our sympathy to his surviving brothers, His Lordship the Bishop of Northampton and Fr Anselm, and to his sisters. May he rest in peace.



[Photo : Mayer]

NOTES

At the time of writing the builders on the church site were making great progress with the crypt chapels of the new abbey church. Our photographs show this and more and our readers at Ampleforth will know how out of date our statements are by the time they see them. The builders are to be congratulated on their despatch. Elsewhere will be found news of the appeal the generous response to which is most encouraging. We pray that at long last we see the completion of this much needed and wanted church. If the kindness of our friends continues as it has been so far there are good hopes of seeing the completion of the church by the end of 1960.



ST LOUIS PRIORY

FR IAN, who earlier in the year had been so far stricken with pneumonia as to be anointed, happily recovered and has been convalescing.

Fr Austin Rennick is leaving Ampleforth this summer to join the other brethren at St Louis, bringing the community there up to seven. It is expected that in the fall there will also be three or more postulants of St Louis with the community and that these, if they persevere, would enter the Ampleforth novitiate in October 1958. We pray that this may be and that the buildings now rising, monastery and gym, the former to be used at first partly for school, will be ready to use when the time comes. The school meanwhile flourishes and in the entry examination held in February last a number of boys of excellent ability were passed.

[Photo : Mayer]



THE ABBEY CHURCH APPEAL

SINCE the list of contributors published in the February number of the JOURNAL the appeal has made considerable headway. The following list now shows 650 contributors to date, and contributions in cash and covenanted money amount to about £107,000. This means that we have passed the half-way mark towards the target of £200,000 which is needed to see the church completed. For this we have to thank with deep sincerity the unfailing generosity and support of our friends—our parents, past, present and future, and our Old Boys. We owe, too, a great debt of gratitude to the Committee, the Area Chairmen and their co-operators, who have put in so much work to bring the appeal so far along the road to success.

There is still much work to be done and many who will still be waiting to be approached. Once again we ask for their patience and suggest that those who would like to be brought into touch with the appeal without delay and to receive its literature should write to the Secretary, Church Building Appeal, Ampleforth Abbey, York.

Elsewhere in the JOURNAL will be evidence of how far building operations have gone and of the growth of the church. To us at Ampleforth this is all most heartening and inspiring. The wonderful support which we have had so far is indeed heartening. And we are inspired with the confidence that though the second half of the way towards the target will undoubtedly be harder going, there are many yet who will be ready to give their support to our efforts to see the target reached and the church completed.

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Up to 28th April 1958

The list of contributions, with additions, will also appear in the next Ampleforth Journal in the autumn.

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OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for F. W. Hesketh (1900) who died in January; Fr Stephen Dawes (1891) on 3rd February; Fr Theodore Rylance (1893) on 16th March; Fr Edward Parker (1892) on 18th March; Simon Cully (1918), killed in a car accident in March; and P. Martin (1909) on 24th April.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:

George Hadcock to Margaret Shepherd at Douai Abbey, on 10th August 1957.

John Ciechanowski to Paola de Janzé at the Parish Church, Maisons Lafitte, France, on 18th November.

Anthony John Kelly to Beryl Dunn at St John's, Beverley, on 7th December.

James Young to Sally Wingfield at the Cathedral, Mullingar, on 25th January 1958.

John Melvin Boodle to Rosemary Bede-Cox at St Etheldreda's, Ely Place, on 25th January.

Michael Henry Desmond Collins to Gea de Rook at the Italian Church, Teheran, on 7th February.

Ian Malcolm Maxwell-Scott to Susan Mary Clark at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, on 14th February.

Count Andrzej Krasicki to Françoise de Rasse at the Church of Kisenyi (Ruanda), Belgian Congo, on 15th February.

Edward Wightwick to Denise Tollenaere in Montreal on 15th February.

Philip Edmund Robins to Audrey Lilian Flude at the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, on 6th April.

Roderick Andrew Fraser to Ethel Mary Drage at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and St Gregory, Warwick Street, on 8th April.

Michael Anthony Sutton to Gillian Fawcett at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Cheyne Row, on 12th April.

Geoffrey Garbett to Patricia Moore Ogden at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, on 15th April.

Martin John Hunter Reynolds to Janet Elizabeth Cadell at the Church of the Sacred Heart, St Aubin, Jersey, on 19th April.

Anthony Coleman to Stephanie Minchin at Chilworth Friary, Surrey, on 19th April.

Lieut. Michael Hadcock, R.N., to Rosemary Radcliffe at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and St Gregory, Warwick Street, on 3rd May.

John Dick to Judith Le Quesne Herbert at St James's, Spanish Place, on 22nd March.

AND to the following on their engagement:

Donald Hugh Dick to Caroline Baillon.

Edward Schulte to Helen McCallum.

John Joseph Beale to Penelope Mary Whitehead.

Neville Clifford-Jones to Susan Titley.

Dayrell Gallwey to Grichi Mahony.

Ronald Barry Harrington to Fionna Anne Claire Blewitt.

Ronald Philip Murphy to Elizabeth Mary Peto.

Robert Roger Beale to Jean Mary Crawford.

John Richard Beatty to Shirley Barbara Carroll.

John George Bamford to Dyllis Stock Quibell.

Timothy Connolly to Ann Hardy.

Lieut.-Cmdr John Edward Michael Shannon O'Kelly, R.N., to Anne Mary Dreyer.

John Buxton to Bridget de Bunsen.

Frank Channer to Maire Naughton.

Denys Kelly to Marie Skipper.

Henry Morrogh to Felicity Chugg.

Kevin Henderson to Maureen Hickey.

BROTHER FABIAN BINYON, O.S.B. (1939) was ordained Priest at Prinknash Abbey on Low Sunday, 13th April.

PAUL DEWE-MATHEWS (1954) is studying for the Priesthood at St Edmund's, Ware.

A. S. BEECH (1904) has been honoured by the award by His Holiness the Pope of the Cross Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice.

LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. MICHAEL FITZALAN HOWARD, M.V.O., M.B.E., M.C. (1935) Scots Guards, has been promoted Brigadier on his appointment as Chief of Staff, London District.

MAJOR J. F. D. JOHNSON, M.C. (1941) Grenadier Guards, has returned to London as second-in-command of the 1st Battalion.

MAJOR R. S. RICHMOND, M.C. (1935) has gone to Baghdad as Assistant Military Attaché at the British Embassy. Another Old Boy who has gone there recently is A. J. Pike (1945), who is District Sales Manager for Iraq and Iran for B.O.A.C.

M. D. DONELAN (1950) has been awarded the English Speaking Union Fellowship to Princeton University.



S. B. THOMAS (1949) of the Inner Temple has been awarded a Profumo Scholarship.



B. A. MCSWINEY (1939) and A. R. N. Donald (1952) have been called to the Bar.



M. J. H. REYNOLDS (1948) has passed his Law Finals.



R. O. MILES (1954), R. E. S. Robinson (1954) and Dom Henry Wansbrough (1953) obtained First Classes in Classical Moderations in March.



P. B. LEONARD (1951) passed his Finals as a Quantity Surveyor last March, and is now working in Kampala, Uganda.



D. C. MAXWELL (1922) has been appointed High Sheriff for Leicestershire.



J. A. RYAN (1934) has been elected Governor of the Bank of Ireland.



IAN GREENLESS (1924) has gone to Florence as Director of the British Institute.



M. R. MORLAND (1951) is in the British Embassy in Rangoon.



P. N. SILLARS (1945) has been appointed Regional Sales Manager for North-West Europe for Massey-Harris-Ferguson. M. H. D. Collins (1947) is going to Beirut as Sales Representative for the same Company, after several years in Teheran.



D. M. BARRY (1948) has left Ceylon for Canada. He is on Vancouver Island, and intends to take up commercial salmon fishing.



A. S. HOLMWOOD (1954) is working on J. P. Ryan's (1932) farm in Kenya, and will soon enter Egerton Agricultural College.



T. V. SPENCER (1955) has been Captain of Rugby Football and Captain of Athletics at the R.A.F. College, Cranwell.

M. P. DAVIS (1923) is a prominent racehorse owner in India, and this year had about forty horses running in the three main centres, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. Last year he won the Queen Elizabeth Cup, the premier race in Calcutta. This year he won the Indian Derby in Bombay, his horse, Canny Scot, coming first by two and a half lengths in record time.



DESMOND LESLIE's (1939) latest novel *The Amazing Mr Lutterworth*, and Mark Bence-Jones's (1948) second novel *Paradise Escaped* have both been published recently.



LADISLAUS SCHMIDT (1953) has changed his name by Deed Poll to Ladislav Paul Thomas Nester-Smith.



PATRICK O'DONOVAN (1937) the Correspondent for *The Observer* in Washington, has been awarded the David E. Bright Prize by the University of California 'for the best interpretation of the contemporary American scene by a foreign journalist in the United States during 1957'.



S. Z. DE FERRANTI (1945) has been appointed managing director of Ferranti Ltd.



CAPT. J. N. GHICA (1946) Irish Guards, and Capt. R. W. Freeman-Wallace (1946) the Royal Hampshire Regiment, qualified and gained competitive vacancies in the Staff College examination held in February.



O.A.G.S.

SPRING MEETING

THE arrival of the Society on the first tee at Ganton resembled that of Odin, Vili and Ve, come to do battle with the Ice Giants. The bunkers all over the course were inhabited by the lurking Hrim Thurs; however winter was put to flight, at least temporarily. More people than usual managed to make the journey and were very hospitably entertained by Father William at the school.

On Saturday the Society played a match against the School and won, either by playing better golf or, more probably, by wearing more clothes. The Ampleforth Bowl and the Gormire Putter were played for on Sunday.

The Bowl was competed for in orthodox fashion, with all the competitors on the course. There were few surprises; a crow flew away with Hugh Smyth's ball when it had fallen into the deep bunker on the ninth; Father Hilary nobly joined in, making up for lack of practice

by wearing a very large overcoat; the competition was eventually won by Sheahan.

As the cold increased in the afternoon many people discovered that they had to get back to London, so four 'locals', Father Hilary, Bromage, Lorimer and Sheahan, were ushered out by overcoated persons and made to play for the Gormire Putter. After many strenuous holes, Father Hilary and Bromage cracked after a tremendous drive by Lorimer at the sixteenth and lost a lot of strokes and a crucial hole in the bunker just in front of the tee. They finally gave in at the eighteenth, defeated by 3 and 2 (the match began at the third).

The large number of people who came for the week-end augurs well for the Halford Hewitt. One can be certain that anyone who has survived such rigours will be in good condition when the Gialler horn sounds again at Sandwich.

RESULTS

The Ampleforth Bowl, won by P. Sheahan.

The Gormire Putter, R. Lorimer and P. Sheahan beat Father Hilary and K. Bromage.

O.A.G.S. v. AMPLEFORTH

(O.A.G.S. names first)

Singles

- C. Flood beat A. Knight 4 and 3.
- A. Russell lost to C. Hales 3 and 2.
- P. Smyth beat M. Blakstad 4 and 3.
- H. Strode beat J. Dormer 6 and 5.
- K. Bradshaw beat N. Ruddin 3 and 1.
- A. McKechnie beat T. Coffey 6 and 5.
- R. Lorimer beat D. Glynn 4 and 2.
- D. Hennessy lost to M. Roberts 6 and 4.

Foursomes

- Flood and Russell beat Knight and Hales 3 and 1.
- H. Inman and K. Bromage beat Glynn and Blakstad 6 and 5.
- H. Smyth and P. Sheahan beat Dormer and Ruddin 6 and 5.
- E. Blackledge and A. Brennan lost to Coffey and Roberts, 2 down.

THE HALFORD HEWITT

When, as becomes a man who would prepare
For such an arduous work, I through myself
Make rigorous inquisition, the report
Is often cheering.

And so those who shook the snow of Ganton off their shoes were, no doubt, thinking about the Halford Hewitt. 'Cheering' seemed to be

about right. When we arrived at Sandwich it was true we had no 'piano player', nor could he have been spared for such an idle occupation if he had been present. All hands were needed at the pump and in spite of many misfortunes just enough hands got there.

The strength of our opponents, the Leys, was not known to us beforehand; that they ended up in the semi-final after beating Loretto, suggests that we may have underestimated them rather. Not that it mattered much; a little confidence on the first tee being of the essence, as it were. In fact our top pair, Smyth and Sheahan, were two up after the first two holes but this turned out to be one of the ironies of golf, they were shortly several down. The second match was not going very well either, and Russell and Strode, playing very seriously surrendered at the fifteenth green.

Lower down we seemed to be doing better, though to one wandering about the last four holes in search of gossip the news was confusing. Fattorini and Armour went a bit left off the thirteenth tee and reappeared at the fifteenth rather too far down for comfort. Meanwhile Bradshaw and Bromage were going level and Flood and Inman seemed to be all right. Both these matches appeared at the seventeenth accompanied unfortunately by Fattorini and Armour now defeated. It was a question of snatching a point or two to make things look better, but Bromage's tee short at the eighteenth moved rather to the right. The bizarre bend in his driver might have caused that.

In the last match, Inman played a fine wood to the back of the seventeenth green and made sure of that hole, but his drive at the eighteenth was a bit weak and Flood's bold, if despairing, brassie lacked some of the ingredients of slottability. So we lost the last match as well, and it only remains to say how much everyone enjoyed it, what a remarkable institution the Halford Hewitt is, and to hope that next year we shall have so many good players present that we can afford to let at least one play the piano.

O.A.G.S. v. THE LEYS

(Leys names first)

- J. B. Arch and J. H. Wells beat P. Sheahan and H. Smyth 7 and 6.
- T. Dilks Page and C. W. G. Thynne beat A. Russell and H. Strode 4 and 3.
- A. Cook and G. Cook beat K. Bromage and K. Bradshaw 2 up.
- J. E. Nisbet and J. H. P. Nichol beat E. Fattorini and W. Armour 3 and 2.
- B. R. T. Hopwood and C. A. F. Fiddian Green beat H. Inman and C. Flood 1 up.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were :

Head Monitor	...	...	...	A. S. B. Knight
School Monitors	S. Reynolds, A. Brennan, S. Dyer, D. Glynn, J. Burlison, A. Parker-Bowles, M. Rinvulcri, B. O'Brien, A. Iveson, J. Cumming, G. Jackson, A. Peel, C. Rimmer, H. Lorimer, M. Blakstad			
Captain of Rugger	...	...	...	H. Lorimer
Captain of Athletics	...	...	...	J. Burlison
Captain of Cross Country	...	...	...	B. O'Brien
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	S. Dyer
Captain of Boxing	...	...	...	B. Abbott
Master of Hounds	...	...	...	J. Sayers
Librarians	P. M. Kershaw, J. A. Craven, N. S. Tyson, M. G. P. Montgomery, A. J. Cornford, G. W. Stitt, R. J. Grant, E. A. H. Pearse, P. J. Moore			
Officemen	C. Rimmer, M. Blakstad, K. Dowson, W. Ryan, E. Sturup, C. Smyth, A. FitzGerald, P. Slater			

THE following left the School in April :

H. R. Anderson, A. W. Gilbey, T. C. G. Glover, D. M. Barber,
G. H. Hall, S. F. L. Reynolds, M. F. G. Rinvulcri.

THE following boys entered the School in May :

H. M. Bishop, A. R. Brown, K. R. M. Campbell, P. S. Carroll,
J. C. Gray, R. J. Hughes, M. G. Kennedy, D. E. Oldham, J. Owen,
A. H. Stewart, Sir C. G. R. M. Wolseley.

WE print a picture of the new Aumit House which has been occupied since September last by St Hugh's and since January by St Bede's. The excessively severe and protracted winter certainly tested the latter in their opening term as an outer house. With the generous help of the Industrial Fund it has been possible to provide more accommodation in the Science Department. A well-equipped Science Lecture room has been built over the bookroom at the east end of the Lower Building ; new preparation rooms have been made over Lab. 6 ; and a new Physics Laboratory has been made by adapting Lab. 2. In addition a large grant for equipment has been spent on apparatus for chemistry and physics. The Junior House playing field is now almost finished. Reference to the building of the Abbey Church is made elsewhere.

DURING the term the Sixth Form heard addresses from three missionaries. Fr Patrick O'Reilly of the Missionary Society of St Columban spoke



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Photo : Grove, Leicester



of his experiences in China especially at the hands of the Communists. He also showed the mug and other makeshift items with which he had said Mass in prison. Sister Letitia of the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries, accompanied by another Sister, drove over from Bradford through the heavy snow and, in broad Chicagan accent, told of life on the Indian Mission where the first tasks were to relieve famine and to break down the opposition of the people to Christianity. Finally, Fr Rathe of the White Fathers, back from a tour of many parts of Africa and armed with very nasty looking spears, spoke of the many and grave problems of Africa, especially of the inability of the Church in some areas to receive the millions seeking to become Christian. This was due above all to the inadequate numbers of priests. Meanwhile the danger of many Africans passing from paganism to Islam or to atheistic Communism was increasing rapidly. All these speakers, especially the last, gave us much both to think and pray about and to act on. We offer them our grateful thanks for coming to us.

ON 28th March there was a concert in which Mr Vasquez played pieces for the piano. This was much enjoyed as also was the informal concert on 2nd April.

THE base for the 1958 Bransdale Expedition was an empty farm-house near the head of the dale. Rooms were commissioned as kitchen, store-room, laboratory, drying room, dormitories and a living room which gave the house work-a-day atmosphere.

Throughout the day the party worked in the field. In the evenings recordings were written up, calculations made, graphs and sections drawn and plans for the following day settled. Meals were cooked on a traditional range and hearth.

The Expedition undertook a variety of studies. Fr Geoffrey led some investigations into landslides and gullies—two striking features of the dale and surrounding moors. Br Aidan sampled soils along a traverse across the dale and peat on the moors, while Br Rupert undertook some measurements of the streams and an analysis of the catchment areas. Besides these specialised investigations a general account of the dale as seen to-day was prepared to include its scenery, farming, plants, people and traditions.

A written account and a film are being produced on these activities. Certainly the generosity of the benefactors, particularly the Frederick Soddy Trust, and the most industrious work of the party deserve record. This should make an interesting addition to the sparse literature on a little studied region.

WE should like to thank an Old Boy, J. P. Magrath, who came to us to speak on the Oil Industry, and also Dr Hugh Pollard for his interesting and stimulating talk, 'Characteristic Figures of the Twentieth Century'.

SHROVE MONDAY ENTERTAINMENT

If hard work and enthusiasm can bring success, then the handful of musicians who provided much of this year's Shrove Monday Entertainment especially deserved to succeed. Competent, assured, and obviously enjoying playing to us, they at once communicated their enthusiasm and provided just the right contrast to the dramatic items. Two of them were outstanding: Carver (clarinet) and Czajkowski (trumpet), who performed brilliantly on their difficult instruments. The talent of this group of players deserved the great applause it received; we hope they will be here to entertain us next year. But why such an absurd title—'The Theatre Orchestra'—for these unassuming players? They need something better.

For a number of vocal items during the evening the Aumit Hill Billy Boys with their guitars replaced the wind instrumentalists, and gave us some songs from Way out West. These would have been more effective if the performers had taken turns at singing the different verses *solo*, instead of in chorus; as it was, the words did not come across too clearly.

The Orchestra and the Aumit Hill Billy Boys came together for the Musical Finale to accompany another group of singers—'St Aidan's Bathroom Choir'. Perhaps a Finale needs something more bracing than the lazy Latin-American rhythm of the Calypso which they gave us: certainly the soft lighting and the insinuating rhythm succeeded in creating the restful atmosphere of shady palm-trees on some tropical island—a most welcome illusion in Yorkshire; though even the most tropical and restful of islanders would surely have sat up at the sight of Cornford's unexpected and most effectively-contrived native ritual dance and incantation (if such words can describe it).

Earlier in the evening Wardale amused us with a more conventional solo item, a cockney song entitled 'Down Below'. In a piece where the words were all-important, and the tune dull, even by modern standards, he made the most of what opportunities the song allowed him, bringing out the words clearly, and with no little artistry.

To turn to the dramatic items:

St Wilfrid's presented *Cleopatra's Benedictine*, with Nicholson, in the guise of that lady, dealing out some un-ladylike treatment to several callers—among them Mercury (Gilbert) arriving to the roar of a four-engined bomber, though landing rather more unsteadily. Farce is a popular, though risky, choice on these occasions: too much depends on an actor's sense of comedy (a difficult art), and his ability to hold the piece together by the strength of his personality. It was also the choice of St Cuthbert's—*Up the Pole*, where Crabbe, native of the Pole and looming large across the stage, was out to ensure that at least one Polar

Expedition went astray—which it did, most definitely, and somewhat monotonously. In a piece whose invention was thin and long drawn-out, the explorers crossed from one side of the stage to the other with some frequency; curtains opened and closed upon them; it was all a little confusing.

Innocents Abroad (St Oswald's) was comedy of a more witty sort, featuring Glover and Wardale summoning the slender resources of the English language to cope with two of France's most voluble citizens (Nares and Carver). This was a sure vehicle for the actors, who took its many opportunities for comedy enthusiastically, to the immense enjoyment of their audience. Rather too enthusiastically sometimes: they spoilt many of the best lines by hurrying them, or by inaudibility, or rushed on while the audience was still laughing at the last joke. An audience is the most essential part of any comedy, and must not be ignored.

Melodrama fares badly: it is apt to cause amusement in the wrong places. And the young players from St Hugh's, presenting *The Death Trap*, did not escape all the pitfalls that threatened them in a piece of this kind. The cast was ably led by Lorrinan, who is plainly someone to watch. *Rough Justice*, from St Edward's, seemed to be a 'thriller', but was rather too uneventful to fall into this category. A play succeeds either because of its actors or author; and even the best actors are hindered where the author is at fault. Surprisingly, there was no piece, this year, by a notable playwright. Though we should agree that school-boys should leave *Hamlet* alone, Shaw might be tried with success: has his short and amusing *Village Wooing* been considered? Or someone with talent might copy Emyln Williams and read, if not Dickens, perhaps Jane Austen or Trollope (*Barchester Towers* offers immense opportunities).

What gave me most satisfaction, among the many good things that this entertainment offered, was St Bede's sketch, *The New Suit*, where author and actors served each other to perfection. A great actor inspires those with him on the stage to act up to his own standards, and Corbould (as a very superior tailor fitting out his hapless customer) seemed to have something of that magnetism. He gave a most assured and professional performance, alike in the timing of his lines and his command of the stage, while Anderson (as his assistant) and Clayden (his victim) ably supported him.

Illness early in the term must seriously have curtailed the time needed for rehearsal, but it certainly did not diminish either the talent of the performers, or the great efficiency with which the entertainment was produced. Congratulations to all concerned!

B.V.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

THE officials elected at the beginning of the term were T. C. G. Glover (Leader of the Government), M. F. G. Rinvolucris (Leader of the Opposition) and P. M. Kershaw (Secretary). Rinvolucris was later succeeded by G. F. Chamberlain.

The Society has not had a very successful term. Attendance at most debates was poor, which was partly caused by and partly resulted in the standard of speaking being low. It is a sad reflection on the Society that motions on politics and the arts, which should be the usual topics for debate, aroused little enthusiasm and controversy. Even at the debate on the popular press, surely not a difficult subject, any attempts at serious speeches were spoiled by questions and heckling of the type which can spoil the best speech. Attendance at the debate on the emancipation of women was rather better, but the only attempts at humour were either unsuccessful or vulgar. Only at the last debate was there any evidence of real thought and interest, perhaps because the hydrogen bomb is an issue about which nobody can be complacent. The number and quality of maiden speeches this term does not promise well for the future.

The motions debated during the term were:

'This House considers that the current outcry against blood-sports indicates that the country is going to the dogs.' Ayes 25, Noes 15, Abstentions 6.

'This House considers that modern thought and art are irresponsible.' Ayes 7, Noes 15, Abstentions 3.

'This House desires the restoration of the ancient powers of the House of Lords.' Ayes 23, Noes 9, Abstentions 5.

'This House believes that truth and the popular press agree as God and the Devil.' Ayes 14, Noes 13, Abstentions 8.

'This House refuses to follow the lead of Australia and South Africa in banning Communism.' Ayes 15, Noes 10, Abstentions 2.

'This House holds that the emancipation of women was one of the disasters of this century.' Ayes 18, Noes 33, Abstentions 6.

'This House resolves to ban the nuclear bomb.' Ayes 14, Noes 29, Abstentions 5.

P.M.K.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The term's officials were C. J. Martin-Murphy (Secretary) and T. G. Berry, J. A. Dempsey, J. F. O'Brien and R. J. Haworth (Committee).

The session was on the whole a successful one. Membership and attendance were lower than last term, but in some respects the standard of debating was higher. Several members have in the course of the year developed into promising speakers. Notable among these were T. G. Berry, J. F. O'Brien and J. J. Jephcott. These, together with J. A. Dempsey, J. M. Wetherall, R. J. Haworth and others, not only contributed speeches of quality and variety, but did so regularly. The Society this term owed much to its officials, who were conscientious and set a fine example. It is hoped that the retiring members will transfer their loyalties and their industry to the Senior Debate. J. S. Waller, R. M. Andrews, D. F. Wardle and R. S. Baillie also made good speeches, and excellent maiden speeches were made by D. P. Skidmore and M. Hailey.

The last debate of the term was held in the new Science Lecture Room, which may replace No. 1 classroom as the permanent home of the Society. The Society was honoured at this meeting by the presence of the Headmaster, also by that of the late president, Fr Gregory O'Brien, and Brother Cyril, who spoke as guests. Earlier in the term, A. S. B. Knight and M. F. G. Rinvolucris contributed to a very interesting debate on the monitorial system, which found the House to be unexpectedly loyalist in its sympathies, and at which A. E. Donovan, who is said to have had some experience of monitors, spoke eloquently in their defence.

The term's debates were as follows:

The future of Great Britain depends more on her loyalty towards, and co-operation with, the European nations than on her membership of the British Commonwealth. (Lost 29—10, 20 abstentions.)

Horse Racing, Association Football and other sports have been degraded by the influence of professionalism and gambling. (Lost 38—9, 9 abstentions.)

This House regrets the power of the press. (Lost 27—15, 5 abstentions.)

This House would prefer not to spend its holidays in the British Isles. (Won 21—18, 4 abstentions.)

The monitorial system as it exists at Ampleforth is one of the greatest blessings of public school life. (Won 30—12, 2 abstentions.)

Pure Democracy is the enemy of the traditional British way of life and is the highway to communism. (Won 25—15, 6 abstentions.)

This House is convinced that life to-day is better than in the time of our grandfathers. (Lost 23—15, 1 abstention.)

C.J.W.M.M., D.L.M.

THE LEONARDO SOCIETY

The Leonardo Society had another successful term, made all the more enjoyable because the majority of its lectures were given in the New Science Lecture Hall—the arts and the sciences walking hand in hand.

The meetings were well attended. The first, appropriately given by the Senior Member, A. S. B. Knight, was on Vermeer, a talk which served as an excellent introduction to the film on Vermeer's forgeries by Van Meegeren. Brother Dominic Milroy then gave an interesting lecture on the 'Meaning of Beauty', which much vexed problem was discussed by the Society at its third meeting. These two meetings were balanced by Mr Macmillan's amusing and informative account of the ugliness and utility of shapes. Then Mr Hew Lorimer, R.S.A., F.R.C.S., kindly visited Ampleforth and lectured on the 'Changing rôle of the Sculptor in History', a lecture which was much appreciated by all who heard it. We are most grateful. To finish the year, there was another film, this time on the 'Drawings of Leonardo da Vinci' with a short introductory account by T. D. Ely and A. M. G. Martelli.

This year has been a very good year for the Society, due not only to the lectures by well-known artists and sculptors, but also to members of the Society who have had the courage to lecture and taken the trouble to prepare what they are going to say.



THE HISTORIC BENCH

The first lecture of the term was given by P. M. Slater on the History and Development of the British Railway System; this lecture was illustrated with numerous slides. Mr P. C. Burns brought an innovation to the Society with a Royalist Cameo, during which members read parts, slides were shown and music was provided by a tape-recorder. Mr Charles Edwards read a paper entitled 'Rare Adventures and Painful Peregrinations: the autobiography of a super tramp in the reign of James I', which unfortunately failed to draw the attention which it deserved. Fr William gave his annual lecture on Current Affairs. D. H. Davidson made use of his extensive knowledge of the subject to lecture on the History of the British Turf, with the help of numerous slides. The term was ended by A. S. B. Knight who spoke on some Shameless Voluptuaries of History. The thanks of the Bench are due to all the lecturers who contributed so largely to the success of the term.

T.J.C.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Society has had a good term; attendances at meetings were high and the outing to Sam Smith's, where we were most generously entertained, was a great success, as, perhaps might have been expected. Our thanks are due to K. Krasinski for the organisation.

If there is a criticism, it is that most of our lecturers confined their discussion to their personal reminiscences and omitted all reference to politics and current affairs and on occasion even to Geography itself! This is not to say that they spoke badly; indeed, they spoke very well in every case and most amusingly.

Fr Louis spoke learnedly on his travels in Canada and Mr N. Carr Saunders hilariously on his in Canada and the United States. Mr K. Bromage very kindly obliged at the last minute with a talk on his experience in the Argentine, and Mr Blakstad drew on twenty odd years' experience and some of his own films in talking about life in Malaya. Finally there were two most enjoyable informal meetings. At the first, Mr D. Morgan gave an extremely lucid and brilliantly illustrated lecture on 'Plants, People and Politics in the Sahara', and Wing-Commander R. F. Grant-Ferris spoke most interestingly on his recent tour of New Zealand illustrating his talk with excellent films he had made on the tour.

G.F.C.



THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Continuing its activities with the same officials as last term, the Society started its programme with two lectures concerned with fishing. Fr Sebastian gave the first of these on 'The Fly and the Fisherman'. This talk was made more vivid and the more interesting by the lecturer's own personal experience. The second lecture was given by the President on 'Fishing Tackle and the Art of Fishing', and provided a useful sequel to Fr Sebastian's talk. D. P. O'Brien gave a very entertaining talk about how to poach. He made an attempt to demonstrate the effect of a grenade on fish, but unfortunately, although his underwater explosions were successful in that they exploded, they did not have the desired effect on the fish.

Two films were shown this term. The first was called *The New Generation*, and showed how plants propagate their species. The second was called *The Fight of the Wild Stallions*. This was a most exhilarating illustration of the rounding up of the stallions into corrals, which ended with a no less entertaining rodeo. H. van Cutsem gave the last lecture of the term on 'Game as a Farm Crop', giving the Society a lot of useful information about the protection and promotion of game on a farm, assuring a rather sceptical audience that it is a profitable enterprise.

For the outing this term the Society visited the trout hatchery at Welham Park. A very interesting and instructive afternoon was spent in seeing fish in all stages of development.

M.G.P.M.

LINGUA FRANCA

Acting on the late secretary's advice the Society this term has raised its intellectual tone from merely popular to partly literary. Yet this has not decreased the attendance list: Mr Criddle's lecture on 'Existentialism' drew a good fifty. However, we have not left the ground completely and the Society enjoyed a film meeting: *A Tour of Paris by Helicopter* and *The Cave Paintings at Lascaux*. N. Carver entertained us at the end of term with a 'Recital of Continental and trans-Continental Music'. Mr McDonnell's unquenchable enthusiasm fired us to read Act II of Lorca's 'Doña Rosita'; an enjoyable evening was had by those reading, but I feel it unfair to count such a specialised activity as part of the Society's public programme. The Secretary gave a heartfelt lecture on 'Nuno Gonçalves' a much too little-known Portuguese master. We also have to thank Mr Macbean for his entertaining talk on French customs seen through English eyes. The term concluded with a selection of light modern poetry read by Messrs Sheahan, Macbean and Criddle. Our thanks go to Mr McDonnell for all he has done over the past three years, to Fr Austin for use of the Music Rooms and to the 16 mm. operators; without any of these the term would not have been the success it has been.

A

M.R.

A.C.M.A.C.

The termly meeting was held on the 30th January. The committee was elected as follows, A. W. Gilbey Secretary, P. J. Batten Treasurer and D. Bailward Third Member. At this meeting the Club subscription was standardised for all members.

During the term the flying of models was unfortunately limited due to high winds, but on several occasions when the wind calmed down various models took to the air.

The Secretary's A1 glider was damaged early on in the term in the top of a tree. The wings were badly damaged by snowballs used to get it down. The Treasurer's *Dream Bogey* came to an unfortunate end in a tree whilst gliding off Bolton Bank. He also built an A1 (so far unnamed) which equalled the Club A1 hand launched record of 85 seconds. This model which has not yet completed its trials should with a few modifications give some very good performances. The Treasurer built several control liners two of which flew moderately well.

J. R. Granger having built an unsuccessful control liner went on to build a Kiel Kraft *Skijet* 50 which when fuel was available flew very well.

There were also several other models built or started among which were several diminutive control liners, a boat built by Nelson which though finished has not yet been tested, and a *Bambi* 0.15 c.c. powered free flight model which shows considerable promise. Du Pré Moore is building a pulse jet which if successful should be interesting.

A.W.G.

CROSS COUNTRY

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

A CROSS-COUNTRY fixture with Sedbergh was inaugurated on 22nd February, when sixteen runners lined up at the start of a five mile course which took them over Temple Hill and back. Much of the course was new even to Amplefordians, for we do not normally race over as much as five miles. The school team, however, had trained hard over the distance since the beginning of term, not only to meet the strain of an extra mile, but also to do battle with Sedbergh—so well known for its fell running. The normal scoring system was used. Only the first six in each team of eight could score in the final result.

Weather conditions were very nearly perfect. There had been frost the night before to make the going firm to begin with. A bright sun then produced a slippery surface, and in some places, a near marsh.

A fast start gave Ampleforth an immediate advantage, Dowson setting a brisk pace from the running track to the railway where Carver took over. The ascent to Gilling Avenue via the track behind Park House farm put Muir into a useful ten yards lead; he was followed by Carver who was in turn pursued by a block of four Sedberghians and four Amplefordians. As the rival teams went up the Avenue, Muir broke contact with the rest of the field by opening up a forty yards gap. He was evidently on his way to winning the race. Ampleforth's position in general, however, caused some anxiety, for the result of the match was going to depend on some interesting battles lower down in the order.

The mile long descent to the lake brought a welcome development. Wojakowski, who had been running fifth, scorned the melting mud, and spurred to overtake two Sedberghians and Carver. Wojakowski ran second for the rest of the race. Carver fell back fifth for half a mile, but then moved into third position as the course brought the runners along the now sodden brook side. Meanwhile O'Brien had improved from eighth to sixth, and could see only two Sedbergh men between himself and the three leading Amplefordians at the fourth mile post. Behind O'Brien, Krasinski and Davey jockeyed for positions with two more Sedbergh runners. With six men so near the front, Ampleforth had but to hang on in order to win the match comfortably.

At the pavilion winning post, Muir came in first, in the very good time of 28 mins 32 secs, nearly two hundreds yards ahead of Wojakowski, with Carver third. O'Brien all but snatched fourth place from his rival captain. Davey and Krasinski settled the issue by coming in eighth and ninth, and the final score was a home win by 28 points to 53.

We thank Sedbergh for being our guests on this occasion, and we look forward to what promises to be a most entertaining series of matches. The team, with its final positions, was as follows: J. Muir (1st), C. G. Wojakowski (2nd), N. G. P. Carver (3rd), B. A. O'Brien (5th), P. J. Davey (8th), C. J. A. Krasinski (9th), P. M. V. Nares (10th), K. P. M. Dowson (14th).

SCHOOL CROSS COUNTRY

The inter-House races were run on Sunday, 2nd March, over a course that had suffered badly from heavy snow. The going was extremely heavy in the areas between the brook and the Roman road, and this, combined with the fact that little training had been possible for a week, made all three races extremely arduous.

The Junior B was won by J. S. Waller (A), who took an early lead and held on to it comfortably. C. R. Ruszkowski (O) was second and C. D. Blackiston (A) third. The team race was won by St Oswald's with 38 points.

The Junior A was won by R. J. Gerrard (C), who ran very strongly and was never challenged. W. H. Pattisson (C) came up in the late stages to take second place, and D. J. Trench (A) was third. The team race was won by St Bede's, who in an entry of over 100 had eight runners in the first 29, scoring 81 points.

The Senior race promised to be an exciting one. At the first crossing of the brook the school team were bunched at the head, with the captain, B. A. O'Brien (B), narrowly in the lead. It soon became clear, however, that the principal struggle was going to be between J. M. Muir (B) and C. G. Wojakowski (A), neither of whom had really been tested against Sedbergh. They were to be tested now. The tactical contest was an interesting one. Muir was out to win his race from in front, and he succeeded in opening a gap over the heavy country between the brook and the road. Wojakowski, however, was determined not to lose touch with the leader, and he used his long, easy stride to such good effect on the Park House Farm section that at the lakes the two runners were together. As they crossed the railway and came back to the brook, they seemed to be joined by an invisible string. At the finish, excitement grew as the two red shirts came into view through gaps in the hedge, and at the bridge it was obviously anyone's race. Nor was it a purely personal struggle, for both runners were members respectively of the two strongest House teams, and behind them a less spectacular team race was being closely fought out. For the moment, however, all eyes were on the leaders as they came up, running more strongly than ever, past the Junior House field and on to the Black gate. When they were through the gate Wojakowski produced his effort, and with fifty yards to go he was at Muir's shoulder. Muir had had to make the pace for the whole race, and a less fit runner might have found this last challenge too much. As it was, he answered it with his own final effort, and an excellent race ended with Muir breasting the tape with a yard to spare. Under the conditions, the time of 23 mins 8 secs was an extremely fast one for the four mile course. There was considerable competition for third place. O'Brien looked likely to hold it until he got cramp half-a-mile from home—in fact he did well to finish sixth. C. J. Jackson (C) eventually broke the team monopoly by coming through from sixth to third place between the brook and the finish, and his fellow huntsman J. D. Sayers (C) came in seventh behind J. A. Davey (E), C. J. Krasinski (A) and O'Brien. The team race turned out to be as close as the individual one, St Aidan's beating St Bede's by 96 points to 97. St Cuthbert's were third with 127.

ATHLETICS

CORNWALL and North East Yorkshire by some freak of meteorological spite seem to have been singled out for particularly severe treatment this spring—if the weather we have just endured can be called by so delightful a name. Bitterly cold north-east winds, heavy falls of snow and rain made this the hardest athletic season for many years. There was no day when training was pleasant and only two days during the athletic meeting when conditions were in any way favourable.

This was particularly disappointing since we were honoured this year with a three day visit from the five National Athletic Coaches, led by G. H. G. Dyson. Their arrival was heralded with a particularly heavy fall of snow but despite the conditions much valuable work was done—a triumph of enthusiasm over almost insuperable difficulties at times. We were most grateful for all they did both for the boys and the coaches.

In the circumstances it was an achievement that things went as well as they did. Training continued in the snow; the athletic meeting was a success and both matches were won. The general standard was inevitably lower and one can only guess what great things might have been achieved in more favourable conditions. How much higher might B. W. Abbott and W. A. Sparling have jumped? What might F. H. Quinlan, G. R. Habbershaw and C. J. Krasinski have produced if they had not been injured? Could J. M. Muir and C. G. Wojakowski have lowered the Mile record on a reasonable afternoon?

There were, however, two outstanding performances. M. R. Leigh has always been a remarkably consistent long jumper and few can have recorded so many jumps over 20 feet as he has done during his two years in the team. His jump of 21 feet 10 inches in the final broke the record which has stood for fourteen years. An even older record was superseded on its 21st birthday as A. R. Iveson, P. B. Czajkowski, T. A. Wardale and C. A. Rimmer lowered the 4 x 100 relay to 43.9 seconds for St Oswald's.

Four other records were broken. A. N. Stanton (Set II), J. Hickman (Set III) and M. J. Dempster (Set IV) all lowered the hurdle records for their Set while R. R. Boardman (Set V) increased the long jump record by 3 inches.

In the second Set G. R. Habbershaw and A. N. Stanton challenged and defeated their rivals in the first Set. In the Junior Division, J. Hickman had the unusual distinction of winning all his five events, one of them in record time.

The Senior and Junior Challenge Cups were both won by St Aidan's and we congratulate them on this achievement. Finally, we must congratulate and thank J. D. Cumming, the Secretary, M. B. Blakstad, the Scorer, and of course, J. J. Burlison, the Captain, who did their difficult tasks so well. Burlison awarded Colours to J. M. Muir, C. G. Wojakowski, B. W. Abbott and W. A. Sparling.

At the White City Schools Athletic Meeting M. R. Leigh came 2nd in the Long Jump (20ft 10ins) and J. Hickman 3rd in the Junior Hurdles (15.4secs). J. Muir ran very well in the Mile heats (4mins 33.0secs) but failed in the final. We congratulate them.

AMPLEFORTH v. STONYHURST AT STONYHURST, WEDNESDAY, 26th MARCH

Stonyhurst went into a quick lead and by the end of three events were leading by 19 points to 8. Of those events by far the most impressive had been the weight which both Stonyhurst competitors put over 40 feet. The long jump and the hurdles

saw the balance restored and the scores equal at the half-way mark. Black took the quarter for Stonyhurst as expected, but the effect was nullified largely by Rimmer and Habbershaw gaining second and third places. For one moment it looked as if Glynn was going to fail completely in the javelin which would have been a serious blow but he managed to gain second place with his last throw.

Stonyhurst now led by 34 points to 29. Muir and Wojakowski ran excellently to take first and second places in the mile putting Ampleforth into the lead: Abbot and Sparling followed with first and second in the high jump and put the result out of doubt.

It was an enjoyable meeting with few notable performances, but a long journey and a cold wet afternoon are not very favourable conditions for athletics.

100 Yards.—1 R. M. Cockburn (S), 2 C. A. Rimmer (A), 3 M. R. Leigh (A). 10.6secs.
Putting the Weight.—1 M. Hruska (S), 2 P. N. Linley (S), 3 A. R. Iveson (A). 44ft 6ins.

Half Mile.—1 J. H. Scothorne (S), 2 B. A. O'Brien (A), 3 D. A. Ibbotson (S). 2mins 8secs.

Long Jump.—1 M. R. Leigh (A), 2 R. A. Butcher (S), 3 W. A. Sparling (A). 19ft 7ins.

Hurdles.—1 A. N. Stanton (A), 2 J. J. Burlison (A), 3 M. E. Willems (S). 17.8secs.

Quarter Mile.—1 P. H. Black (S), 2 C. A. Rimmer (A), G. R. Habbershaw (A). 55secs.

Javelin.—S. J. Dare (S), 2 D. H. Glynn (A), 3 W. E. Cash (S). 135ft 3ins.

One Mile.—1 J. M. Muir (A), 2 C. G. Wojakowski (A), 3 H. S. Lee (S). 4mins 42secs.

High Jump.—1 B. W. Abbott (A), 2 W. A. Sparling (A), 3 M. E. Willems (S). 5ft 5ins.

Relay (4 x 110) won by Stonyhurst.

Result	Won by Ampleforth
Ampleforth	45 points
Stonyhurst	41 "

JUNIOR EVENTS (not scoring points)

100 Yards.—1 J. H. Phelan (A), 2 D. J. Donegan (S), 3 J. M. Rogerson (A).

Half Mile.—1 R. J. Gerrard (A), 2 S. Brewster (A), 3 A. C. Chitnis (S).

AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE

AT AMPLEFORTH, SATURDAY, 29TH MARCH

Conditions were unexpectedly favourable for the Denstone match. Heavy morning rain gave way to a warm, dull afternoon; and on a firm, if wet, track, there were a number of excellent performances. Both sides were strong, and it was an extremely interesting match.

As against Stonyhurst, the first three events were lost. Standerwick's victory for Denstone in the half-mile was particularly impressive; and it was only by taking both second and third place in two of these events, and second in the other, that Denstone's lead was kept within reach. Leigh's splendid performance in the long jump was then answered by an equally good Denstone win in the hurdles—this was a fine race, in which both Stanton and Burlison pushed the winner hard. At this stage Denstone were leading by 25 points to 20. Their lead was narrowed to two points when Rimmer just managed to hold off a strong challenge in a fast quarter-mile, and then Ampleforth went into the lead, gaining first and second in the javelin.

In the mile Muir, after being tactically outwitted, was fast enough to gain a good win, and Carver ran his best race to come third. Although Ampleforth now had a clear lead of 8 points, Denstone were known to be strong in the relay, and a lot therefore depended on the high jump. All four jumpers cleared 5 feet 4½ inches, and eventually, after considerable suspense, Sparling, Dixon and Abbott all failed at the same height, Sparling winning on fewest failures. The match was now won, but it remained for Denstone to win an extremely exciting relay—a fitting finish to a very good match. The decisive factor had been the superiority of the Ampleforth second strings, who finished behind their opposite numbers in only two events.

100 Yards.—1 J. S. Crossland (D), 2 M. R. Leigh (A), 3 T. A. Wardale (A). 10.4secs.
Putting the Weight.—1 J. A. Norris (D), 2 H. Lorimer (A), 3 A. Iveson (A). 41ft 5ins.

Half Mile.—1 J. C. Standerwick (D), 2 C. G. Wojakowski (A), 3 H. C. Illingworth (D). 2mins 4.1secs.

Long Jump.—1 M. R. Leigh (A), 2 N. Bettelley (D), 3 J. C. Standerwick (D). 20ft 11½ins.

Hurdles.—1 D. R. Barrington (D), 2 A. N. Stanton (A), 3 J. J. Burlison (A). 16secs.

Quarter Mile.—1 C. A. Rimmer (A), 2 D. R. Barrington (D), 3 Unsworth (A). 53.8secs.

Javelin.—1 D. H. Glynn (A), 2 L. Hrabkiewicz (A), 3 H. C. Illingworth (D). 144ft 9ins.

One Mile.—1 J. M. Muir (A), 2 N. Bettelley (D), 3 N. Carver (A). 4mins 43.6secs.

High Jump.—1 W. A. Sparling (A), 2 D. J. Dixon (D), 3 B. W. Abbott (A). 5ft 4½ins.

Relay.—Won by Denstone, 46.7secs.

Result	Won by Ampleforth
Ampleforth	46 points
Denstone	40 "

RESULTS OF SCHOOL MEETING

Cups were awarded to:

Best Athlete	M. R. Leigh
Set II	A. N. Stanton
Set III	J. Hickman
Set IV	M. J. Dempster
Set V	R. R. Boardman

SET I

100 Yards.—(10.3secs, G. A. Belcher, 1957)

M. R. Leigh 1, T. A. Wardale 2, A. R. Iveson 3. 10.4secs.

Quarter Mile.—(52secs, J. J. Russell, 1954)

G. V. Unsworth 1, C. A. Rimmer 2, A. H. Osborne 3. 56.2secs.

Quarter Mile Challenge

G. A. Habbershaw 1, G. V. Unsworth 2. 55.2 secs.

Half Mile.—(2mins 3.6secs, C. L. Campbell, 1956)

J. M. Muir 1, B. A. O'Brien 2, C. G. Smyth 3. 2mins 8.0 secs.

One Mile.—(4mins 35.4secs, R. Whitfield, 1957)

J. M. Muir 1, C. G. Wojakowski 2, B. A. O'Brien 3. 4mins 42.0 secs.

Threequarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3mins 42.8secs, R. Channer, 1956)

B. W. Abbott 1, G. M. Dudzinski 2, K. D. Kearney 3. 3mins 59.1secs.

120 Yards Hurdles.—(16.1secs, T. J. Perry, 1956)

W. J. Ryan 1, J. J. Burlison 2, A. H. Parker Bowles 3. 17.6secs

Hurdles Challenge

- A. N. Stanton 1, J. J. Burlison 2, W. Ryan 3. 16.6secs
High Jump.—(5ft 10ins, J. G. Bamford, 1942)
 B. W. Abbott 1, W. A. Sparling 2, P. J. Morrissey 3. 5ft 5½ins
Long Jump.—(21ft 4½ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1944).
 M. R. Leigh 1, A. E. Butcher 2, R. G. Fletcher and J. F. Boardman 3.
 21ft 10ins (*School Record*)
Putting the Weight (12lbs).—(45ft 6ins, R. Lorimer, 1957)
 H. Lorimer 1, A. E. Tarnowski 2, D. H. Glynn 3. 39ft 7ins
Throwing the Javelin.—(181ft 3ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1948)
 D. H. Glynn 1, H. Lorimer 2, P. J. Morrissey 3. 145ft 6ins

SET II

- 100 Yards.—(10.7 secs, I. R. Scott Lewis, 1956)
 A. N. Stanton 1, S. F. Gowing 2, A. G. Pernyes 3. 11.0secs
Quarter Mile.—(54.6secs, F. H. Quinlan, 1957)
 G. R. Habbershaw 1, J. C. Heddy 2, B. P. Grant 3. 56.4secs
Half Mile.—(2mins 9.0secs, R. Whitfield, 1956)
 G. R. Habbershaw 1, N. G. Carver 2, J. C. Heddy 3. 2mins 10.9secs
One Mile.—(4mins 43.9secs, C. G. Wojakowski, 1957)
 N. G. Carver 1, C. F. Jackson 2, E. J. Field 3. 5mins 0secs
Threequarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3mins 57.7secs, M. Corbould, 1949)
 C. F. Jackson 1, M. E. Rimmer 2, D. M. Pollock 3. 4mins 13.1secs.
 115½ Yards Hurdles (3ft).—(16secs, M. A. Bulger, 1953)
 A. N. Stanton 1, I. F. Hodgson 2, D. Davidson 3. 15.7secs (*Set Record*)
High Jump.—(5ft 5ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1943, P. D. Kelly, 1952)
 J. A. Forbes 1, J. J. Brennan 2, P. M. Goslet 3. 5ft 3ins
Long Jump.—(20ft 8½ins, M. R. Leigh, 1957)
 A. P. Cant 1, B. P. Grant 2, A. G. Pernyes 3. 17ft 2ins
Putting the Weight (12lbs).—(38ft 6½ins, R. Lorimer, 1955)
 A. R. McCausland 1, J. J. Brennan 2, R. P. Slesser 3. 31ft 8ins
Throwing the Javelin.—(163ft 8ins, M. R. Hooke, 1946)
 K. M. O'Neill 1, C. N. White 2, P. R. Slesser 3. 119ft ½ins

SET III

- 100 Yards.—(10.5secs, O. R. Wynne, 1950)
 R. J. Gerrard 1, J. M. Rogerson 2, J. H. Phelan 3. 11.5secs
Quarter Mile.—(56.4secs, G. R. Habbershaw, 1957)
 J. Hickman 1, R. J. Gerrard 2, S. E. Brewster 3. 59.6secs
Half Mile.—(2mins 12.1secs, G. R. Habbershaw, 1957)
 J. Hickman 1, R. E. Coghlan 2, R. J. Gerrard 3. 2mins 18.6secs
One Mile.—(5mins 4.0secs, G. R. Habbershaw, 1957)
 J. Hickman 1, S. E. Brewster 2, R. E. Coghlan 3. 5mins 20secs.
 106½ Yards Hurdles (3ft).—(15.9secs, F. J. Baker, 1953)
 J. Hickman 1, J. E. Gilbert 2, R. J. Gerrard 3. 15.4 secs (*Set Record*)
High Jump.—(5ft 4ins, A. R. Umney, 1955)
 G. E. Haslam 1, R. C. Lynch 2, A. J. Scholefield 3. 4ft 8ins
Long Jump.—(18ft 10ins, O. R. Wynne, 1950)
 J. Hickman 1, P. R. Butcher 2, J. H. Phelan 3. 17ft 0ins.
Putting the Weight (10lbs).—37ft 11ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1946)
 C. B. Crabbe 1, H. Pattinson 2, M. J. Barry 3. 35ft 11½ins
Throwing the Javelin.—(131ft 1in., N. F. Martin, 1952)
 J. M. Bowen (Set V) 1, J. W. Robertson (Set IV) 2, N. H. Gibson 3. 104ft 1in.

SET IV

- 100 Yards.—(11.2secs, A. B. Smith, 1952)
 M. J. Dempster 1, H. A. Young 2, J. A. Sargent 3. 11.8 secs
Quarter Mile.—(59secs, O. R. Wynne, 1949)
 M. J. Dempster 1, J. A. Sargent 2, H. A. Young 3. 59.6secs
Half Mile.—(2mins 17.5secs, R. David, 1951)
 M. J. Dempster 1, P. G. Green 2, D. F. Wardle 3. 2mins 20.6secs.
 97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft 10ins).—(15.7secs, P. D. Kelly, 1950)
 M. J. Dempster 1, J. A. Sargent 2, H. A. Young 3. 15.1secs (*Set Record*)
High Jump.—(4ft 11½ins, I. R. Scott Lewis, 1954)
 P. G. Green 1, H. F. Caley 2, P. Burden 3. 3ft 9½ins
Long Jump.—(17ft 4ins, O. R. Wynne, 1949)
 J. P. Pearson 1, P. Burdon 2, R. T. Worsley 3. 13ft 9½ins

SET V

- 100 Yards.—(11.8secs, N. C. Villiers, 1954)
 R. R. Boardman 1, D. C. Dempsey 2, J. E. Miller 3. 11.8secs
Quarter Mile.—(61.3secs, C. J. Huston, 1946)
 R. R. Boardman 1, D. C. Dempsey 2, M. Hailey 3. 62.2secs
Half Mile.—(2mins 24.9secs, J. M. Rogerson, 1957)
 D. C. Dempsey 1, R. R. Boardman 2, J. S. Waller 3. 2mins 29.3secs
 97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft 10ins).—(16.1secs, T. J. Perry, 1952)
 J. M. Bowen 1, C. G. Deedes 2, T. J. Lewis 3. 17.1secs.
High Jump.—(4ft 9ins, G. Haslam, 1957)
 R. R. Boardman 1, J. S. Waller 2, J. M. Bowen 3. 4ft 8ins
Long Jump.—(16ft 3½ins, J. C. Fletcher, 1953)
 D. C. Dempsey 1, R. R. Boardman 2, D. R. Lloyd Williams 3. 14ft 3ins
 In the Long Jump Junior Division, R. R. Boardman jumped 16ft 6ins (*Set Record*)

INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

SENIOR

- 400 Yards Relay.—(44.1secs, St Aidan's, 1937)
 St Oswald's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Bede's 3. 43.9secs (*School Record*)
Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1min. 42.3secs, St Cuthbert's, 1957)
 St Oswald's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Edward's 3. 1mins 44.4secs

SENIOR AND JUNIOR

- Four Miles Relay.—(14mins 33.8secs, St Bede's, 1957)
 St Aidan's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Bede's 3. 14mins 42.4secs

JUNIOR

- 400 Yards Relay.—(47.6secs, St Aidan's, 1947)
 St Aidan's 1, St Thomas's 2, St Wilfrid's 3. 49.2secs
Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1min. 50.9secs, St Aidan's, 1957)
 St Bede's and St Thomas's 1, St Aidan's 3. 1min. 56.0secs

- One Mile Relay*.—(4mins 2.6secs, St Aidan's, 1956)
 St Bede's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Thomas's 3, 4mins 5.8secs
Half Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Cuthbert's, 1931)
 St Aidan's 1, St Hugh's 2, St Dunstan's 3, 28 points
One Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Wilfrid's, 1935)
 St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Edward's 3, 30 points
High Jump.—(14ft 4½ins, St Wilfrid's, 1939)
 St Dunstan's 1, St Thomas's 2, St Aidan's 3, 13ft 9ins
Long Jump.—(49ft 1½ins, St Thomas's, 1953)
 St Thomas's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Dunstan's 3, 48ft 4½ins
Putting the Weight.—(97ft 8ins, St Oswald's, 1955)
 St Cuthbert's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Dunstan's 3, 91ft 10½ins
Throwing the Javelin.—355ft 1in., St Cuthbert's, 1953)
 St Bede's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Cuthbert's 3, 300ft 3ins.

BOXING

AMPLEFORTH v. WORKSOP COLLEGE

This is a new fixture and was held at Ampleforth on 4th March. The result was a narrow contest, being won by six bouts to five. But the standard of boxing with the notable exception of the bout of Meyer's, who had an unusually good boxer, was most disappointing. The team as a whole did not show up as well as they should have done. There was a marked tendency for the bouts to deteriorate into mere slogging matches though some of them settled down later. The full results were as follows:

- T. Mahony (Ampleforth) beat Davis (Worksop).
 Williams (Worksop) beat C. Blackiston (Ampleforth).
 J. Jephcott (Ampleforth) beat Brogdon (Worksop).
 Kelly (Worksop) beat P. Meyer (Ampleforth).
 T. Berry (Ampleforth) beat Harrison (Worksop).
 York (Worksop) beat H. Bowen (Ampleforth).
 Duke (Worksop) beat M. Blakstad (Ampleforth).
 Pearson (Worksop) beat N. Corbett (Ampleforth).
 S. Tyrrell (Ampleforth) beat Keelan (Worksop).
 W. Witham (Ampleforth) beat Warrington (Worksop).
 B. W. Abbot (Ampleforth) beat Maycock (Worksop).
 We thank Mr J. H. Dodd, the referee, for coming over from Carnegie College, Leeds, for the match.

AMPLEFORTH v. NEWCASTLE R.G.S.

This took place at Newcastle on 8th March, and ended in a draw with five bouts each. This was a very fair result to a very good match with a high standard throughout in which all the bouts were keenly contested and evenly matched. Blackiston started with a close one. Meyer seemed a little off form and not using his footwork to best advantage. O'Neill's height stood in him in good stead. Ferriss was a bit too slow for his opponent, as also was Witham who was meeting a much more experienced boxer. But Tyrrell got his punches home on a taller opponent.

Blackstad had quite a close bout against a very good partner. Morrissey used his left very effectively and might have prevented some of the clinches by using it more often. Abbott's experience told against a somewhat difficult opponent. Stubbs seemed to be leading on points until the second round when he dropped his guard and was stunned by a hard blow to the point. The referee stopped the bout. The full results were:

- C. Blackiston (Ampleforth) beat Hindmarsh (Newcastle).
 Knox (Newcastle) beat P. Meyer (Ampleforth).
 K. M. O'Neill (Ampleforth) beat Dean (Newcastle).
 Gibson (Newcastle) beat M. Ferriss (Ampleforth).
 S. Tyrrell (Ampleforth) beat Wilkinson (Newcastle).
 Turnbull (Newcastle) beat M. Blakstad (Ampleforth).
 Rising (Newcastle) beat W. Witham (Ampleforth).
 P. J. Morrissey (Ampleforth) beat Floyd (Newcastle).
 B. W. Abbott (Ampleforth) beat Fraser (Newcastle).
 Davison (Newcastle) beat D. R. Stubbs (Ampleforth).

We thank Mr H. E. Payne, the referee, and judges who came over from Middlesbrough with him for the match, as well as for the finals of the inter-House Competition.

INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION

The use of two rings, begun last term for the Novices Competition, enabled the preliminaries and semi-finals to be completed in one week. This did not take away from the standard of the boxing but rather the opposite; and taken as a whole the bouts were the most keenly contested for many years. The competition was won by St Edward's with 24 points, closely followed by St Bede's with 23½; with St Dunstan's 19½, St Hugh's 15½ and St Wilfrid's 11½. B. W. Abbott which was awarded the cup for the Best Boxer, a decision about which there could be little doubt. S. Tyrrell did well to win one of the heavier weights in his first year. There was a number of other promising Juniors, including J. Stephens, J. Martin, J. Leigh, C. Davies and R. Witham.

K. M. O'Neill was awarded his school colours.

The full results of the finals were:

- 6st. and under.—R. Witham (E) beat M. Jarzebowski (H).
 7st. and under.—T. Mahony (E) beat C. Blackiston (A).
 7st. 7lb. and under.—C. Davies (E) beat M. Sellars (B).
 8st. and under.—J. Leigh (A) beat P. Meyer (W).
 8st. 7lb. and under.—K. M. O'Neill (B) beat M. Ferriss (E).
 9st. and under.—D. Barber (D) beat J. Stephens (H).
 9st. 8lb. and under.—M. Blakstad (W) beat N. Corbett (O).
 10st. 3lb. and under.—S. Tyrrell (B) beat H. Bowen (D).
 10st. 12lb. and under.—B. W. Abbott (D) beat P. J. Morrissey (D).
 11st. 7lb. and under.—D. R. Stubbs (B) beat A. Schulte (B).
 12st. 2lb. and under.—C. J. Hales (E) beat M. Rimmer (E).
 It was unfortunate that Hales was too heavy to be matched in either of the fixtures this year.

THE BEAGLES

At the beginning of the term J. D. M. Sayers and T. L. Coffey succeeded C. F. H. Morland and Sir J. Backhouse, who had left, as Master and Field Master respectively, and G. L. Jackson, C. F. Jackson and D. Davidson were the Whippers-in.

The second half of the season unfortunately failed to live up to the standard of the first term. This was mainly due to the weather, and was disappointing for two reasons. The first was that the change came at the beginning of the term, for sport had continued to be good during the holidays, one day of which, Harland Moor on the 21st December, demands to be mentioned. It was a very good scenting day and hounds killed a brace, hunting both their hares completely untouched. The second reason was that one expects the weather and scenting conditions to improve at the beginning of March, while this year it was only then that the winter reached its height.

Despite the fact that ten days, including the last six of the season, were lost during the term as a result of snow and frost, there were some enjoyable hunts. Perhaps the best Wednesday was that at Oswaldkirk on the 12th February. Here, after some heavy work over very wet plough, hounds were unlucky not to kill a beaten hare. But unfortunately, as the hounds were being moved to a view, a fresh hare got up in the middle of the pack, and she took them away from the bottom of the valley and straight up over the bank. This was followed by a very good run, since the scent, which had not been good, was then, in the late afternoon, improving. Hounds hunted straight over the Stonegrave Road and down to Seamer Great Wood. Hunting through the wood they swung right handed towards the Rye, and then up to the wood above Nunington Station. Here they checked, but Sayers cast them on to the line on the far side of the wood, and they ran a short circle out towards the station and then back into the wood. A fresh hare now got up and hounds had to be called off, after a hard and enjoyable day.

Two of the Saturday hunts deserve to be mentioned. The first of these was that at Allan Tops, Goathland, on the 1st February, when hounds hunted well all day, at times very fast, on a patchy scent, and were perhaps unfortunate not to kill. The second was that at Goathland on the 22nd February. This was one of the very few good scenting days of the term, and when, after a long draw, a hare was finally found on the fields close to Thorn Hill House, a good hunt followed. This hunt was mostly on the fields, since the hare was headed the first time that she attempted to go up on to the moor. But she did later run a short circle on the moor south of Moorgates, before finally returning to the fields, where she was killed below Saddler House and just above the railway.

It was a disappointing term, but not an unenjoyable one. Yet the season as a whole must be regarded as good, for, though we had less actual hunting days, we surpassed last year's record for the number of hares killed in a season. For this the Officials must receive the thanks they each deserve.

The Point-to-Point was run on the 4th March in good weather conditions though the ground was very wet under foot. J. D. M. Sayers was an easy winner, with R. J. Gerrard, who also won the Junior Cup, second and H. Lorimer third. In the Junior Race, W. H. R. Pattison was second, with D. J. K. Trench third. There were in all thirty-three runners.

The Junior House Point-to-Point was run three weeks later over the now well established course. H. A. M. Maclaren was a fairly easy winner from R. E. Wilkins, who was second, and A. P. Q. F. Brown, who was a close third. There was a good entry of twenty-three runners.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

THERE is little to record this term except the interference of the weather with training, most of which had to take place indoors. Snow came at the most inconvenient times and finally in all its fullness to cancel the field day. This was particularly discouraging since the 1st Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment, which forms part of the 24th Independent Brigade, had moved to the Fylingdales area entirely for our benefit and had prepared what would have been a most interesting and useful day. We thank the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel J. Hawkins, and his Officers for their kind co-operation. Holidays falling on 'corps' days and the visit of the National Athletic Coaches took several parades which were badly needed by those who were taking Certificate 'A' examinations and the results were well below our customary standard.

We mentioned in our last issue the move of the West Yorkshire Regiment Depot to Beverley. We have presented a silver bugle as a mark of our gratitude and to record our Association with the Regiment during the past forty years and we are glad that the Regiment has accepted the bugle. We hope that active liaison may be renewed when the Northumbrian Brigade Group, of which the Regiment forms a part, finds its Headquarters in Strensall.

In the meantime we are delighted to renew in a practical way a longstanding friendship with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. An Officer of the Regiment has visited us frequently to help in the training of a cadre platoon.

As readers of this issue will see elsewhere Father Edward Parker, the founder and first Commanding Officer of this Contingent, died this year. Throughout his long life he retained a keen interest in the 'Corps' and was often to be seen watching its various activities. He was proud of the unit which he had raised and we are grateful to him for the foundation so firmly laid.

The .22 shooting continues with a high standard but the performance of the School VIII's in the 'Country Life' competition was below form. It is hoped that a week's shooting at Bisley during the Easter holidays may raise the standard of the VIII in competition for the Ashburton Shield.

The following promotions were made during the term:

To be Under Officers: J. D. Cumming, A. S. Knight, J. M. Macmillan, A. Weaver,

To be Company Sergeant-Majors: D. M. Barber, G. L. Jackson, B. A. O'Brien, C. A. Rimmer.

To be Company Quarter-Master Sergeants: H. R. Anderson, C. A. Bright, K. P. Dowson, A. R. Iveson, M. F. Rinvulcri, T. A. Wardale.

To be Sergeants: J. C. Bell, J. F. Boardman, R. G. Burton, A. E. Butcher, T. L. Coffey, G. F. Chamberlain, W. H. Considine, J. A. Dormer, E. J. Field, C. Hales, B. L. Jones, A. J. King, A. D. Kearney, P. N. Mollet, M. G. Montgomery, P. Morrissey, J. Muir, A. H. Parker Bowles, F. H. Quinlan, D. R. Stubbs, E. A. Sturup, C. G. Wojakowski.

To be Corporals: O. R. Backhouse, J. A. Badenoch, J. N. Bishop, H. J. Bowen, J. J. Brennan, C. C. Burn, N. G. Carver, P. J. Chambers, R. A. Chamberlain, M. E. Chamier, P. N. Channer, R. E. Coghlan, A. R. Cooke, P. J. Davey, M. C. Deedes, M. J. Dewhurst, J. P. Dowson, P. W. Fell, A. T. Festing, M. J. Fogarty, P. Goslett, J. R. Granger, B. P. Grant, R. J. Grant, C. F. Jackson, A. W. John, J. S. Keay, C. J. Kelly, N. E. Kerr Smiley, J. L. Mackernan, A. J. Masterton-Smith, M. R. Mather, J. C. Marjoribanks-Egerton, R. E. Morgan, R. P. Murphy, S. M. O'Connell, K. N. O'Neill, R. E. Rimmer, J. G. Ryan, M. C. Ryan, C. A. Sanders, H. J. Scrope, A. N. Stanton, A. H. Stirling, C. N. White, J. H. Whitworth.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART I

At the examination held on the 17th March 1958 the following passed.

M. E. Abney-Hastings, J. J. Fuller, J. S. Reid, R. E. Corley, C. M. Lyon, M. H. Rush, R. H. Carey, H. R. Nelson, A. J. Tweedie, C. C. Davies, B. W. Price, H. A. Young, A. E. Donovan.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART II

At the examination held on the 17th March 1958, the following passed, they are appointed Lance-Corporals.

G. K. Armstrong, M. J. Barry, J. F. Bayliss, D. S. Beck, A. I. Brian, M. J. Brennan, A. P. Byrne, R. A. Caldwell, R. A. Campbell, N. P. Cavanagh, P. T. Clapton, A. J. Cotton, J. A. Davey, M. Davis, R. G. Defoe, P. Dewar, A. J. Duckworth, R. S. Fairbairns, S. J. Flavel, T. E. Fox Taylor, R. Gerrard, J. W. Gibbs, W. H. Gibson, S. F. Gowing, M. M. Harris, P. C. Irven, J. J. Jephcott, A. F. Lambert, D. J. Lentaigne, G. C. Madden Simpson, W. J. Martin, W. J. Morland, S. C. Nicholson, C. G. Nicol, T. E. Noton, J. F. O'Brien, M. A. Pakenham, H. Pattinson, J. P. Pearson, C. R. Perceval, M. C. Pratt, C. H. Randag, N. P. Reynolds, A. C. Rhys Evans, D. O. Richards, D. I. Russell, J. C. Ryan, M. S. Schofield, P. A. Scrope, P. M. Vignoles.

ROYAL AIR FORCE SECTION

EASTER CAMP

Thirty-seven members of the Royal Air Force Section were in camp at Royal Air Force Aldergrove in Northern Ireland from the 8th to the 15th April. Through the kindness of our good friends at Royal Air Force Dishforth the party was flown there and back.

The emphasis was on flying and outdoor activity. Happily the Irish weather ran counter to its usual form and only two hours were spent in the lecture-room! A total of seventy-eight flying hours was achieved in Chipmunks, Ansons, Hastings, Shackletons and some 'chopper' time in Air-Sea Rescue Scyamore helicopters. The highlights of the week were the Chipmunk flights and the 'wet winching' of members of the Section, clad in survival exposure suits, from a dinghy on Lough Neagh into a Scyamore.

One afternoon was spent in a conducted tour of Short Brothers and Harland's aircraft factory at Belfast: this was a most interesting tour and we were indebted to Rear Admiral Sir Matthew Slattery, C.B., and his staff at Belfast for all they did to make the visit a success.

Captain E. M. P. Hardy (1945) invited us to provide a rugby XV to play a Duke of Wellington's XV. Though we were totally outclassed (they had three internationals playing) nevertheless it was a thoroughly enjoyable game. We are grateful to the Commanding Officer and Officers for their hospitality afterwards in the Mess.

Our thanks for such an enjoyable and valuable camp are due to Flight Lieutenant H. J. Moffat and Flight Lieutenant B. J. Palmer at Royal Air Force Aldergrove, who were always on hand to see to the smooth running of the programme. We are especially indebted, also, to Squadron Leader W. G. Baynton, Commanding Officer of the Queen's University Air Squadron, for providing the Chipmunk aircraft.

SHOOTING

The following matches were fired during the term.

1ST VIII			
	Result	Against	For
Loretto	Won	753	757
Bradfield	Won	742	760
Downside	Won	726	760
Victoria College	Won	652	680
Rossall	Won	756	765
Sherborne	Won	640	668
2ND VIII			
Downside	Won	668	736

HOUSE SHOOTING COMPETITIONS

EASTER TERM, 1958

SENIORS							
	Group	App.	Snap	Total	Score last Term	Grand Total	Order of Merit
St Aidan's	65	380	228	673	483	1156	1
St Bede's	50	347	216	613	459	1072	7
St Cuthbert's	70	360	212	642	480	1122	3
St Dunstan's	65	382	215	662	469	1131	2
St Edward's	40	351	202	593	442	1035	8
St Hugh's	39	333	208	580	448	1028	9
St John's	34	280	168	482	402	882	10
St Oswald's	50	371	216	637	461	1098	6
St Thomas's	53	368	212	633	467	1100	5
St Wilfrid's	50	370	219	639	476	1115	4
JUNIORS							
St Aidan's	48	354	219	621			3
St Bede's	50	360	216	626			2
St Cuthbert's	48	327	213	588			4
St Dunstan's	38	325	199	562			9
St Edward's	38	325	201	564			8
St Hugh's	65	370	217	652			1
St John's	43	318	205	566			7
St Oswald's	41	339	199	579			5
St Thomas's	48	317	181	546			10
St Wilfrid's	43	331	195	569			6

THE SEA SCOUTS

SNOW and ice seriously affected the term's activities. The lake could not be used for weeks on end and consequently little training was done there. No progress could be made in the construction of the new boat house. Early in the term, however, the hydro-electricians scored a notable success with their water wheel. Current was produced, and a small bulb actually lit in the Q.M. This was an achievement of merit; and if new snags were encountered, one may at least say that the first obstacle on the way to the completion of a complicated scheme has been removed.

The bad weather was also responsible for the low standard of sailing in the troop. The Wednesday half-holidays next term, however, should provide ample opportunity for sailing and, of course, the camp at the Isle of Wight during the Easter holidays did much to improve the standard. These camps are made possible owing to the repeated kindness of the Dorrien Smiths to whom, once more, we offer our most grateful thanks. The camp lasted from the 14th to the 21st April. The weather during the first three days made sailing a very cold business, but plenty of sun later in the week made for ideal conditions. A day at sea in H.M.S. *Vigo* added to the enjoyment of the camp. The scouts were picked up at Ryde Pier Head early on 16th April, and the destroyer, having recently undergone a refit, tested both her speed and her guns before returning to Portsmouth in the evening. We thank Captain M. P. Pollock, Officers and crew most sincerely.

Thirty-five members of the troop paid a visit to the I.C.I. plant at Wilton during Shroveide. We have been to Wilton before, and we were again welcomed and shown round by Mr O. P. Grenfell. After an introductory talk on the site model at Wilton Castle, Mr Grenfell took us over the home of such well-known products as 'Alkathene', 'Perspex' and 'Terylene', and gave us lunch and tea in the restaurants there. We thank him for his generous hospitality.

This term saw the first of a series of cross-running matches against Sedbergh. The troop played an important part in organising the race by constructing and painting, under R. E. Coghlan and R. G. Batho, some twenty signposts which enabled our guests to keep on course. With the exception of the weather, therefore, the term's scouting has been very satisfactory. Courses have, as usual, been regularly attended on Sunday evenings. R. G. Batho was appointed assistant troop leader at the beginning of the term, and R. J. Cotton and P. N. Channer were appointed patrol leaders.

GOLF

FOR the second year the Old Boys went out of their way to give us a pleasant and useful day at Ganton. Unfortunately our golf hardly warranted the kindness of our seniors, for though giving away several strokes in every match they lost only two singles and one foursome in twelve matches. Hales repeated last year's win over Russell though he was swinging rank badly, but the latter gained revenge in partnership with Flood by wiping away the blot of a loss last year against Hales and Knight. Here Hales' bad swing caught up with him, but one who never left the groove was Roberts who won his singles in the morning and was up in an unfinished foursome in the afternoon; with a Hoylake training behind him, he would seem to be made of sterner stuff than the rest of us who capitulated too easily.

The weather did its best to make us miserable, but some unconventional clothing and above all the warmth of the Old Boys' welcome and encouragement gave us strength to cheat the element and thoroughly enjoy a full day of golf with friends—an occurrence too lamentably rare at Ampleforth.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THESE notes are not going to be very long and the reader will be tired of hearing that the inclement weather and some sickness severely curtailed the normal activities with this term. However, two rugby matches were played against Bramcote of which one was drawn and the other won, so that the season 1957-8 remains an exceptional year. For all teams, including the one which turned out never having played before, only one match was lost and that by three points and the remainder won, all rather easily.

A large number of rather unfit boys toiled round the cross country course for the House Competition, some perhaps for the first time, and R. Q. Honeywill came first in convincing manner with J. Loch and P. Brown not very far away.

A few days later, over a more interesting and slightly longer course, the Beaglers ran for the Hunt Cup. Maclaren, who ran fourth in the House Competition, won fairly easily with R. Wilkins, A. Brown and J. Loch in sight.

The standard in the Boxing Competition, in spite of the absence this term of Mr Calaghan (the trainer), seemed to be high. For this we thank Brother Dominic Milroy who gave up a number of his evenings for our training.

The boxing competitors were:

T. M. F. Tully v. C. J. Speaight.
C. M. Ogilvie-Forbes v. I. M. L. Greenlees.
R. F. Poole v. A. W. P. du Vivier.
T. J. Price v. S. J. Fraser.
A. L. Bucknall v. H. A. M. Maclaren.
W. J. Gilbey v. D. B. Phelan.
A. D. O. Jenkins v. B. P. Gray.
B. M. Brennan v. T. R. Clapton.
Hon. K. M. Fraser v. H. J. B. FitzGerald.
V. C. O'Reilly v. P. J. M. Pender-Cudlip.
M. D. Stanton v. R. Q. Honeywill.
J. P. Martin (St Bede's) v. G. D. Du Pre Moore.

Many in the second year wished to shoot on the miniature range and all who wanted were given some practice. It became clear, however, that for the majority only the spirit was willing, and for one reason or another, only nine could be considered for concentrated practice in preparation for the 'Gosling Cup'. All these reached a high standard, perhaps as high as any previous competitors. H. G. Roche did not win the Cup or intermediate medal shoots which were taken by A. Dudzinski and J. Lock, though throughout the twenty practice shoots he showed himself rather more accurate than most. A. J. Dudzinski won the Cup by two points from J. Jones, with a score of 68 out of 75. For reference the following can be counted to shoot a group of a half inch (or inch) and with further training should be useful to their Houses when in the Upper School, J. Jones, S. Smyth, A. Dudzinski, H. A. Maclaren, N. R. Balfour, T. R. Clapton, A. P. Brown, J. Loch, H. G. Roche.

That constitutes 'organised activities'. The snow provided for the unorganised ones which, for a minority at any rate, seemed to go on far too long. True, polio and anti-influenza injections, given en masse, provided a little relief and turned out to be not half as frightful as even some brave ones thought they might be. It was obvious that Dr Gray and nurse enjoyed themselves but we thank them!

We record our thanks too to Fr William for a gift to the Library of five handsome volumes of General Knowledge and to Mr A. Haughton for giving so much time to the preparation of the play which is to be acted at Exhibition.

The House assisted at all the Holy Week ceremonies and sang worthily all the parts which should be sung and Fr Sebastian very kindly gave the retreat on Good Friday and Holy Saturday. To him we are very grateful.

THE SCOUTS

IN spite of the unsatisfactory weather which prevailed throughout most of the term, the troop missed only two scouting days. At the Mole Catcher's Cottage a new concrete base, with wooden supports for the flag pole was erected. This was made possible by a generous donation from J. E. Miller (Troop Leader 1956-7), who also presented the troop with a new Union Flag. The troop are most grateful to him for these useful gifts.

On two days, scouting took place in the Black Plantation where lunch

was cooked in the open, followed by a wide game. On another occasion similar activities took place at Primrose Springs.

At Shrovetide there was a tea at the Fairfax Arms and, on the Feast of St Benedict, a visit was made to Shallowdale Springs followed by a tea at the White Swan.

On Monday afternoons badge work continued in the Troop Room. Eleven scouts gained their 2nd Class and some proficiency badges were awarded.

In the Patrol Competition the Owls are at present holding the first place, followed closely by the Eagles.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

APOLOGIES must be tendered to the Editor of the JOURNAL for the great inconvenience caused by the delay in presenting the Gilling Notes for publication. Similar apologies should also be offered to those readers who spot the many shortcomings to be found in them. The official compiler of the notes is indisposed and his 'stand-in' is inadequately equipped for the task.

One rightly hoped for a healthy term after the ravages of Asian 'flu in the previous term. But it was not to be. This time measles attacked the school on the second day with its inevitable interference with study and games. It put a great strain on the nursing and domestic staff who bore it with their usual courage and cheerfulness. Snow, snow and more snow also meant that there could be very little rugger. However there were compensations. Sledging enthusiasts certainly had their fill. The track from the 'Wollery' became so fast that only the experts could be trusted on it. Some risked their necks on skis while one enterprising party built an 'igloo' worthy of 'Nanook'. One day a party of boys set out to rescue Major Blake James' car but after valiant efforts had to abandon it to the drifts for three days. On another occasion nine boys out with their parents were marooned for the night in Helmsley. It was all great fun save when a few grew anxious lest the food supplies would not be able to get through the snow.

Measles and ferocious weather gave added interest to indoor pursuits. There was great activity in the art-room whence there flowed a stream of colourful exercises in design—reminiscent at times of Picasso. Very keen interest in chess was maintained and on one or two occasions it was whispered that 2nd Form boys had defeated Fr Justin! After a lapse in the Autumn Term (discreetly unrecorded in the last issue of the JOURNAL) Gilling again

won the inter-School Spelling Competition for under elevens.

THE singers under Mr Lorigan were as busy as ever, partly in preparation for the Easter Week Liturgy and partly in preparation for a work it is hoped will be performed at the Exhibition. Working with the Orchestra under great difficulties because of sickness, Miss McEllister produced a most successful and enjoyable concert on 'Laetare' Sunday. The programme is given below. On Easter Sunday, Mr Brown produced two One-Act Plays. These were most successful and provided a very humorous end to the term. They were well produced, the dresses, especially of the ladies (thanks, one imagines, to Mrs Brown) were most attractive and the 'make-up' was very good—perhaps too good, for the whispered speculations among the audience as to who was who sometimes made it hard to hear what the actors were saying. The cast is given below.

THE highlight of the term was St Aelred's Day. Fr Abbot kindly came to say Mass and preach and reminded the boys of what a kindly patron they had. Coming between onslaughts of snow the weather was warm and sunny. The First and Second Forms went into the woods while the Third Form set out on a pilgrimage to Rievaulx Abbey. A most enjoyable day was completed by an enormous tea at Helmsley.

THE last week of term seemed very full. This time there was no escape from examinations. There were the delicious 'Officials' teas, there was a Boxing Competition, there was packing and for most boys there was the new experience of the Holy Week Liturgy. Fr Leonard's short Retreat on Good Friday was very greatly appreciated.

On Easter Sunday P. de Fresnes, N. P. Wright, P. C. Penno and C. O. Honey-will made their First Communion.

THANKS are due to Dr W. McKim for a generous gift of books to the Library.

LAETARE CONCERT

16th March 1958

God Save the Queen
Three Welsh Airs
The Orchestra

PIANO SOLOS

A Little Air *Bach*
T. Brennan
Sunshine *Diabelli*
P. Loftus
Excerpt from 'William Tell'
S. Pahlabod
Leapfrog
P. Mayne

VIOLIN SOLO

Song without Words
and Waltz *Adam Carse*
C. Young

RECORDER CLASS

Au Clair de la Lune
Camptown Races
Pollywollydoodle

VIOLIN SOLO

Chant du Soir and
Humoresque *G. Walenn*
P. J. Corrigan

PIANO SOLO

Ringeltanz *N. Gade*
J. R. Nicholson

VIOLIN SOLO

Minuet *A. Somervell*
G. Moor

HARMONIC VERSE

Etiquette for Animals
I Like Noise
Form 1A

VIOLIN SOLO

Off to the Sea *Helyer*
The Hon. H. Fraser

PERCUSSION

Watch Your Step *A. Carse*
Form 1A

ENSEMBLE

Two pieces from
Tchaikovsky's 'Nutcracker Suite'
The Soldier's Chorus from
Gounod's 'Faust'

TWO ONE-ACT PLAYS

Produced on
Easter Sunday, 1958

THE CURE

BY DION TITHERADGE

Mary	C. V. Clarke
John	A. A. Clifton
Sarah	P. J. Huskinson
Algy	J. A. Curmi

GREAT-AUNT JEMIMA

BY A. E. M. BAYLISS

King	J. A. Nuttall
Queen	St J. Flaherty
Great-Aunt	A. T. Pearson
Prince	A. Blake
Princess	T. Marks
Twaddles	D. Gibson
Red Nose	D. Howden
Blue Nose	G. Tilleard
Bonzo	M. Fuller

Stage Manager D. Howden, J. Curmi
Electricians J. Blake James

RUGBY

SNOW covered the fields for about half the term and not very many games could be played. In the earlier part of the term, too, an epidemic of measles was responsible for the cancelling of several matches which might have been played. In the end it was possible to play only one match—against St Martin's, a week before the end of the term.

It is difficult to assess the merits of a team which has played only three school matches during the whole season. But, judging by the way they played against St Martin's, one may fairly say that they were up to the standard of previous years. In a normal year, with the experience of fourteen matches to give them confidence, they might have developed into a very good team indeed. As it was, in the St Martin's match they played a strong, determined game and made the opposition fight every inch for victory. Admirably led by McCann, Rooney and S. Brennan and well supported by T. Brennan, Ryan and Burns, the pack held its own in the tight scrums and was quicker than St Martin's at getting the ball back in the loose. But it was behind the scrum that St Martin's held the advantage. Their experienced half-backs and three-quarters were very quick up in defence, and Freeland, O'Brien and Morris were held in a grip which they only once managed to break. On that occasion perfectly timed passing between Oxley, Freeland and Morris put O'Brien outside his man, and with a fine turn of speed he swerved outside the full-back and scored in a good position. With the very heavy ball it was just too far for Freeland to convert. For St Martin's the experience and skill of N. Butcher at fly-half swung the game in their favour. He took every opportunity of putting the ball into the hands of the left-wing three-quarter whose speed and deceptive change of pace brought at least one try. After an exciting and

enjoyable match the final score was 9 points to 3 to St Martin's. The Gilling XV was: Nelson; Cain, O'Brien, J. Morris, Leach; Freeland, Oxley; T. Ryan, McCann, Rooney; S. Brennan, Burns; T. Brennan, Kinross, G. Tilleard. Owing to illness of one kind or another Donnellon, Stevenson and Brown were unable to play.

The second set experiment of running two parallel sets on the lines of the 'Harlequins' and 'Barbarians' proved a success. In the final clash at the end of the term the Lions beat the Tigers 12—3 amid scenes of tremendous enthusiasm and excitement. For the winners tries were scored by McKenna, Rietchel, J. A. Morris and Young. Blackiston scored for the Tigers.

The following were awarded their Colours; O'Brien, Freeland, Oxley, Donnellon, S. Brennan, Rooney.

BOXING

Not very much time was spent on training this term. When the snow came the afternoons were spent sledging, and whenever possible the rugby coaches had their sets out practising to make up for lost time. But a lot of spade work had been put in during the Christmas Term and its effect was apparent in the Competition. For this Br Dominic, Br Henry and D. R. Stubbs (an ex-Gilling Colour in the Ampleforth Boxing team) kindly agreed to do the judging. All but one or two of bouts were high-spirited battles. Some very skilful, some not so skilful, but all displaying plenty of courage and determination. Oxley was judged to be the best boxer and T. Brennan the best boxer in the Second Form. H. O'Brien and McKenna had the distinction of being the best losers. We should like to take this opportunity of thanking the judges for their interest and encouragement.

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CARDINAL POLE

1500 — 1558

THE story of Reginald Pole, who died four hundred years ago, is a sad story, but it ought not to be forgotten. If he had been living in England in 1535, he would surely have joined Saint Thomas More on the scaffold. But he survived the wrath of Henry VIII, to become a Cardinal, a strong candidate for the papacy, and the last Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury. Yet few Englishmen remember him.

He was born in 1500, a close kinsman of the Tudors. His father, Sir Richard Pole, was a cousin of Henry VII; his mother, the Countess of Salisbury, was a Plantagenet, directly descended from Edward III, and a daughter of that Duke of Clarence who met his end in a butt of malmsey wine. Richard III, killed at Bosworth Field fifteen years before Reginald Pole's birth, was his uncle. A pedigree so distinguished and so dangerous inevitably brought him to the public eye, while the early death of his father secured an invaluable measure of royal protection and patronage. For, after leaving the Carthusian school at Sheen in Surrey, Pole went up to Magdalen College, Oxford, at the age of twelve, with an income partly provided by Henry VIII. Destined for the Church, he spent eight years at the University, reading the classics under such eminent Christian Humanists as Latimer and Linacre. A young man of high intelligence and keen scholarship, combining asceticism with charm and generosity, he was one of the finest products of the English Renaissance and not surprisingly earned the esteem of Thomas More.

The King, equally impressed, sent his protégé to the University of Padua in 1521. Here Pole studied Plato and Aristotle in the invigorating, but less Christian, atmosphere of Italian humanism. After a brief visit to Rome, where the advanced state of clerical corruption appalled him, he came back to England in 1527.

He found his mother installed at court as the governess of Henry VIII's daughter, Mary, and the close friend of Queen Katherine. But Pole himself cared little for politics and courts and to Henry's invitation to enter public life he turned a deaf ear. As the problem of the Divorce

grew more serious, he returned to Europe to pursue again the life of scholarship, this time at Paris University. But Henry, seeking some concrete return for his investments in this able young cousin, asked him to help obtain an opinion from the University favourable to the Divorce, which would convince the Pope of the reasonableness of his case. Pole, no doubt with misgivings, co-operated, and the required opinion was secured. Henry deduced too much from this, for in 1530, when Pole was in England again, he offered him nothing less than the Archbishopric of York, left vacant by the death of Cardinal Wolsey. It was the first great crisis in Pole's life. Acceptance of so exalted a position in the Church would have sharply terminated the academic career he had envisaged for himself: unlike More, he did not yet consider that his talents and rank imposed upon him any obligation to serve the community. However, it was on other grounds that he justified his refusal: he declined to support Henry in his Divorce proceedings and told him so in a violent interview which left the King enraged and Pole in tears—for he had admired Henry greatly.

So Pole slipped quietly back to Italy in 1532 and remained there for twenty-three years. They were the great years of his life, both in the development of his character and ideas and in his achievements as a European churchman. In Padua and Venice he became absorbed in theology and the study of Scripture; his mind, now attracted more to the religious life than to the humanist and stimulated by contact with such ardent clerics as Bishop Caraffa and Cardinal Contarini, turned increasingly to ideas of radical reform in the Catholic Church, ideas which the challenge of the Protestant Reformation made so imperative. Within four years of his return to Italy he was invited by Pope Paul III to sit on a special Reform commission in Rome, which produced the famous *Consilium de Emendenda Ecclesia*, attacking vigorously all the current abuses from papal corruption to indiscriminate admissions to the priesthood. In the same year, 1536, he was made Cardinal; in 1541, the Governor of the 'Patrimony of Peter', the oldest of the papal states. At Viterbo, its capital, he gave himself to leisurely administration and intensive theologising and was soon the centre of a group of thinkers whose religious beliefs, though generally orthodox, were sufficiently advanced to give grounds for concern in Rome. Pole's exalted view of the rôle of faith in man's salvation and the need for an almost mystical contemplation of Calvary brought him uncomfortably close, it was thought, to the Lutheran doctrine of Justification.

Be that as it may, Pole in 1542 was called upon to lay the foundation of a genuine Catholic revival: he was one of three papal legates chosen to inaugurate the Council of Trent. Its first session was a failure because of the interminable Italian Wars between France and the Empire; but in 1545 the discussions made a second start, with Pole exhorting the

prelates to put God's interests higher than those of the princes who had appointed them. Illness kept him from attending the whole of the two year session that followed, but he fully endorsed its important statements on doctrine. Pole's prestige was at its highest and in 1549, when Pope Paul III died, he received the Imperial nomination as his successor. But in this second crisis of promotion his own reluctance to accept the highest responsibility—and the last-minute arrival of the French Cardinals—destroyed his chances. Gratefully he returned to the world of Trent (when the wars permitted) and a Benedictine monastery on Lake Garda.

He might have ended his days there but for sudden developments in his native England in 1553. Mary Tudor had turned the tables on the Protestant government of her half-brother, Edward VI, and at once sought to bring her people back to the papal allegiance. This was Pole's great opportunity: for once he grasped it firmly. What had happened in England during his absence had affected him deeply. In 1535, when Henry's violent onslaught on the English Church and the Papacy was nearly complete, the King, who anxiously sought the moral support of his greatest subjects, asked Pole for his opinion on his marriage with Anne Boleyn and on the extent of papal authority. Pole's answer was a book: a bitter and violent denunciation of the whole of Henry's policy. Then, heedless of his family's entreaties, he accepted the post of Legate for England in order to give moral support to the Pilgrimage of Grace. But he was too late, because the rebels were quickly crushed. Even the so-called Catholic powers of Europe, the Empire and France, would give Pole no help, in their common anxiety not to alienate Henry VIII. The King took savage revenge: by 1541 Pole's brother and his aged mother had been executed, while he himself was attainted for treason and hunted by assassins through the length and breadth of Italy. Such personal tragedies, and utter disillusionment with those who wielded temporal power, might have unhinged a lesser man. But Pole's spiritual strength and his confidence in the Providence of God withstood this trial and created a new man who in his turn gave courage and consolation to his many friends in Italy.

When, therefore, in 1553 he was once again appointed as Legate for England, he was ready to set out immediately. But politics intervened. His advisers counselled caution, lest too precipitate an arrival in the country should ruin all his chances. More important, the Emperor Charles V was determined not to allow him to go to England until his son Philip had been married to the husbandless Queen Mary, and had secured an important ally in his struggle against France. (Pole was not yet in priest's orders, and was considered—except by himself—as a rival candidate for Mary's hand.) In July 1554 the Spanish marriage was accomplished, and Pole was free to return to his homeland.

He arrived triumphantly in November, to begin the enormous task of reconstructing the Catholic Church in England. It was probably too much to ask of this unworldly, ageing and never very energetic prelate; and though he found the English people still sympathetic to Catholicism, there were many highly placed individuals who were not, especially those who had made fortunes out of monastery and chantry lands. The state of religious belief and practice was chaotic, the so-called 'Reformation' having reformed neither priestly ignorance nor priestly morals. But the task was begun. Pole formally removed the stigma of schism from the English kingdom; the ecclesiastical laws of Henry VIII were annulled, though holders of Church property were allowed to keep it—unless conscience stirred them to make amends (and Pole gave no comfort to those convenient consciences); a national synod was called which published important reforming decrees about clerical residence, revenues, discipline, and above all, clerical education, for which purpose special colleges (or seminaries) were to be founded; a new catechism and a new English translation of the New Testament were planned. As Archbishop of Canterbury Pole made several sound appointments to vacant bishoprics; made a thorough visitation of his dioceses; brought the Benedictines back to Westminster; and reformed the Universities. Finally, he made an onslaught on Protestant heresy, which for him—as for Thomas More—was the greatest of crimes. Unfortunately it was not only the leaders like Cranmer and Latimer who suffered the flames, but some three hundred men and women of the lower classes, whose burnings have rightly brought grave discredit upon Queen Mary, the Catholic Church—and upon Cardinal Pole. True, he did not encourage such extreme measures: how could he after urging leniency towards Italian Protestants? But he did nothing to stop them. Mary, who too easily saw sedition in every heretic utterance, expected Pole's full support in her policy, now that Bishop Gardiner, her chief adviser, was dead, and her husband had abandoned her; and Pole gave her that support.

However, all his efforts to Catholicise this land were frustrated by the actions of a Pope who was either deranged or excessively wicked. This was the recently elected Paul IV, Pole's former friend Caraffa, a wily octogenarian who, though a keen reformer, happily plunged the Papacy into the full tide of European power politics. An ardent Neapolitan, he personally waged a war, in company with France, to drive the Hapsburgs from Italy—and the principal Hapsburg was Mary Tudor's husband and Pole's master, Philip II of Spain. Pole protested against the papal action, and tried hard to keep the peace; but Paul IV's reaction was to denounce him as a heretic, withdraw his legatine powers and summon him to Rome. Pole's mortification at this personal attack and the wreck of his great mission to England did not prevent him from

making a dignified and restrained reply to the charges against him, though Mary, now at war with the Pope, refused to allow Pole to go to Rome to refute them in person.

This ironic situation, in which the spiritual future of England lay at the mercy of Catholic prelates and princes who placed politics before religion, was high tragedy indeed, both for the nations and for the individuals involved. It was perhaps the best dénouement that the victims of the situation, Cardinal Pole and Queen Mary, should both have died so soon after it developed, and on the same day, 17th November 1558.

Pole's failure, as far as his English career was concerned, was pretty complete: the Pope hated, Protestantism exultant, the clergy still in the wretched condition of pre-Reformation days. And yet—could any man have restored the Church that Henry VIII had destroyed? At least Pole had done the next best thing: by his continuous stand against the tyranny of the New Monarchy, and by his activities during Mary's reign, he had helped to create the fighting spirit which stirred in the Catholicism of Elizabethan times, whether it was among the defiant bishops of 1559, or the mass-priests of the North, or the English exiles in France and the Low Countries. It is, however, as a European that Pole may be remembered best. Not till about 1570, it is true, was there clear evidence of a reformed Catholic Church; but the men of the previous generation laid the foundations of that reform, and Pole was one of them. In fact, perhaps the greatest single result of the Counter-Reformation—the seminaries—sprang from his plans for the reconstitution of the English Church. Above all, in the corrupt world of the pre-Tridentine Church, when Roman cardinals feared reform as much as they feared heresy, Pole stood out as a lordly prelate who, despite his exalted rank, spurned ambition and wealth; who lived in great households and great cities, and yet lived simply. His example heartened his contemporaries, and is a consolation to us.

W. A. DAVIDSON.

MARY TUDOR

At the beginning of Mary's reign in 1553 the Spanish Ambassador, Simon Renard, reported home that 'it is her dearest desire and her first duty to restore religion'. That this was so is abundantly clear and whatever little else people may know about Mary's reign, her violent suppression of heresy is always remembered. Mary's character and all her activities have been pictured in the light of this persecution, which in its turn has been misrepresented by being taken out of its historical setting. The fires of Smithfield loom so large in so many text books that all that they say has become part of our national tradition and it is a common feature to find Catholics embarrassed at the very mention of Mary Tudor. Without defending Mary's persecution one can consider this embarrassment as unnecessary and largely based on ignorance. Whatever our feelings, they should not permit us to let the four hundredth anniversary, on 17th November, of the death of the Catholic Queen to pass unnoticed, remembering that so much unjustified adulation will be poured upon the first Elizabeth, when England will be urged by the popular press to strive forward towards another Elizabethan era, notwithstanding the warnings made by her present Majesty in her Christmas broadcast two years ago that such a re-enactment of even the spirit of those cruel times ought logically to bring with it many horrors, miseries and injustices to the mass of the people, and frustration for its leaders.

Any assessment of Mary Tudor's reign must deal primarily with that Queen's religious policy. 'To restore religion', Renard had written; and this was an accurate description of the root of Mary's problem, for by 1553 it appears that the mass of Englishmen had become indifferent to religion, owing largely to the spate of novelties that they were forced to witness in the course of the previous twenty years and also to a lack of evangelical activity. It is impossible to be certain (as Belloc appeared to be) how Catholic-minded England was in 1553. Probably the Catholic mentality predominated in matters concerning the Mass and the Liturgy and most dogmas and was opposed to Calvinist morality, and it is probable that the mass of the people, indifferent for the most part anyway, were more willing to accept Catholicism than any other creed, but many writers go too far in claiming that the vast majority of Englishmen were staunchly behind Mary in her determination for the reconciliation with Rome. Mary began her reign with a genuine desire for a peaceful reconciliation between all political and religious factions. Naturally forgiving and compassionate, she was in fact so to those who had been enemies of her mother and of Catholicism and was remarkably magnanimous in forgiving those who plotted against her throne and rose in rebellion under Sir Thomas Wyatt. Moreover she continually

promised that no force would be used to make people go to Mass and a Public Proclamation was issued to that effect in August 1553. How was it then, that this policy was changed to the terrible one of burning the obstinate? It is not at all certain where the new policy did originate. All knew that the Queen's husband, Philip of Spain, favoured a policy of toleration and it has been mooted that the anti-Spanish members of the Council who did their best to thwart him in every way succeeded on this occasion and forced the Queen into a policy of persecution. However it may be, Mary must take a full share of the responsibility, for with her lay the effective power to say yes or no.

It is the general view that the outstanding part of Mary's religious policy was the burning of heretics and it is important that this subject be treated dispassionately and with an eye to the mind of the age in which they occurred. At once we must state that the burnings were folly, and that they were criminal folly, that, no matter what the intentions of the persecutors may have been, in many cases what they did was objectively wrong. Nevertheless we must be cautious if we wish to pass judgement—as all feel they must on this subject. Pollard wrote that 'Mary strove to satisfy by burnt offerings the craving of a mind diseased in a disordered frame'. Nowhere has there been found evidence of any sacrificial motive or that Mary was in any way out of her mind. Moreover, contemporary writings show that to perish at the stake was considered a fit punishment for heresy and a normal one in Europe at the time. The fate of Cranmer and Ridley was not a whit more horrible than what they had prepared for, and even to which they had sent others. The entire nation thought as Mary did and there is nothing to suggest, as Pollard maintains, that 'the persecution was slowly undermining Mary's popularity'. It was a cruel age when life was held cheaply. In Elizabeth's reign at least 800 persons a year were put to death in a most cruel fashion for divers crimes and felonies whereas to-day less than a dozen a year suffer capital punishment. While in Scotland, between 1560 and 1600, eight thousand women were burnt at the stake as a result of the witch hunts organized by the Calvinist Reformers. And again in Mary's own reign the number of priests massacred in two weeks by Wyatt's rebels (about 300) was greater than the total number of Mary's victims. And the latter do indeed seem to be a paltry number when put against the many thousands of people that were being put to death in Europe for religious reasons. Bishop Bonner thought it 'no cruelty in taking one life in order to preserve the lives of many. The State must look to the whole body rather than the individual'. Everything suggests that Prescott's view that the burnings 'left behind a memory and a disgust' is without foundation, and they certainly did not promote the Protestant reaction and triumph of the following years. That England was finally established with an Erastian Protestant Church is far more

the outcome of Elizabeth's early choice in 1559 rather than of Mary's burnings. No, the disgust did not come until the second quarter of the nineteenth century with the beginnings of humanitarian thought and movements which coincided in this country with a strong adherence to the ideals of liberty of thought and action which were considered to be the prerogatives of Englishmen and to which Catholicism was supposed to be bitterly hostile. This together with the renewal of interests in Foxe's Book of Martyrs paved the way for the legend of 'Bloody Mary' that came to be accepted by the mass of the reading public in England down to very recent years.

What is noteworthy and is particularly scandalous in the Marian persecution is not so much the number of the victims and the mode of their death, terrible though that was, but the unfairness and the hypocrisy of the persecuting Council and Bishops, unaware of this though they may have been. The situation was ironical. In an age of doctrinal confusion when virtually the whole country had abandoned the Church by 1553, it was outrageous, firstly, that so many people, who had been won over to the new beliefs before reaching the years of maturity, should have been accused of formal heresy. Canonically, this group was not heretical at all, though that cannot be said of Cranmer and other perjured and apostate Catholic priests. Even more outrageous was the sitting in judgement by those Bishops and clergy, who, in earlier years, through cowardice, ignorance or lack of grace, had failed to give the lead to their future victims and had been so largely responsible for the general religious confusion throughout the following period.

Using modern valuation and circumstances as their guides, it is not surprising that nineteenth-century historians portray Mary as an honest but misguided woman, blindly sticking to her fanaticism—physically and mentally warped and naturally cruel. Bad reproductions of the well-known portrait of the Queen by Antonio Mor are often included in the text to support this view. Indeed, physically she was unattractive and often ill. Life had always been hard for her so that it was not surprising that she suffered so much mental and emotional strain. Devoted to her mother, she was only fourteen years old when Queen Catherine's trial began, and twenty years old when her mother died. From then on she was continually alone—her uncle Charles V being her only remote guide. Continually badgered about her religion she clung to the Mass throughout the difficult years before her accession. When Mary did become Queen life did not become easier. There was no one really reliable to guide her yet she must retain a Council largely composed of men who had looted the Church and supported Lady Jane Grey's candidature to the throne. Even Gardiner, who most of all sympathized with Mary's religious ideals and policy, unfortunately was not given her confidence because of his past; while Pole was kept

occupied on the Continent by the Emperor. Yet all the initiative of government lay in her hands, and this was England's great tragedy, that Mary did not use this power of government to its best advantage, for she had no experience in administration and public affairs and clearly had little political skill.

In fact her short reign which could have achieved so much was beset by tragedies culminating in her failure to produce an heir and then her early death. Yet we ought not to be content with the traditional view which would grudgingly admit that Mary Tudor was an honest and sincere person and was well intentioned. She was more than that. Intelligent and well educated, she understood the problems that faced her, while her relations with other people were always good for she was generous by nature and sensitive. Contrary to what tradition has passed on, her character must have been far more attractive than that of her unscrupulous half-sister. 'She was well intentioned'—certainly this is so, but she did good too. She left the system of government incorrupt; did what she could to help the poor; made possible the foundation of several schools that flourish to this day—Repton, Gresham's, Oundle, Tonbridge and Brentwood—as well as two Oxford Colleges, St John's and Trinity.

Of more direct interest to us is Mary's restoration of the monks at Westminster. Dom Sigebert Buckley entered the novitiate in this restored house and so it is through this direct action of the Queen that Ampleforth can trace its link with medieval Westminster.

Neither in the spiritual realm was all failure. We have indeed seen that the shortcomings of the Catholic restoration were only too evident. The country was not religious and conformity can rarely have been wholehearted. The persecution could not have helped in this, though it seems that Catholicism would surely have been established as the dominant religion in England had Mary's reign continued longer and if there had been a Catholic heir. Yet despite the collapse of the Catholic cause with Mary's death, a new spirit was generated during these few years, a spirit that was being infused from abroad as the Counter Reformation was gaining strength and could be seen in the writings of the English Dominican, Perin, and of others. It was a spirit that became manifest among Catholic exiles and missionaries in the next reign and among many thousands of others who stayed behind to suffer and so managed to preserve the Faith among isolated groups during the following generations.

FABIAN COWPER, O.S.B.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OR BIOGRAPHY?

For those who have not met St Thérèse before, her life can be shortly told. She was born in Alençon in 1873. She entered, after considerable difficulties, the Carmelite Convent at Lisieux at the astonishing age of fifteen. She lived there unknown to the world, her greatness unrecognised even by many of her own community, until her death at the age of twenty-four. She was canonised in 1925. Three years later this nun who never left her cloister was proclaimed Patroness of the Missions and of Russia. In 1944 she was proclaimed secondary Patroness of France together with St Joan of Arc.

Nothing could have been simpler than her life—the life of an enclosed nun in the tiny lost world behind convent walls, peeling potatoes and polishing candlesticks. She made no new foundations, received no striking visions. She left one thing behind her—her autobiography.

The autobiography is a compilation from three sources. The first, the reminiscences of her childhood, was written under obedience for her sister Pauline, who was then Mother Agnes of Jesus and Prioress of the convent. Next there is the shorter, but very important, letter written to her eldest sister, Sister Marie of the Sacred Heart, also a nun at the Carmel, in which she speaks of her desire to love, and surrender herself to, God. Finally there is a note book, written for Mother Marie de Gonzaga, who by this time had succeeded Mother Agnes as Prioress, telling of her life as a nun and further explaining her 'little way'.

She writes quite spontaneously and naturally, just as she would have spoken to her sisters or to God. She writes of little childhood incidents, of family details, of her anxiety to enter Carmel and of the difficulties which prevented her, of her joy at gaining her desire and of her life since then. And through it all runs her courage and childlike simplicity, the wholehearted dedication of her life to God's service, her complete surrender to His Will and her desire to love Him.

These three documents were all written in 1896. St Thérèse died in 1897 and a year later her autobiography was published. The book has since then been translated into every language and the circulation can be numbered only in millions. It is an excellent example of the vanity of human achievements that, while a vast number of autobiographies have been written in the last fifty years by eminent people, the one that has changed and will change innumerable lives was written by an obscure, unknown nun who, during her short life on earth, did nothing of 'value' in the eyes of the world.

And yet, here is the curious fact, the autobiography which so took the world by storm was by no means exactly what St Thérèse originally wrote! The text had been considerably altered by Mother Agnes—so much so that critics had begun to say that we did not know the real Thérèse but only her sister's version of her; that the autobiography was in fact a biography; that her doctrine had been tampered with to such an extent that we were praying to an imaginary saint. To put an end to all controversy the Carmel of Lisieux in 1957 took the only possible step and, through Fr François de Ste Marie, published the original documents.

The following questions therefore need to be answered. Was there any need to make any changes? Was Mother Agnes justified in what she did? How many and how important were the changes? How far have the changes affected our understanding of St Thérèse and her message?

These were very intimate documents. The first, dedicated to Mother Agnes, was certainly never written with a thought of publication. But by the time Thérèse came to write the second and third documents it would seem that she had already begun to realise the importance of her writings and their future influence. On 25th September 1897, five days before she died, she said to Mother Agnes, 'After my death you must not speak about my manuscript till it has been published; only to the Reverend Mother should it be mentioned. Otherwise the Devil will set traps for you so that he may spoil God's work—such an important work.' Together with that came the realisation of the many imperfections in her writings, written as they were in the brief and infrequent moments of a nun's leisure, continually interrupted and often in great pain. Two months before her death she told Mother Agnes, 'I have no time to write all that I would have wished. It isn't complete. But listen to me, Mother; anything you want to cut or add to the note book of my life it is as though I were myself cutting or adding. Remember this later on and have no scruples on this subject.'

Whatever we may feel about these alterations, there can be no doubt that Mother Agnes had a right to make them. Where she felt an incident was too trivial or too personal, she deleted: where she felt Thérèse had expressed herself badly, she changed it. But Mother Agnes, like her sister, was a forceful character unused to half measures. The three operations suggested by Thérèse herself—adding, cutting, arranging—were carried out by a strong hand. A comparison between the two texts show as many as 7,000 changes.

Here indeed would be fuel for the critics if these changes amounted to anything substantial. Happily, nearly all the omissions are factual. We learn a number of interesting facts, such as, for example, that Thérèse found it very difficult to say the rosary by herself, or that the nun who

caused her so many distractions in her prayers was not rattling her rosary but grinding one of her finger nails against her teeth. We find that Mother Agnes had reconstructed and rearranged the book so as to make it more coherent. But, and here is the important point, scarcely anything that touches on the doctrine has been altered. The charge that the Carmelites had presented an erroneous account of the Saint's teaching cannot therefore be substantiated. Nor is this unexpected when we remember that the original text and the text issued for publication and edited by Mother Agnes, were both submitted to the Holy See in 1910 when the cause of Thérèse's beatification was introduced. The authorities were aware of the differences and they permitted them. It is the doctrine of St Thérèse as set out in Mother Agnes' edition which has received such high praise from four Popes.

Now all has been finally settled. Using all the aid that modern science can give to decipher what St Thérèse originally wrote, for many alterations were made on the manuscripts themselves, Father François de Sainte Marie has produced, in four volumes, *Les Manuscrits autobiographiques de Ste. Thérèse de l'Enfant Jésus*. In the last volume of this remarkable work we are given photostatic reproductions of every page of the Saint's writings.

It is these reproductions which Monsignor Ronald Knox used for his translation.¹ It was his last work and he, who was so great an admirer of St Thérèse, must surely have been happy to have ended his life on such a note. Here is a translation of a Saint's life by a man who resembled her so closely in his remarkable simplicity. The clearness and charm of her style is preserved in direct and simple English even when she rises to poetic heights. We are indeed most fortunate.

For those who already know St Thérèse nothing is left to be desired. But what of those who will meet her for the first time in this book? Surely they will wonder, how does it end? Autobiographies are, of their nature, unfinished and all previous editions of hers have provided a supplementary account of her last illness. It seems a pity that this has not been done here, for her death was as impressive as her life.

MARTIN HAIGH, O.S.B.

¹ *Autobiography of a Saint. Thérèse of Lisieux*. Translated by Ronald Knox (The Harvill Press) 21s.

CEILIDH

'You'll come to the ceilidh (Cailey to the Sassenach)?' said the Postmistress. 'You'll come to the ceilidh?' said the girl in the Co-op. 'You'll come to the ceilidh?' said Hugh Mackinnon the crofter. So, somewhat reluctantly, four of us decided that it was our bounden duty to put in an appearance 'just for half an hour' at the ceilidh. Somewhat reluctantly, because the members of the Ampleforth Eigg Expedition had, strangely enough, been working moderately hard: I myself that day had walked ten miles or so and the others had walked farther. It was two miles to the so-called Village Hall.

However, at twenty to nine that evening, off we went, looking as respectable as we could look, which was rather less respectable than we should have liked to look. At ten past nine we arrived at the Village Hall, which, surprisingly, had electric light. Now, the ceilidh—or whatever it was—should have started at nine o'clock and the islanders had an embarrassing habit of turning up on time—as later we were to be reminded when the guests to our private ceilidh arrived before we had finished supper. But all we could see was a row of girls aged from five to fifty and three or four men skulking around the entrance. Apart from this we could hear occasional crashings in the bushes around the wooden hall and various vague mutterings. So we decided to wait.

At a quarter past nine the doctor arrived with his bagpipes. At twenty past nine the M.C. arrived. At twenty-five past, Fergus arrived with his bagpipes and Duncan Ferguson, the farm manager, with his accordion. At half-past the M.C. decided that it was time for a dance, so he went outside to the now fairly considerable group of men and practically hauled half a dozen of them inside. The doctor started blowing down his bagpipes and we, armed with a ciné camera, which later jammed, and a still camera and flashlight waited upon events. Now, for all I know we might have waited until nine o'clock the next morning had the dance been one which we ourselves did not know; for the M.C. announced an Eightsome Reel, but none of the islanders could be persuaded to take a partner. So, abandoning the cameras to the small mercies of the small boys, we took partners ourselves and waited for the dance to begin. But begin it did not. Then some courageous islanders took partners and walked slowly round the room to the wheezing and coughing of the not fully tuned pipes. So we did likewise. Finally, the doctor tuned his pipes to his liking and we were arranged into sets and we danced. All very satisfactory.

And so things went on, the girls from five to fifty sitting at one side of the room and the boys from six to sixty at the other. 'Now', said the

M.C., 'we will have a good Gaelic song.' And he stood up and he sang. Just that. There was no accompaniment and he sang from memory, with everyone joining in at the chorus. The song was in verses, but the music was of a kind totally different from what we should call music; there was no tune as we know it, but a wild lilting melody which seemed well suited to the land and the people which made it. Here was something for which the shyness and amateurishness of the ceilidh had left us completely unprepared: It was beauty of the sort so often produced by a people in revolt against the poverty of the land, beauty of the sort which has travelled through the remotest parts of the world to-day. 'What is it about?', I asked little Duncan. 'Oh', he said, 'It's about witches and sailors and sailors cursing the wild Atlantic Ocean.' 'What is it about?' I asked someone else: 'Oh', he said, 'It's a love song—they usually are.' But I am still not at all sure whether little Duncan was not the more right.

After prodigious quantities of sandwiches and cups of tea had been offered round, Miss Mary Mackinnon was called upon to favour the company with the Highland Fling, which she did with nice precision, though our flash-bulb caused a moment of anxiety. However, profuse apologies were tendered afterwards—a very necessary formality, for she was the prettiest girl of them all.

About this time I noticed an extraordinary thing; the numbers of men in the room ebbed and swelled far more than one would normally expect. We asked Fergus the reason for the sudden exits. Every male singer headed for the door like a bullet from a gun as soon as he had finished the customary two songs, regaining all his shyness as soon as he had closed his mouth. Fergus explained. 'It's all very simple', he said, 'you see, drinks are not provided here'—yes, we had noticed that—'so each man brings his own bottle of whisky and hides it in the bushes. Of course the great joke is that all the boys watch where they are hidden and take a good swig while the men are inside.' So that was it: no wonder William, the butler at the Lodge, despatched for an evening's enjoyment, looked even more out of place than usual; he had no hidden bottle. So the poor man never had a chance to build up the courage to try Highland dancing. There he sat, a stone-cold sober Englishman, and a Southern Englishman at that. And he did nothing all evening save witness the proceedings, like a disapproving jurymen.

At about three next morning the menfolk ran out of whisky and by three-thirty were beginning to return to the reality of their own world realizing that in four hours they would be back at work in the fields and pastures. Accordingly they rapidly and understandably lost heart and began to depart. We hung about in hope of a lift, but the car was stuck half a mile away. So we walked, fell over two precipices, finally stumbled back drenched through long after four o'clock.

As quickly and quietly as we were able, and we thought we were exemplary in these regards, we retired to bed. Only one matter was never fully appreciated by the rest of the Expedition, and that was the tale of our return, which deserved sympathy rather than scorn. After all, they had not heard the ceilidh so what right had they to judge?—for them life had not begun.

G. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

SONNET

Shall I forget the stars of southern night
And see no more the swiftly rising morn?
Shall I be guided by a northern flight
And leave the burning isle in crimson dawn?
On tireless wings the parting birds would steer
My lonely ship across the trackless maze.
The call of home shall I more willing hear
That every bird unquestioning obeys?
But now I feel an urge before unknown:
To heed the questing fingers of desire,
Forsake the wrongs that sent me here alone
And heap the coals no more on hatred's fire.
For while the eternal spark of love may live
I'll not despair to see thee and forgive.

W.J.M.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE DOCTRINAL INSTRUCTION OF RELIGIOUS SISTERS (Blackfriars Publications) 13s. 6d.
 THE DIRECTION OF NUNS (Blackfriars Publications) 16s.
 THE EDUCATION OF THE NOVICE (Blackfriars Publications) 4s. 6d.
 GUIDANCE FOR RELIGIOUS by Gerald Kelly, S.J. (Herder) 18s.
 MANUAL FOR NOVICES by Felix Duffy, C.S.C. (Herder) 26s.

All five books concern religious, the first three—nuns, the last two—primarily men but are valid for women also. The first two are the sixth and seventh volumes of the excellent series on religious life for women edited by Fr Plé, O.P., translated and published by Blackfriars Publications. The third is an English booklet in the same line. The revolutionary change in the life and position of women in the last sixty or seventy years has created great problems for women religious. The gap between lay and convent life has widened to an enormous extent so that adaptation and adjustment has been necessary not only on the side of entrants but equally on the side of the orders and congregations themselves. Old principles and traditions have to be established in a new setting, and the practical recognition of that setting together with the retention of old and sound principles and how these are to be applied to-day has been the achievement of this excellent French series. Following the volumes on the general principles of religious life for sisters, vocation and the vows, the first of these volumes (the sixth in the series) deals with their doctrinal instruction. As with the others in this series, this too is a collection of papers delivered to clergy and nuns in session. Part I (The Problem is Set) opens with fifty pages by a Dominican nun on the Place of Study in a Women's Religious Life and may be summarized in the phrase *fides quaerens intellectum*. The necessity of study, its advantages and its dangers are well and practically expounded. There follows what the Church expects of women as set out by Pope Pius XII, while Fr de Lestris, S.J., in the Promotion of Women in the Modern World points the position of women as it actually is to-day.

Part II (Towards New Realizations) begins with an interesting and illuminating criticism of women's education in France by a Sacred Heart nun. She insists that it is not enough to abbreviate or reduce the men's secondary and University courses to adapt them for women; they should take on a different character which respects the difference between the male and female temperament. The latter demands that the training and culture of women should be less intellectual, more imaginative and personal than men's. Thus in literature less emphasis on historic details of authors' lives and more on the personal problem involved is what is required; in history—less on battles and wars and more on civilizations and characters; in geography more on the human and social side. etc. All this is applied to the nun's training with very practical suggestions. There follows a concise, balanced but seemingly irrelevant essay by Louis Charlier, O.P. with the long title of History of the Chief Codifications of the Data of Faith and of the Great Theological Syntheses, Organization of Sacred Studies in the Course of History. Women, lay or religious, are neither considered nor mentioned in this essay. Far more useful is Fr Liege, O.P.'s paper Towards a Catechetical Theology (not to be confused with a catechism theology). As theology became specialized in its scholastic form it lost its earlier instructional or catechetical character. Thus catechetical instruction instead of remaining the theological application of God's Word on a universal plan to people became the popularization of a learned theology (our Penny Catechism is a prime example). It lost the sense of mystery and unity and especially its basis of Scripture. This Christocentric unity must therefore be recovered, a unity which gives everything else a place in relation to Christ. So united, Christian instruction is inseparable from dogma, moral theology

and liturgy, i.e. the gaze of faith, the moral imitation of Christ, the taking part in Christian worship. There is a lot to think about in this and not only for nuns. In a final short chapter Frs Motte, O.P. and Plé, O.P. summarize and conclude on the findings.

The second book—*The Direction of Nuns* is aimed at priests and is an excellent handbook for any who have to deal with nuns. Part I, entitled Principles, is most informative on the rôle of nuns to-day in the Church, the history of female religious life and its principles (very useful for secular priests), their canonical status and finally and best the Psychology of the Nun. Fr Plé speaking of the theology of the religious state makes the profound remark that beneath the evangelical life of the vows and presupposed by them lie two fundamental characteristics of the gospel life, *metanoia* or conversion and brotherly love. Abbot Marmion has already insisted on the necessity of this conversion for the monk a complete change of values and outlook, freedom from this world and entry into the liberty of Christ. Likewise, if the religious life is the fullness of the Christian life then brotherly love is its basis even before the practice of the vows.

The Dominican authoress of the Psychology of the Nun was asked to write from experience rather than principle and the result is most enlightening. She draws two pictures, one of the fervent and 'fulfilled' nun and one of the unhappy, 'withered' failure, and analysing the condition of both, advises on their treatment. In the case of the good nun, her feminine nature is fulfilled not only supernaturally but naturally—the woman's need to give, to love and be loved, the exclusive gift of herself is filled in her consecrated virginity. Her vow of obedience satisfies her need of dependence, as well as of giving, while poverty not only allows her to strip herself of things for love's sake but also to avoid the old-maidish tendency to preserve, arrange and manage things of no importance. Above all, if she belongs to an order or congregation with active work she recovers many of the features of a normal woman's life, responsibility (care of children, etc.), opportunities for sacrifice (fatigue, worry, etc. as with a mother of a family), the need to lead and to be an example to others. Also working with other she is spared isolation. In the case of the failure such a nun is usually dragged down by her specifically feminine weaknesses encroaching on the supernatural. These are listed: intellectually, a tendency to concentrate on details and forget deeper and broader issues and principles; weakness and a desire to be noticed, hence a tendency to duplicity; an imaginative temperament leading to the exaggeration of subjective elements and to self-pity. Her affective nature gives way to the need to love and be loved exclusively. The whole can lead to small-mindedness, jealousy, bitterness, touchiness and concern over one's self alone. The product is a martyr in her own mind and a thorn to the community. The instincts of possessiveness and independence arise in matters small and big. There is little advice for the priest dealing with the good nun, but plenty for the case of the failure. Tactfully and carefully he must draw her from the morass of self-pity and petty pre-occupation and spur her on to greater generosity with God. But to achieve success, the priest must listen, listen to all she has to say, in order to grasp how she sees things, to learn what kind of person she is, learning from her silences as much as from her assertions. Not that the priest is dealing with a merely psychological problem but a supernatural one. He must lead her back, away from her petty substitutes to the acceptance of the Cross of Christ, to the purpose of her virginal consecration, to obedient love and especially to her responsibilities to others. This essay is a most valuable and useful one.

The second Part entitled Practice treats of the duties of priests in the various offices they can occupy towards nuns, what they have to do and how to do it. Thus the chaplain, ordinary and extraordinary confessors, the preacher, the canonical visitor, the religious assistant and the ecclesiastical superior are all treated of with a

wealth of practical advice and shrewd comment. In the paper on the Preacher, annual retreats and monthly conferences are the theme and the need is stressed for the Marmion line of positive doctrine as against the purely moral or ascetic approach or the emphasis on sin and the four last things which too often merely spreads alarm and despondency. Both these books are good and two of the best in a good series.

On a slighter scale but continuing the same good work in the same spirit is the booklet on *The Education of the Novice*, essays taken from papers read to about fifty novice mistresses at Spode House under Dominican aegis. Two Dominicans and a Catholic psychologist are the contributors. Fr Ambrose Farrell presents Canon Law and the Novice clearly and succinctly, while Fr Henry St John deals with the education of the novice in three papers, as a person, in prayer and in faith. It is sad to hear him confirm what others have said, that in convents both contemplative and active there is too little clear and systematic teaching on prayer. Practical and pertinent, he adds considerably to the value of his papers by the set of questions for consideration with and which he concludes each. Dr Elksich deals with the psychology of the novice and has some good words on mother-fixation and on the art of listening.

I would strongly urge any priest dealing with nuns to read these books. Nuns have a harder life than male religious or priests who in many ways have natural helps and outlets not open to nuns. But a really good nun, a personality fully developed supernaturally and naturally, is such a wonderful thing that we must and ought to have more of them. Yet we priests can often make their lives even harder by our unconscious ignorance both of their natural psychology and of the supernatural science of their spiritual life.

Fr Kelly's book is of a more general character and while the first part is for religious, the second and third are primarily for guidance by religious. It is this first part on emotional maturity and emotional adjustment in religious life that is the most valuable part of the book. Under the three headings of Emotional Maturity, Family Spirit and the Particular Friendship he deals clearly, firmly and with great spiritual commonsense with the question of the occupational risk of young religious, emotional immaturity, the retention of childish and ungrown-up attitudes of mind and action which mar and even stunt their full development. His language is penetrating, his examples pertinent. It is certainly the best exposition of this topic that I have yet seen and thoroughly to be recommended.

The second and third parts though well and clearly expressed do not offer anything so good as the first. The second on fraternal charity is still concerned with religious; the third section is on certain aspects of confession and allied topics, better confessions, moral guides, subjective sin, scruples, concluding with How to Think and Act about the Race Problem, which though written for Americans has its relevance for England to-day. A good book and a useful book but a really valuable book for its first part.

As far as I know there is no other book that covers the same ground in quite the same way as Fr Duffy's Manual for Novices and therefore it does fill a gap and provide for a want felt by many novice masters and mistresses, the want of a clear, straightforward account of the religious life and the vows suitable to give to a beginner, one which would not either confuse him by a wealth of detail or mislead him by an unreal idealism. It sets out the principles, distinguishing obligation from ideal, vow from virtue, law from life, recognising fully the weaknesses of human nature to be dealt with, yet offering the fullness of Christ's appeal to the counsels. A thoroughly useful work.

BRUNO DONOVAN, O.S.B.

THE THREE DEGREES, A STUDY OF CHRISTIAN MYSTICISM by Conrad Pepler, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 12s. 6d.

In the present work Father Pepler is concerned with the furthest a man can go in the search for God, and the book is therefore, as the sub-title says, a study of Christian mysticism, but Fr Pepler takes a refreshingly wide view. That part of theology which treats of the higher paths of the spiritual life has come to be thought of as essentially esoteric, something for the few. The origins of this tradition can be traced quite clearly to the spiritual writings which were produced in the Eastern Roman Empire in the first six centuries of the Christian era, and these writings owe their esoteric quality to the view of the contemplative life which they inherited from Greek philosophy. That seems to emerge clearly from the considerable amount of work which has been done in recent years on this school of spirituality. Origen was at the base of the tradition, and it was carried on by such writers as St Gregory of Nyssa, Evagrius, and the Pseudo-Denis. It was the union of the soul with God that they were interested in, and saw the individual as setting out on this quest alone. That was for them the contemplative life, and it easily fell into place as supplanting the Neo-Platonist life of contemplation. The idea was wholly Christianised, and it was inevitable in the circumstances that there should be this marriage of Greek thought and Christianity, the Church owes much to it, but there is no doubt that it had the effect of isolating the higher grades of the spiritual life. They were not to be thought of except as the culmination of a life consciously and deliberately aimed at their attainment.

The mysticism that developed in the West before the fourteenth century was of quite a different kind. The soul sought God in charity, and contemplation might overtake it. That was really how St Augustine, St Gregory and St Bernard saw the situation, and that was why St Thomas put the mixed life, a life of good works and contemplation, the one helping the other, as the highest form of the Christian life. It is only when the Eastern teaching percolated through to the West that the Flemish and English mystics are to be found inculcating a life devoted purely to the pursuit of contemplation, and the idea, if modified a little, has never been lost.

Father Pepler is really arguing for the traditional Western view, which sees contemplation as a development of the life of grace, which may take place in any setting. It is the view which has been forwarded by the Dominicans in recent years, notably by Father Garrigou-Lagrange, and it is very salutary that it should be put forward, but it may be that not every one will find it easy to disentangle from Father Pepler's book. He lays his foundations very deep. His three degrees represent the fundamental rhythm of nature, birth, growth, and fulfilment, which, he claims, lies at the root of all religion, including Christianity. It is the need strongly felt to-day to find the rationale of symbolism and to see it as something more than a literary device. Live issues are involved, for, as Father Pepler says, the ritual level of man's life to-day has become wholly artificial, and this is the fundamental obstacle to any liturgical revival.

The dislocation which has occurred in the spiritual life, the isolation of its higher reaches, he argues, is the result of a break in this same rhythm of birth, growth, and fulfilment, and the book narrows its scope to the consideration of this sphere. Father Pepler has performed a valuable service in drawing attention to many far-reaching and interesting ideas.

GERARD SITWELL, O.S.B.

SPIRITUAL EXERCISES by William Perin, O.P. (Blackfriars) 10s. 6d.

This minor spiritual classic first appeared in 1557 shortly after the return of the religious Orders under Queen Mary. Such fragments of the Marian religious revival are rare, so this work is of historical interest as well as being of value in itself. It is of particular interest because its content shows it to be a link between the ascetical literature of medieval England and what was yet to come in the seventeenth century with writers such as Augustine Baker.

The career William Perin is typical of many of those who lived through the divers religious changes of Tudor England with a certain bewilderment, but who had for the most part, clung on to a full Catholicism, and that with considerable hardship. In Henry VIII's time Perin entered Blackfriars at Oxford. He soon became distinguished for his power in debate, and at the Dissolution it was thought to be prudent that he should take flight abroad. In 1543 he returned to England, but a few years later, in the next reign, his preaching in London in defence of Images made him so unpopular with the authorities that he was forced once more to retire to the Continent. There he spent much of his time at Louvain where he met Van Ess, the Flemish priest, whose own Exercises really form the basis of William Perin's work. In 1556 Perin returned to England and was installed as Prior of Great St Bartholomew in London. By that time he had finished translating and adapting Van Ess' Exercises. Perin's work reflects the life of its author—a life of hardship and of exile. It is clearly the fruit of humility, gentleness and of long suffering.

Perin's adaptation of Van Ess is, as the Editor of this Edition tells us, a very liberal one and an improvement on the original. The meditations are often his own as are the Aspirations, and the Instructions are now such that they can be turned into prayers as Perin intended. The Devotion to the Sacred Passion is long and fervent in true medieval style and is perhaps unsuited to twentieth-century taste. Yet where he expounds on meekness, poverty and affective love, we have all that is most attractive in the earlier English writings. Then the spirit of his own times, in the form of St Ignatius' Exercises, has clearly influenced Perin's work too. On the other hand, in certain sections these Marian Exercises seem to anticipate later spiritual writers. This is particularly manifest in the Chapters on Mortification which is heavy and prosaic and unnecessarily schematic and self-searching, but also where he urges the soul to be guided by the Holy Ghost and not to be oppressed by set formulas—'If you feel yourself drawn by the Holy Ghost to a better or as good a contemplation as this, then you shall leave off', and again 'You must have discretion that you overlabour not your head and wits; for so you may have harm in your head with too much vehement meditation and specially when you feel yourself undevout'. Augustine Baker, who must have read Perin's work, wrote in a similar vein, and he also inserted into his books excellent groups of Aspirations which are similar to those of this Marian writer. These Aspirations after each section are succinct and nicely worded, and perhaps form the most valuable part of the whole work.

FABIAN COWPER, O.S.B.

THE INCARNATION IN THE UNIVERSITY edited by Vincent Buckley (Geoffrey Chapman) 7s. 6d.

FOR MEN OF ACTION by Yves de Montcheuil, S.J. (Geoffrey Chapman) 11s.

In recent years the Holy Father has been at pains to stress the vital importance of the part played by the laity in the Church's apostolic work. In his Address on the lay apostolate, he points out that the layman's place in this work cannot be filled by any priest or religious; the laity is as much concerned in maintaining the life of the Church and fostering its growth as those who have been set apart to supply for its

spiritual needs. But the meaning and implications of the lay apostolate are often far from clear in the minds of many. The call to be an apostle comes to every Christian and it is his duty to respond, whether he be a bed-ridden invalid or a city businessman, no matter how far he may feel himself to be from sanctity or how poorly endowed with talents. The two books here to be considered are valuable in that they help to make clear the meaning of that call and the reason why the Christian has a duty to answer it.

The Incarnation in the University, a publication of Pax Romana, which is the International University Student Organization, sets out to explain in practical terms the meaning of the words, 'lay apostle' in the particular context of a University. It is composed of a series of seven papers, a preface and an introduction. The papers were originally given at the annual conference of the University Catholic Federation of Australia in 1955. Though sub-titled 'Studies in the University Apostolate', much of the ground covered is concerned with fundamental principles applicable to all fields of the lay apostolate.

The preface is given over to a brief consideration of the university chaplain's rôle in this apostolate, which is that of forming 'men of the world to live like Our Lord and to have the mind of Our Lord towards the world' in a university whose aim is to form 'men of the world for the world'. The papers that follow, are no more than a development of this basic idea starting from the historical and theological fact of the Incarnation, of God becoming man, and working out its implications for the individual Christian here and now. In the introduction, the editor, Vincent Buckley, discusses in general terms the problem presented by the Incarnation in the University, 'the given mystery and the given social fact'. The world has not been the same since God became man and died for us on the Cross. By calling ourselves Christians, followers of Christ, we acknowledge that this vital change has taken place. The point in question is how can this change be made to reflect itself in 'the given social fact', the intellectual milieu which constitutes the University. As one of the contributors remarks: 'the intellectual apostolate is a school of spirituality' where a Christian is given a formation which will enable him to live a fully Christian life in the given situation. It is only through Christ's reflection in Christians, His imitators and followers, that His loveliness can be made known to the world of to-day. In the same way as the Son of God took flesh in the Incarnation in order to reveal God's love for man, the Christian seeks with the help of grace to become 'another Christ' in order that he may give living expression to Christ's love for the human race. This transformation of the individual involves a change of his attitude to the world and to all that he does and studies; gradually he will come to see all things more and more through Christ's eyes until he can say with St Paul 'not I but Christ liveth in me'. His exterior actions may appear little different from those of the people who surrounded him but inwardly they will be inspired by the love of God as were Christ's. He is not merely linked with those about him by membership of the same human institution, the University; he is bound far more closely to them by his membership of the Body of Christ—their lives are of more vital concern to him than even the well-being of any one of his own bodily limbs. The apostolate is not primarily a matter of activity, of the zealous performance of good works; it is something which goes far deeper. It is an attempt to realize Christ's words: 'Be ye perfect as your heavenly father is perfect' in the circumstances in which one finds oneself here and now. As the writer of the last paper remarks, 'the whole of this conference is, in one way, no more than an appeal for Christians to pray and to give good example' but it is a 'good example' which is given life by the love of God and its natural outcome, the love of one's neighbour. 'It cannot be repeated too often that the intellectual apostolate (and this equally well applies to all other forms of the apostolate) is not primarily a question of groups, meetings, activities,

discussions or the like but of the life proper to the University and the life proper to the Church being openly announced and lived by a dedicated community.'

The Incarnation in the University is an excellent introduction which may be recommended to any actual or prospective member of a university and also to anyone wishing to know what the lay apostolate really means. It will help to answer the questions: 'should I personally be a lay apostle?' and 'how am I to set about it?' Its brevity and clarity of exposition combined with a solid theological and scriptural background make it an extremely valuable contribution to the literature on this subject.

The second of these books, *For Men of Action*, is a collection of papers dealing with various aspects of the Christian life in the world, its implications and problems. The work has been prepared posthumously from the writings of a young Jesuit theologian, Fr Yves de Montcheuil, who taught dogmatic theology at the Catholic University of Paris and who was spiritual adviser to the students of the Sorbonne. An active member of the resistance during the war, he died at the hands of the Gestapo in 1944. A wide and varied experience of the lay life and students gave him a keen appreciation of the needs and problems of the lay apostolate.

Fr de Montcheuil seeks to provide a spiritual background, based on the Gospels and theology, for life in the world. The Christian life, he stresses, cannot be fully lived unless it is grounded on a real understanding of the Gospel message, on a true sense of Christian values. His treatment of the subject goes deeper than *The Incarnation in the University* but he writes concisely and in a language easily intelligible to the layman. His ideas are stimulating and provide much food for thought. He is not limited to the field of the University and its apostolate in his considerations but writes about the general application of fundamental principles.

The opening paper, entitled 'The Call to Action', considers the call that every Christian receives to be an apostle. Fr de Montcheuil shows this to be a call to be 'a witness' of Christ as Christ was the 'witness' of God. Our Lord's life was fully human; 'in his behaviour Christ showed that He belonged not only to humanity in general, but to the time and the environment which He chose'. But there was something in His life which made Him conspicuous. The distinguishing mark was His sanctity: His love for and complete obedience to His heavenly Father, which enlivened His every action. So it is for the individual Christian to give 'witness' by being Christ-like as He did by being God-like. The writer examines the Mystical Body and its implications in the light of Our Lord's prayer 'that they may all be one; that they too may be one in us, as thou Father, art in me, and I in thee'. (John xvii, 21.) There is a duty for Christians to help one another to come to God. Conversion comes of a desire for God which must be born of a free choice on the part of the individual; the only external help that can be provided is that of opening up the way for that choice. The Christian by being Christ-like can lead others to the love of Christ whom they see reflected in him. The only reason for the existence of the 'movements' such as the Young Christian Workers 'lies in the fact that they make possible and aid the truly Christian witness'. Every man needs help in getting to God and that is why God created a living body, the Church, of which the individual must be a living member working together with others. Even if a man has reached God and needs no help, others may still be in need of his help, his encouragement. Discussing 'Christian Humanism', Fr de Montcheuil points the way to resolving what may appear to many as a very real difficulty, namely the 'uniting of the two realities, the natural and the supernatural', the problem of being at once fully a man and fully a Christian. A shorter paper is devoted to an extremely enlightening and helpful consideration of Christian Asceticism whose whole essence is shown to be 'the effort to make oneself a docile instrument of Charity'. In conclusion, the writer deals with what he calls 'temporal action', the Christian's duties in life resulting from the fact

that he 'has already entered the eternal' and 'at the same time he continues to live in the temporal'. He must live his life to the full in the world of his day as Christ did, but at the same time he must fully realise 'the rightful place of this passing world'. Success of a human kind cannot be expected: the Church will only attain this with the second coming of Christ when the battle against Satan will finally be won. As an earthly reward for all his endeavours, which he must never give up, the Christian should not be surprised to meet with the frustration and the failure of the Cross. It is from Our Lady, Queen of Apostles, as Fr de Montcheuil points out, that the Christian must learn the true meaning of the apostolate. It was in her perfect response to God's love, in her complete obedience to his will that her apostolate lay. The apostle is the man who prefaces his every action by 'Lord what would you have me do, here and now?' and then seeks to carry out God's will.

MARK BUTLIN, O.S.B.

PRACTICAL PLAINSONG by Dom Aldhelm Dean (Burns Oates).

SACRED MUSIC (translation of *Musicae Sacrae Disciplina*) (Challoner Publications) 2s.

Dom Aldhelm Dean's main theme is one that is only too often unnoticed and yet is of prime importance for any singing of Plain-song—namely its use above all as prayer. Rightly he stresses the vital need of seeing the music as an expression of the text it sets and not as a mere end in itself. The melodies were composed to illuminate the texts. This is a point that is surely only too often forgotten and yet without it one completely misses the point; it is the *raison d'être* of liturgical music.

Dom Aldhelm divides his book into two sections, which he calls respectively 'The Why and Wherefore' and 'Technicalities'. The second section is simply a straightforward and clear account of the teaching of Solesmes, and contains nothing new. The justification of the book is in its first section on Plain-song as Prayer and here Dom Aldhelm has much to say that is stimulating. But one would have welcomed more positive examples of just how the plain-song can and does illuminate the texts, with clear musical quotations. As it is, a great deal is somewhat vague. Dom Aldhelm also devotes considerable space to what amounts to an apologia in favour of the Solesmes editions and teaching and stresses its authenticity—though without any sort of convincing proof. This seems a little naive when Solesmes is coming under so much heavy fire at the moment—much of it coherent and compelling. One would not expect in a work of this size and scope a detailed argument. But would it not have been better to leave out the question of the authentic interpretation altogether? That is a matter for scholars, and *Practical Plain-song* in no way claims to be a scholarly work. No one denies the real beauty of the Solesmes interpretations, whether they are strictly 'authentic' or not, and no other interpretation exists in any practical form.

Sacred Music is a most welcome translation of the Holy Father's Encyclical *Musicae Sacrae Disciplina*. It is admirably produced and well printed, and benefits from being clearly divided into headed sections, with brief notes at the end. Would that the same were done for all important encyclicals.

ADRIAN CONVERY, O.S.B.

THE LAY APOSTOLATE. Address of Pope Pius XII to the Second World Congress of the Lay Apostolate 1957 (C.T.S.) 4d.

MANY ARE CALLED. Pope Pius XII on the Lay Apostolate (Sword of the Spirit) 6d.

These are alternative translations of the same address and each may be recommended. That published by the Catholic Truth Society is the work of Fr Eugene Langdale, using the French text published in the *Osservatore Romano*.

A little over a year ago the Holy Father gave this notable address to a large body of Catholic laymen assembled in Rome. He indicated the great importance for

the modern church of the lay apostolate and outlined some of the principles determining the training for it and its practical exercise. All Catholics are bound to be apostolic in some degree but some, although laymen, are called to a more official form of the apostolate with more specialised tasks. They are called to be a leaven, therefore not away from the world, although apart from its attitudes.

The habit of apostolic endeavour should be acquired at school and more especially in the Christian home. The greatest task for the lay apostolate is to make the world of industry Christian. There is also a particular need for the presence of active and apostolic laymen (especially of the professional classes) in missionary lands. The address elucidates the relation of the lay apostolate to that of the hierarchy.

No educated Catholic should be ignorant of this document. May many hear its call and profit from its guidance!

PHILIP HOLDSWORTH, O.S.B.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- THE BOOK OF BOOKS. The Story of the Old Testament by *Daniel Rops* (Burns Oates) 21s.
- ST JOHN AND THE APOCALYPSE by *C. C. Martindale, S.J.* (Sheed and Ward) 12s. 6d.
- A HISTORY OF THE BENEDICTINE NUNS OF DUNKIRK. Edited by the Community (Burns Oates) 21s.
- THE INDEPENDENT IRISH PARTY 1850-9 by *J. H. Whyte* (O.U.P.) 25s.
- CRUELTY TO ANIMALS by *Dom Ambrose Agius, O.S.B.* 4d.
- A WITNESS OF THE INVISIBLE by *Marie René-Bazin.* 4d.
- CATHOLIC TRUTH. Vol IV. No. 5 (all C.T.S.) 6d.
- A HUNDRED HOMELESS YEARS by *Godfrey Anstruther, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 22s. 6d.
- THE STORY OF THE HOSPITALERS OF ST JOHN OF GOD by *Norbert McMahon, O.S.J.D.* (Gill) 16s.
- LORD GOD. A Book of Prayers for Boys and Young Men by *Hubert van Zeller* (Burns Oates) 4s. 6d.
- THE LORD IS NEAR by *Mgr Richard* 2s. 6d.
- OUR LADY IN HUMAN LIFE by *Paul Doncoeur.* 2s. 6d.
- PRAYER AND THE PRESENT MOMENT by *Michael Day, Cong. Orat.* 2s. 6d.
- THE CHRISTIAN MEANING OF HOPE by *Roger Hasseveldt.* 2s. 6d.
- THE ROMAN SOCRATES. A Portrait of St Philip Neri by *Louis Bouyer.* 8s. 6d. (All Geoffrey Chapman).
- IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME by *Mgr A. G. Martimort* (Challoner Publications) paper 11s. 6d.; cloth 15s.
- EVERYMAN'S MASS by *Dom Victor Le Jeune, O.S.B.* (Stanbrook Abbey Press).
- COMMUNION THROUGH PAIN by *Mary Jackson* (Blackfriars) 6s. 6d.
- AQUINAS PAPERS NOS 31, 32 (Blackfriars) 2s. each.
- THE HERMIT OF CAT ISLAND by *Peter F. Anson* (Burns Oates) 21s.
- THE ENEMIES OF LOVE by *Dom Aelred Warkin* (Burns Oates) 10s. 6d.
- A COMPLETE MARILOGY by *C. X. J. M. Friethoff, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 25s.
- A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH by *Philip Hughes* (Burns Oates) 5s.
- MAN IS YOUR BROTHER by *Abbé Pierre* (Geoffrey Chapman) 10s. 6d.
- BLESSED CUTHBERT MAYNE compiled by *P. A. Boyan.* 4d.
- MY CONVERSION by a *Factory Worker.* 4d.
- I MEET ST FRANCIS by *Lucian Hunt, O.F.M.* 4d. (all C.T.S.).
- OUR MASS by *Mgr Chevrot* (Challoner Publications) 21s.
- GOD'S HIGHWAYS by *J. Perinelle, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 27s. 6d.

- THE GREAT SOCIETY by *Paul Foster, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 6s. 6d.
- WORLD PEACE AND CHURCH FREEDOM Pope Pius XII (C.T.S.) 4d.
- THE NEW GUEST ROOM BOOK assembled by *F. J. Sheed.* 18s.
- AN INTRODUCTION TO WESTERN PHILOSOPHY by *Russel Coleburt.* 18s.
- MARTYRS FROM STEPHEN TO JOHN TUNG by *Donald Attwater* 16s.
- APPROACH TO PRAYER by *Hubert van Zeller.* 10s. 6d. (all Sheed and Ward).
- THE FAT CAT PIMPERNEL by *David E. Walker* (Faber and Faber) 9s. 6d.
- PORTRAIT OF A PARISH PRIEST by *Lancelot C. Sheppard* (Burns Oates) 18s.
- THE LORD'S PRAYER by *Romano Guardini* (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.
- THE ENGLISH RELIGIOUS HERITAGE by *Conrad Pepler* (Blackfriars) 27s. 6d.
- THAT THEY MAY BE ONE by *Gregory Baum, O.S.B.* (Bloomsbury Publishing Co.) 21s.
- THE MASS. CHRISTIANS AROUND THE ALTAR by the Community of St Séverin (Geoffrey Chapman) 10s. 6d.
- THOUGHTS IN SOLITUDE by *Thomas Merton* (Burns Oates) 10s. 6d.
- PIONEERS FOR CHRIST. TEN GREAT FOUNDERS by *Doris Burton* (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.

THE EDITOR acknowledges receipt of the following publications:

The Downside Review, The Ushaw Magazine, Pax, The Edmundian, The Oscotian, The Venerable, The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, The Douai Magazine.
The Novocastrian, Belmont Abbey School Magazine, The Shirburnian, St John's Gazette, The Worth Record, The Pocklingtonian, The Saint Louis Priory Journal, The Oratory School Magazine, The Avisford Record, The Worksopian, The Ratcliffian, The Gregorian, The Saint Augustine's Magazine, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Cottonian, The Wykehamist, The Coathamian, The Raven, The Priorian, The Beaumont Review, The Denstonian, Novo, The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Sedburghian, Prior Park Magazine, John Adams Journal, The School Press Review, Kearsney College Chronicle.

NOTES

SEVERAL centenaries occur this year. Everybody knows that it is a hundred years since Our Lady appeared to St Bernadette at Lourdes. It is also three hundred and fifty years since the community of St Laurence, now at Ampleforth, began conventual life. This was in August 1608 at the Priory of St Laurence at Dieulouard near Nancy in Lorraine. The community began with three priests and a layman, but grew rapidly and, despite occasional setbacks by events like the French Revolution, has grown over the centuries to the present 140 or more. We can only thank God for his goodness in giving us such renewed life and growth.

This year is also the fourth centenary of the death of Mary Tudor, who refounded Westminster Abbey and thus forged the link which connects the present English Congregation with that of Pre-Reformation times. With her we salute also the memory of Reginald, Cardinal Pole, last Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury, and closely concerned, as Cardinal-Legate, in the brief Benedictine revival at Westminster.

Two famous Roman martyrs have their seventeenth centenaries this year, St Cyprian of Carthage and St Laurence the Deacon, the latter being, naturally, of particular concern to ourselves. It is a pity that the Abbey Church now rising to his honour was not available for use in a great celebration of the seventeen-hundredth birthday of St Laurence's famous martyrdom. Fr Thurston in his edition of Butler's *Lives of the Saints* refers to our unfortunately almost complete lack of information about St Laurence, but notes that the date of his triumph is known and that there was the firm ancient tradition that his heroic death contributed very largely to the conversion of the Romans to Christ. *Levita Laurentius bonum opus operatus est.*

FROM time to time political upheaval in France deposits Benedictines on the shores of Britain, so with our own homecoming in the eighteenth century, and so at the beginning of this century. It was the anti-religious Combe laws that sent home the *familia* of St Edmund, now at Woolhampton, and drove also the monks of Solesmes to take refuge in the Isle of Wight. Happily the latter were able to return home before many years, and as happily left a new community behind them which is now that of Quarr Abbey. The settlement of this community on the site of the pre-Reformation Abbey of Quarr was in 1908 so that its golden jubilee falls this year, as also does that of the profession of the present Abbot. To both Abbot and Community we send our warm congratulations.

THE Atlantic route has been well frequented by members of the community this summer. In July we welcomed Fr Timothy Horner, back for his first leave. He was soon followed by Fr Bede Burge, whose health after a year of the St Louis climate had given cause for anxiety but is hoped to be capable of recovery in more congenial latitudes. In August two more of the brethren went out to take up residence at St Louis Priory, Fr Austin Rennick, after over twenty years on the staff at Ampleforth, in the latter part of which he has done so much to further the development of the music of the School, and Fr Brendan Smith who will be missed particularly on the mathematics staff, as well as on the Colts field. As the year goes on we are expecting to see Fr Luke Rigby, also returning for his first leave. News of events at the Priory is given elsewhere.

ON our parishes, Fr Gregory Swann has left St Mary's, Cardiff, and come back to live in the monastery and Fr Joseph Carbery has left St Joseph's, Cockermouth, which is now in the charge of a priest of the Lancaster Diocese after being administered by Benedictines since 1902, and has taken up work at St Mary's, Cardiff. Fr Augustine Callaghan is assisting at Brindle.

Nearer home Fr Leander Duffy succeeds Fr Hugh Aveling in the charge of the Kirbymoorside congregation and Fr Hugh Aveling succeeds Fr Philip Holdsworth at St Mary's, Helmsley, while Fr Gregory O'Brien succeeds Fr Justin Caldwell in the care of the village chapel at Gilling.

BEFORE 1848 the people of Cockermouth were served by the Benedictines in Workington. In that year Bishop Hogarth, Vicar of the Northern District, appointed a resident priest, Canon Humble. Cockermouth was a thriving little place, in which the Catholics numbered about 700. The church was soon built, and a school followed. Then, owing to the closing of a large flax mill, nearly half the congregation left the town and lean years followed during which it was impossible to keep the school open. In 1902 at the request of Bishop Wilkinson of Hexham and Newcastle we undertook the care of the people, and Fr Athanasius Fishwick was placed in charge. Before his death in 1918 his zeal had borne fruit in the re-opening of the school, enlarging of the church and restoration of the spirit of the congregation: and he instituted a monthly Mass in Keswick.

Fr Paulinus Hickey followed Fr Fishwick, but was replaced after a few months by Fr Basil Primavesi; and he, in 1920, by Fr Stephen

Dawes, who remained there until his death last February. Fr Joseph Carbery, who had assisted Fr Stephen during his last years, remained in temporary charge until the end of July, when the parish reverted to the direct control of the diocese of Lancaster.



At an ordination ceremony held in St Laurence's on Sunday, 20th July, His Lordship the Bishop raised the following to the priesthood: Br Simon Trafford, Br Augustine Measures, Br Aidan Gilman, Br Herbert O'Brien, Br Paul Kidner. There were also ordained, deacons: Br Owen McSwiney, Br Rupert Everest, Br Charles Macauley, and Br Osmund Jackson, and sub-deacons: Br Adrian Convery, Br Dominic Milroy and Br Gerald Hughes.

On 20th September the following made their solemn profession: Br Cyril Brooks, Br Oliver Ballinger, Br Miles Bellasis, Br Boniface Hunt, Br Anselm Cramer, Br Vincent Marron, and the following made their simple profession; on the 23rd September Br Gregory Peters; and on the 28th September Br Ronald Mallaband.

To all of them we offer our congratulations.

Early in October three Postulants were received into the Novitiate.



HIGH MASS was sung by Fr Martin Rochford at St Peter's, Seel Street, Liverpool, on 10th August, for the seventeenth centenary of St Laurence, Fr Justin Caldwell being deacon and Fr Gregory O'Brien subdeacon and preacher. The area secretary of the Ampleforth Society assembled some twenty-five Amplefordians and their families for the evening Mass and ensuing celebration, which it is hoped will become an annual event.



ST LOUIS PRIORY

THE resident community at St Louis now numbers seven priests and this autumn there took place at Ampleforth the first profession of a novice from St Louis, that of Br Gregory Peters.

Meanwhile the Priory School continues to grow, from the sixty of last year to now about a hundred and this increase will include some boys of a younger age than have hitherto been received (corresponding somewhat to that of the Junior House at Ampleforth). For all these it had been hoped that the monastic and school buildings at present nearing completion would have been ready when this school year began. But

there has been some delay and for a while the existing or converted buildings of previous years are having to accommodate all as best they can. The new buildings will, one of them, provide rooms for the monks, a chapel with choir, and classrooms for the boys. This building will eventually become exclusively monastic, when further school buildings appear with science rooms, library, classrooms, etc. The second building at present under construction is for school accommodation and includes a gym and changing rooms. The impression of vigorous growth, previously received on this side of the Atlantic, continues to be made.



IN connection with the forthcoming centenary of Belmont Abbey next year a history of the house has now been written.

Belmont has a somewhat unusual history in that for some sixty years it was the Common Novitiate and the House of Studies for the whole of the English Benedictine Congregation, while at the same time its church was the Pro-Cathedral for the Diocese of Newport and Menevia (later Newport alone), the senior monks being the Canons of the Diocese, which in this respect was unique in this country. But in 1918 this diocesan connection ceased, and at the same time the house became an independent monastery, being elevated to the rank of an Abbey in 1920.

The volume that has now been written tells for the first time the inner story of these and other changes, and is based on original documents now in the Abbey archives, together with many hitherto unpublished passages from the correspondence of prominent personages of the time. It also gives a vivid picture of the life and work of the monks, and of the various personalities who played a prominent part in the hundred years of the monastery's existence.

But the book can be published only if sufficient advance orders for it are received by the publishers, and we believe that some of our readers would like to secure a copy. The approximate price of the volume, which will run to about 300 pages and will be illustrated, will be 25s., and any who would like to have a copy should write to the Bloomsbury Publishing Company, 34 Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.



THE death of Lord Bracken in August leaves Ampleforth the poorer by the loss of an old and valued friend. Ever since his first visit to Ampleforth when still a boy at Sedbergh he has been a regular and welcome visitor. He had an intense interest in education and a strong friendship with Father Paul Nevill. He was Chairman of the Governing Body of Sedbergh and did much to strengthen and cement the friendship which

has always existed between the two schools. In everything that concerned Ampleforth he was warmly interested. Almost to the last he was encouraging and helping us in our efforts to build our Church, and within almost a month of his death he secured for us a donation of three thousand dollars. When he died it was found that he had left us £750 as a memorial to Father Paul Nevill for the Abbey Church and, to use his own words, he wanted to think that 'it was placed in the Abbey Church by Sedbergh in honour of a great schoolmaster'. Thus he added to many other past acts of friendship and support, and we earnestly commend him to the prayers of our readers.



It was when production of this issue was at an advanced stage that news came first of the illness and then of the demise of His late Holiness Pope Pius XII. We include therefore only this briefest of notes on the subject, promising more in the next number. On the morning of His Holiness' death a solemn requiem and absolutions were sung in St Laurence's by Fr Prior (in Fr Abbot's absence), assisted by the Headmaster and the Sub-prior, in presence of the Community and School.

THE ABBEY CHURCH APPEAL

ONCE again we publish photographs to show the progress of the church building. As this is written the foundations of the North transept are being laid, and in the main body of the church the walls rise rapidly. Some of the arches of the south aisle are now completed and it is hoped that the aisles and the chapels to the south will be roofed by Christmas. For the excellent progress which is being made we have much to thank Messrs Birch, Spen Lane, York, who were also the contractors for Aumit House. The High Altar is to be moved about twelve feet farther east so that all those in the transepts will have a complete view of it. Already it is possible to see something of the dignity and fine proportions of the sanctuary space beneath the central dome.

Since the list of contributors was printed in the last number of the JOURNAL, bringing it up to 28th April, the appeal has marched forward. At the time of writing there are just over a thousand contributions amounting in cash and covenanted money to about £145,000 towards our target of £200,000. For this generous and inspiring support, and for the work of the Area Chairmen and their committees, we are deeply grateful. But we must not relax our efforts until we reach the target which alone can see the church completed. There must be—there are—many who have not yet contributed but who wish and intend to do so, and we ask them to come forward as generously as they can to provide the £55,000 which we still need. Meanwhile we ask once again the forbearance of those whom the appeal has not yet reached personally. All will be written to as soon as possible. Moreover the Secretary of the Church Building Appeal at Ampleforth will answer promptly all enquiries. Contributions still come in steadily and it has been decided therefore to postpone the printing of the next Contributors List till the February issue of the JOURNAL when it will be published again in full.



OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for Peter Ward (1903) who died on 16th June; F. St George-Yorke (1898) on 28th July; Lieut. D. C. Franklin, R.N. (1945) on 29th August; P. J. de Penhony O'Kelly (1941), killed in a car accident in Swaziland on 7th September; Capt. P. C. M. Mocatta on 15th September; and for Col. R. G. Triggs who died suddenly on 9th August. Col. Triggs was not educated at Ampleforth, but as Secretary of the Challoner Club he was well known to many Old Boys whom he made welcome at the Club: he was a member of the Ampleforth Society and had a son at Ampleforth.

In the last issue of the JOURNAL prayers were asked for F. W. Hesketh (1900) who, it was stated, died in January. This was an error for which we apologise. Frank Hesketh—F. W.—is, we are glad to say, still alive, and it is his elder brother Fred, who was not in the school, who died. R.I.P.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:

John Erskine to Faye Marriott-Dodington at St Mary's Church, Ootacamund, S. India, on 12th April.

Ian Petrie to Jane Wade at St James's, Spanish Place, on 26th April.

Ronald Philip Murphy to Elizabeth Mary Peto at St James's, Spanish Place, on 28th May.

John Maurice Gaynor to Jane Martin at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, on 31st May.

Dr William Gilchrist to Dr Gillian Elizabeth Mackrell at St Andrew's Church, Ravelston, Edinburgh, on 3rd May.

Thomas George Eagleton West to Pauline Mary Cleary at the Church of St Vincent de Paul, Sheffield, on 7th June.

James Daly to Ann O'Donnell at the Church of Our Lady, Star of the Sea, Sandmount, on 7th June.

Denys Francis Kelly to Marie Veronica Skipper at St Wilfrid's Church, York, on 28th June.

Stephen Dobson to the Hon. Anne Hope in the Chapel of Mapledurham House, on 5th July.

Harry McAndrew to Margaret Field, on 9th August.

Anthony Brennan to Mary Hendrickx, at St Anne's Church, Cheadle Hulme, on 9th August.

Lieut.-Cmdr Edward Michael Shannon O'Kelly, R.N., to Anne Mary Dreyer at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, on 9th August.

John Joseph Buxton to Bridget de Bunsen at St Joseph's Church, Sheringham, on 11th August.

Justin Cyril Bertrand Gosling to Angela Margaret Clayton at the Church of St Thomas of Hereford, Weobley, on 2nd September.

Capt. Maurice French, the Royal Fusiliers, to Heather Tarbutt, at St James's, Spanish Place, on 4th September.

Paul McCraith to Maeve Bonser at the Church of Holy Name, Newcastle, on 25th September.



AND to the following on their engagement:

Joseph Michael Stephenson to Patricia Susan Penfold.

George Willoughby Swift to Kathleen Shelagh Coope.

Derek Arthur Frank Messervy, 17th/21st Lancers, to Jennifer Jane Irvine.

Conor John Carr to Audrey Nicholas.

Edward Harper to Anne Hopcroft.

Peter Lowsley-Williams to Patricia Maclean.

Capt. Colin Hugh Clement Pickthall, D.F.C., R.A., to Sheila Anne Neville.

Charles Nicholas Perry to Caroline Ann Everitt.

Ian Fraser, M.C., to Anne Grant.

Capt. Michael Lowsley-Williams to Lady Fiona Crichton-Stuart.

James John Nolan to Neta Fitzgerald.



J. A. HEYES (1951) was ordained Priest for the Nottingham Diocese on 7th June.



F. W. DE VAN DER SCHUEREN, S.J. (1943) was ordained Priest in Djokjakarta for the Indonesian Province of the Society on 31st July.



Flight-Lieut. C. H. Bidie, R.A.F. (1940), received the Air Force Cross in the Birthday Honours.



CAPT. J. N. GHIKA (1946), Irish Guards, and Capt. R. J. Freeman-Wallace (1946), Royal Hampshire Regt, have been selected to attend the Staff College, Camberley, in 1959.



D. A. F. MESSERVY (1953), 17th/21st Lancers, has been selected to train with the Army team for the Inter-Services Pentathlon.

W. J. WARD (1951) was chosen to go with the British team to Moscow, and won a Silver Medal for revolver shooting.

A. B. NIHILL (1941) has been appointed a Director of the East African Standard (Tanganyika) Ltd: the Company publishes English language and vernacular papers.

FR GERARD SITWELL has edited and translated *St Odo of Cluny* for the series 'Makers of Christendom'.

R. S. PINE-COFFIN (1936) has produced a new translation of Giovanni della Casa's *Galateo* for Penguin Classics.

THE Grand Prix in the short film group at the Brussels Exhibition festival was awarded to the Shell Film Unit's production *Forming of Metals*, directed by Peter de Normanville (1940). It was judged the best short film of any type in competition with a total entry of fifty-six films from thirty-one different nations. (*Shell Magazine*, July 1958.)

M. VICKERS (1941) was appointed earlier in the year Head of the Legal Department of the Ford Motor Company; he has taken as one of his assistants M. R. Palmer (1947).

R. D. E. LANGFORD-RAE (1944) is working for the 'Save the Children Fund' in South Korea.

D. M. BARRY (1948) and D. R. MacDonald (1951) have recently gone to Canada. Dr W. L. Gilchrist (1950) has gone to a Winnipeg Hospital as Registrar of the Children's Unit.

E. A. HARDY (1946) has returned from Singapore, and is now with B.O.A.C. in London.

OXFORD. P. D. Burns obtained First Class Honours in Modern Languages. Others successful in Final Honours Schools were: J. E. Kirby, L. Kenworthy-Browne (Lit. Hum.); Hon. P. M. Pakenham (Jurisprudence); R. G. Caldwell, H. W. E. Kingsbury, R. G. Dougal (P.P.E.); C. T. Allmand, J. Q. Colbourne-Mackrell, Dom Fabian

Cowper, H. T. Fattorini N. Macleod, D. Peake, B. L. à B. Robinson, F. R. R. Rothwell (Mod. Hist.); Dom Mark Butlin (Mod. Lang.); D. L. Nairac, R. S. Royston (Nat. Sci.-Animal Physiology); O. F. G. Sitwell (Geography).

CAMBRIDGE. The following were successful in the Tripos examinations: S. D. Bingham, R. A. Everington, G. S. Abbott, A. R. Pilkington, P. G. B. Peart (History); T. N. Heffron, P. J. M. Kennedy, D. P. Morland, R. L. Allison (Law); V. A. J. Maller, S. L. Sellars (Nat. Sci. I); C. K. Connolly, P. J. Watkins (Nat. Sci. II, Pathology), P. R. Evans (Nat. Sci. II, Chemistry); M. H. R. R. O'Connell (English); and J. M. Smyth (Veterinary Examination, Second Part). C. J. Carr and J. M. Stephenson have finished their clinical work in London and have qualified M.B., B.Chir (Cantab.).

DURHAM. J. M. Muir is Captain of King's College Athletics, and President of Durham University Athletics Union. C. R. Holmes has been awarded an Undergraduate Scholarship in Agriculture.

MANCHESTER. J. P. A. Wortley obtained Honours in Metallurgy Finals in June.

LONDON. C. W. Martin has obtained his B.Sc. in Physics.

N.U.I. F. B. Beveridge has qualified M.B., B.S.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 76TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

THE Seventy-Sixth Annual General Meeting was held at Ampleforth on Sunday, 21st September 1958, with Fr Abbot, the President, in the Chair; about forty members were present.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report was presented to the Meeting and the accounts were adopted. The Treasurer said that Mr G. H. Chamberlain had decided that in future surplus monies available for investment should be put into sound equities.

The Hon. Secretary reported that there were approximately 1840 Members in the Society. The Annual Ball in London, and Dinners at Liverpool, York and in London had been held as in previous years. Reference was made to the Southern tours of the O.A. Cricket Club, and the activities of the O.A.G.S.

First Class Honours had been obtained by P. D. Burns and Dom Dominic Milroy in Modern Languages; by R. O. Miles, R. E. S. Robinson and by Dom Henry Wansbrough in Classical Moderations; and by C. K. Connolly in the Natural Sciences Tripos at Cambridge. R. O. Miles had been awarded the Second Craven Scholarship. There were about seventy-seven Amplefordians at Oxford and forty at Cambridge. M. D. Donelan had received an E. S. U. Fellowship to Princeton University, and S. B. Thomas a Profumo Scholarship. Brigadier J. W. Tweedie had been appointed C.B.E.; Capt. M. A. H. Marston, R.M., had received the M.C.; and Flight-Lieut. C. H. Bidie, R.A.F., the A.F.C.

Alterations to the Rules were made raising the Life Membership fee to £20, with £15 for compounding after ten years of ordinary membership; Rules 30 and 32 were modified so that in future the whole of the balance of ordinary income will be at the disposal of the Committee for Scholarships or Prizes, etc. The proposal to alter the annual subscription was withdrawn on the advice of the Committee.

Elections

The Hon. General Treasurer	Mr H. C. Mounsey
The Hon. General Secretary	The Rev. E. O. Vanheems, O.S.B.
The Chaplain	The Rev. W. S. Lambert, O.S.B.
Committee, to serve for 3 years	The Rev. J. D. Waddilove, O.S.B.
	Dr R. G. Rattrie
	Mr K. M. Bromage

Fr Abbot said that a proposal to make a donation from Capital to the Church Fund had arrived too late for inclusion in the Agenda. Notice was given that the matter would be raised at the next A.G.M., sums of £500 or £1,000 being suggested. Fr William spoke of the recent meeting at Ampleforth of the Committee of the Conference of Catholic Old Boys' Societies. The Secretary gave details of the bequest of £500 to the Society made by Hubert Carter, who died in 1955.

Extract from Minutes of the Committee held after the A.G.M. on 21st September.

It was resolved that after transferring one-fourth of the surplus income to Capital, the Balance of £514 os. 6d. be placed in the Scholarship and Special Reserve Account, to be at the disposal of the Headmaster for educational purposes.

REVENUE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1958

	1957	£	s.	d.	1957	£	s.	d.
Members' Journals	532	666	19	0	Members' Subscriptions			
Masses	4	5	15	0	For the Year	919	9	5
Expenses of the General and Area Secretaries					Arrears	159	13	6
Printing, Stationery, Incidentals	279	83	7	10				1,079 2 11
Expenses of the General Treasurer					Income from Investments (Gross)			431 6 2
Old Boys' Sporting Activities	16	39	6	5	Balance forward at 1st April, 1957	482	3	10
Printing, Stationery, Incidentals and Bank Charges					Less Disposal under Rule 32	482	3	10
Old Boys' Sporting Activities	25	29	13	6				
Printing, Stationery and Expenses								
Grant towards Lourdes Pilgrimage								
Secretarial Expenses	15	685	7	4				
Balance, being Net Income of the year	482							
		£1,510	9	1				£1,510 9 1
	£1,353							

SCHOLARSHIP AND SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNT FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1958

	1957	£	s.	d.	1957	£	s.	d.
Educational Grants	515	705	0	0	Balance forward at 1st April 1957	639	11	3
Exhibitions	120	140	0	0	Amount transferred from Revenue Account in accordance with Rule 32	361	12	11
Balance at 31st March 1958 as per Balance Sheet	639	174	9	11	Profit on Repayment of Defence Bonds			
					Post Office Savings Bank Interest	18	5	9
								£1,019 9 11
	£1,274							

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1958

BALANCE SHEET

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1958

H. C. MOUNSEY, Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

HARMOOD BANNER, LEWIS & MOUNSEY.

Chartered Accountants.

Liverpool—12th August 1958.

THE RUSSELL BOWL

Thus briefly runs the story of this meeting.

By 10.30 in the morning history was made. The O.A.G.S. was on the tee with two reserves. Some were even shaven. Over the Blue Course the morning round seemed a simple affair. It was impossible to get any coherent story but there were only three points between the first three teams at luncheon. Once again the Ampleforth Captain was at pains to know how best to arrange the vast forces at his disposal. By the time that he had decided the monsoon had set in, giving Beaumont, who had got out a little earlier, a slight advantage. Those who claimed that the month of June entitled them to wear many hued garments of Latin design were shown to be over optimistic. Despite this it was only by exceedingly good scoring that Beaumont were able to build up their lead. The Ampleforth score was one which might well have left them winners in other years.

The following were present: W. S. Armour, K. Bradshaw, K. Bromage, E. W. Fattorini, C. J. Flood, H. Inman, A. Russell, H. F. Strode.

	<i>Morning</i>	<i>Afternoon</i>	<i>Total</i>
Beaumont Union G.S.	77 points	90	167
Old Amplefordian G.S.	76 "	78	154
Stonyhurst G.S.	74 "	69	143
Old Gregorian G.S.	69 "	72	141

AUTUMN MEETING, 6TH-7TH SEPTEMBER

The Autumn Meeting once again took place at the Royal Ashdown Forest Golf Club, twelve members being present. The results of the competitions were as follows :

Raby Cup, R. D. H. Inman, 32 points.

Honan Cup, R. D. H. Inman and E. W. Fattorini, 32 points.

At the General Meeting E. W. Fattorini was unanimously elected President. The Captain and Secretary were re-elected after their annual bid for freedom had failed.

MATCH 7. THE ROYAL ASHDOWN FOREST G.C.

7th September. Lost. O.A.G.S. $2\frac{1}{2}$, Ashdown $8\frac{1}{2}$.

It must be at once acknowledged that the home side proved themselves the superior in tactics on this occasion, whatever opinions may be held about the relative merits of the teams' golf.

After a keen struggle in the morning, in which Ashdown gained $3\frac{1}{2}$ to our $2\frac{1}{2}$ points, the contest shifted to the bar and the dining-room. It was here that our vital defences were pierced, and although the President counter-attacked gamely with a decanter of port, so cunningly did Ashdown conceal their plans that this thrust was ineffective. In short, Ashdown won the five afternoon games, not even J. Dormer's gallant hole-in-one being sufficient to alter what might otherwise have been an extremely level match.



OLD AMPLEFORDIAN CRICKET CLUB—TOUR

17TH—23RD August 1958

THERE'S nothing like a good start to put everyone in the right mood on a cricket tour, so it might have been thought that O.A.C.C. mouths would be drooping a bit when the wickets of our two opening batsmen were presented to the Old Rossalians in the second over of the first match for the price of one run—a wide. Over the years, however, the Club has developed a philosophical equanimity, so that even when Hardy returned to the pavilion at 17, having given our opponents a brisk little fielding practice, no one doubted that recovery would come. It came in the experienced person of Mounsey, assisted first by J. Dick and later by Wright, through whose efforts the score reached 154. The Old Rossalians had two hours to get the runs and for the first hour looked like getting them; but Bamford (4 for 47) bowled persistently on a wicket which gave him some help and when he got the opening batsman caught at short leg at 91 the rate of scoring dropped. Bradley kept the other end closed up and took three valuable wickets. When stumps were drawn the Old Rossalians still needed 50 to win with 3 wickets standing.

Rain prevented any play against the Blue Mantles at Tonbridge Wells, but on Tuesday the sun shone and the O.A.C.C. had a good win by 127 runs over Ashpool's XI at Horley. E. Ruddin took it upon himself to toss—what will vice-presidents start doing next?—fortunately he won it. Lord Stafford and Brennan gave the side a fine start of 55; this was probably more important than was realised at the time, for the pitch was lively and a couple of early wickets could have led to disaster. As it was, however, scoring was consistent throughout the batting order, Fr Simon, Mounsey and Mitchell all helping to build on the firm foundation. For the second time in two matches, Bradley was run out when his partner called for an unwise run to cover. His sorrows were soon forgotten, however, in the general discomfort of Ashpool's batsmen, who found Mitchell (6 for 27) and Sparling (3 for 29) considerably too fast on what was by now a very bouncy wicket. There was also another factor which contributed to their dismissal for only 110. That was the fielding and catching which were of a high standard. There is perhaps an explanation for this which deserves mention. For some time the Club has felt that the school pavilion at Ampleforth is inadequate and this year it was decided to start a fund to provide money for its eventual improvement—in particular to provide a ladies' lavatory and perhaps showers. The fund was begun by imposing a fine on every O.A.C.C. member who dropped a catch—2/6 per catch, Mr Hall being the sole judge of what was or was not a catch. This provided an additional incentive to good fielding. Nevertheless Mr Hall's little black book appeared more than once in most matches and delinquents' names were remorselessly inscribed. The total sum collected during the week is a carefully guarded secret.

A heavy fall of rain on Wednesday morning prevented play before lunch against the Sussex Martlets at Hove. When the game began at 2.25 the Martlets batted first and began badly, but recovered, and thanks to a hard-hitting innings by Farrar got well on top. When he had made 69 Farrar was brilliantly run out by Hardy, who, tearing in from cover, caught him backing up too far and threw down the wicket at the bowler's end. Mitchell and Robertson bowled well, but the Martlets were able to declare at 166 for 8, leaving O.A.C.C. two hours. Brennan was out in the first over, and Lord Stafford, having made 19 of the first 21 runs, followed soon after. Fr Simon managed to take root, and aided by Hardy, Bamford, Sparling and Mounsey in turn, swung the game round until with five wickets standing, and thirty-five minutes left for play, only 32 more runs were needed. Fr Simon was then stumped by a lucky bounce off the wicket-keeper's pads and a collapse followed. For a third time Bradley was called for an unwise run to cover by his partner and there was an exciting photo-finish as he streaked across the line a split second before the wicket was broken. Prolonged applause greeted this determined effort. No. 11 appeared and we were still 22 behind. The situation looked desperate, but Bradley hit 14 in one over and, with a couple of byes as well, we were only 6 behind. At this stage Bradley lost the strike and No. 11 was bowled. It was a most exciting finish, but all felt disappointed to have failed after achieving a commanding position.

There was much the same feeling the next day when the Club drew with Midhurst at Cowdray Park. The ground was large, the pitch and outfield slow, but even so we felt satisfied to have dismissed our opponents for 102. Robertson who bowled 22 overs unchanged and took 5 for 51 was largely responsible; Garbett conceded no byes and took the sting off catches to first slip. There may have been some who thought that the presence of three Bamfords in the side would ensure success for the O.A.C.C.; if so they were disappointed. Runs proved hard to get and when stumps were drawn only 90 had been made and the last man was in. Let it be said that there never seemed much danger of defeat and wickets were thrown away looking for runs—which perhaps explains why the average Bamford contribution was 0.667.

For the second year running the Middleton match was ruined by rain; the O.A.C.C. innings was completed but only two overs were bowled when our opponents batted. After a poor start Mounsey and Brennan staged a recovery, and Bamford, Sparling and O'Kelly all showed that runs need not be hard to get; nevertheless on the rather small ground 165 was only just respectable.

Rottingdean, who this year celebrate their 200th anniversary, were our last opponents. It is a sad story. Perhaps the Sussex Martlets' dance the night before had something to do with it, but the weak O.A.C.C. batting is difficult to excuse. The first 5 wickets only produced 23, but the tail wagged in the persons of Bamford J. G., Dick M., Wright and Fr Simon. 101 was, however, clearly inadequate and Rottingdean won by 6 wickets.

On results, therefore, the week was not the overwhelming success it might have been. It seems to have been the batting that was at fault in not seizing the chances when they came; certainly the Martlets and Midhurst should have been beaten. Possibly Old Amplefordians are not sufficiently ruthless; possibly too, the slow pitches had something to do with it. In all other ways, however, the week was as good as ever for which we owe our thanks to the joint secretaries, Lord Stafford and J. G. Bamford. Messrs King and Ruddin presided and vice-presided respectively and as always did it very well. Mr Hall gave one lbw decision and otherwise spent his time watching for dropped catches. At the A.G.M. of the Club, Douglas Ashpool, who for several years has raised a side to meet us—usually about the strongest we play in the week—was elected an honorary life member of the Club. We hope that makes up for the severe defeat inflicted on his side this year; it is feared that it will not prevent him from producing even stronger sides in the future.

RESULTS

Sunday, 17th August. v. OLD ROSSALIANS. Drawn.

O.A.C.C. 154 (H. Mounsey 67, R. Wright 27, J. Dick 22, M. Hardy 12).
Old Rossalians 115 for 7 (J. G. Bamford 4 for 47, S. Bradley 3 for 37).

Monday, 18th August. v. BLUE MANTLES. No play—rain.

Tuesday, 19th August. v. D. ASHPOL'S XI. Won by 127 runs.

O.A.C.C. 237 for 6 dec. (Rev. S. Trafford 45, Lord Stafford 44, H. Mounsey 43, P. Mitchell 41 not out, J. G. Bamford 17 not out).
D. Ashpool's XI 110 (Mitchell 6 for 27, Sparling 3 for 29, Bamford 1 for 24).

Wednesday, 20th August. v. SUSSEX MARTLETS. Lost by 6 runs.

Sussex Martlets 166 for 8 dec. (Robertson 3 for 40, Mitchell 2 for 55, Bamford 1 for 36).
O.A.C.C. 160 (Rev. S. Trafford 67, J. G. Bamford 20, Lord Stafford 19, S. Bradley 14 not out, A. Sparling 13).

Thursday, 21st August. v. MIDHURST. Drawn.

Midhurst 102 (G. Robertson 5 for 51, R. O'Kelly 3 for 7, Trafford 2 for 21).
O.A.C.C. 90 for 9 (Rev. S. Trafford 21, A. Sparling 18, R. O'Kelly 15, R. Wright 13).

Friday, 22nd August. v. MIDDLETON. Abandoned owing to rain.

O.A.C.C. 165 (H. Mounsey 44, R. O'Kelly 40, J. G. Bamford 23, A. Sparling 23).
Middleton 7 for 0.

Saturday, 23rd August. v. ROTTINGDEAN. Lost by 6 wickets.

O.A.C.C. 101 (Rev. S. Trafford 30, R. Wright 18, J. G. Bamford 16, M. Dick 14).
Rottingdean 103 for 4 (A. Sparling 2 for 28, Trafford 1 for 24, Bamford 1 for 43).

Other matches played during the season :

Saturday and Sunday, 24th, 25th May. v. AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE (see report elsewhere).

Monday, 26th May. v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN C.C. Drawn.

O.A.C.C. 222 for 5 dec. (B. Morris 71, J. Dick 44, Lord Stafford 35, M. King 35 not out).
Y.G.C.C. 96 for 6 (D. Blackledge 5 for 23, J. Bamford 2 for 17, K. Gray 1 for 16).

Sunday, 27th July. v. BEAUMONT PILGRIMS. Won by 3 wickets.

B.P. 104 (Mitchell 4 for 36, Bradley 5 for 12).
O.A.C.C. 105 for 7.

Sunday, 10th August. v. DOWNSIDE WANDERERS. Won by 5 wickets.

D.W. 128 (Blackledge 3 for 35, Sparling 3 for 23, Bradley 2 for 32, Wynne 2 for 6).
O.A.C.C. 129 for 5 (Sparling 35).

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were :

Head Monitor	...	...	...	...	A. S. B. Knight
School Monitors	A. P. J. Brennan,	S. Dyer,	D. H. Glynn,	J. J. Burlison,	A. H. Parker-Bowles,
	A. R. I.	Iveson,	J. D. Cumming,	B. A. O'Brien,	G. L.
	Jackson,	H. Lorimer,	A. P. Peel,	C. A. Rimmer,	M. B. Blakstad,
	F. H. Quinlan,	P. W. T.	Masters,	C. B. C. B. Cooke,	K. P. M. Dowson,
	C. J. Hales,	B. W. Abbott			
Captain of Cricket	...	...	...	A. P. J. Brennan	
Captain of Swimming	...	...	...	P. W. T. Masters	
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	S. Dyer	
Secretary of Tennis	...	...	...	K. D. N. Kearney	
Librarians	A. J. Cornford,	P. M. Kershaw,	M. G. P.	Montgomery,	G. W. Stitt,
	N. S. Tyson,	C. J.	Kelly,	P. J. Moore,	E. A. H. Pearse

THE following left the School in July :

B. W. Abbot, A. J. Ainscough, J. C. C. Bell, M. B. Bell, M. B. Blakstad, A. P. J. Brennan, C. A. Bright, G. P. M. Brocklehurst, J. J. Burlison, P. C. Burns, R. G. F. Burton, G. F. Chamberlain, P. J. Chambers, C. B. C. B. Cooke, D. A. Corbould, J. A. Craven, J. D. Cumming, P. B. G. Czajkowski, C. I. de Fresnes, M. J. Dewhurst, J. A. Dormer, K. P. M. Dowson, S. Dyer, J. F. Everington, R. G. Fletcher, J. J. M. Fuller, A. W. Glanville, D. H. Glynn, J. W. P. Grantham, F. W. Habbershaw, C. J. Hales, W. J. Honeywill, Leigh, H. Lorimer, P. J. McCann, J. Macmillan, C. C. Maxwell, A. E. Mayer, R. E. R. Morgan, P. J. Morrissey, A. M. Moor, H. F. Mumford-Smith, B. A. O'Brien, D. P. O'Brien, S. K. O'Malley, A. H. Osborne, A. H. Parker-Bowles, P. Phelan, W. R. Prentice, B. A. J. Radcliffe, C. A. Rimmer, J. M. Rogerson, S. J. Rothwell, W. J. M. Ryan, J. D. M. Sayers, D. R. Stubbs, E. A. Sturup, N. S. Tyson, C. G. Wojokowski.

THE following boys entered the School in September :

D. Abbott, M. C. Adams, A. W. Allan, L. G. Allgood, A. P. Ardler-Shee, D. L. A. Avery, R. J. Badenoch, O. M. Bailey, N. R. Balfour, O. M. Bailey, M. D. J. Barry, P. C. D. Barry, A. P. Beatty, F. J. Birks,



B. P. Blackden, B. M. Brennan, A. P. Q. F. Brown, A. G. H. Brunner, D. L. H. Bulleid, J. H. R. Butcher, J. P. S. Byrne, A. B. B. Capes, J. A. Carroll, G. W. S. Cary Elwes, T. R. Clapton, R. A. Coia, P. R. J. Corbett, T. P. Crosland, A. C. Davey, C. M. Davies, N. D. de Fresnes, R. B. C. de Hoghton, H. P. I. de Las Casas, P. Detre, C. W. K. Devas, V. H. P. Dewe Mathews, A. J. Dudzinski, G. D. Du Pré Moore, A. W. P. du Vivier, M. J. R. Edwards, K. J. J. Fane-Saunders, T. T. Ferriss, J. G. Fox, J. F. Garrett, W. J. Gilbey, M. A. Gormley, A. M. Hamilton, N. P. Harris, P. J. Hendrix, J. H. Heneage, M. Hickman, P. Hickman, R. Q. Honeywill, Hon. P. E. Howard, J. G. P. Jephcott, D. A. Johnston, J. L. Jones, P. A. Knapton, S. P. King, A. P. F. Kinross, M. M. Langley, S. L. Lawrence, B. Lewis, J. H. C. Loch, J. L. McCann, H. A. M. Maclaren, F. C. Medicott, I. F. Mitchell, J. J. Moloney, F. H. Noton, C. M. Ogilvie-Forbes, V. C. O'Reilly, R. A. F. Pearson, P. J. M. Pender-Cudlip, D. B. Phelan, B. D. Pinkney, P. K. Poland, B. W. Read, A. A. Reynolds, H. G. Roche, T. M. Rose, B. R. G. Rowe, J. A. Rowe, M. C. M. Ryan, F. E. T. Sanders, N. D. H. Sanders, H. R. Schulte, R. M. Sharp, A. Sheldon, K. T. J. Shillington, M. A. Sienkowski, A. D. Sinclair, S. Smyth, M. D. Stanton, P. A. Strutt, A. J. C. Sutherland, Tolkien, G. A. Whitworth, R. E. Wilkins, D. J. Wingate, A. J. Wood, N. P. St J. Wright.



WE offer our best wishes to Mr P. J. Sheahan, who has left the teaching staff to take up a business career and to Mr S. W. Lewis who has left the teaching staff to take up a teaching post in Thorne.



WE offer our congratulations to Mr S. T. Reyner who has completed a quarter of a century at Ampleforth. To mark the occasion the Headmaster entertained him to lunch and made him a presentation of a George III silver tankard.



WE offer our best wishes to Mr L. E. Eyres, known to so many generations of Amplefordians, who is absent from Ampleforth, taking a sabbatical year, though not necessarily a year of rest.



WE welcome Mr P. Dore, who has taken up the position of Director of Music, Mr E. G. M. Morton and Mr H. M. R. Tolkien, who have joined the classics staff, and Mr D. M. Griffiths who has joined the English staff.

AT the end of term two Amplefordian members of the Young Christian Students, P. George and M. Kenworthy Brown, came up and spoke to the Sixth Form about the work of this movement. Later Fr Sipovich, a Byelo-russian priest, spoke of religion in the Soviet Union and also celebrated the Slav liturgy in St Laurence's. We thank all of these for their kindness in coming to us.



GREAT improvements have been made to the outdoor swimming pool by the reconstruction of the changing pavilion and the erection of a windbreak of interlace fencing. The latter not only protects swimmers when out of the water but also enables the pool to retain its heat and ensures a quicker warm-up in sunny weather. Under favourable conditions this should make an important contribution to the raising of the standard of swimming.



DURING the first week of August a party of twenty-two boys and Old Boys, led by Fr Prior and Fr Leonard, spent a week in Lourdes as a 'working party'. The lay members of the party were soon signed on as brancardiers and enjoyed (quite literally) some very hard and very rewarding work among the sick under the tranquil leadership of Mr George Bagshawe. As an experiment the group stayed at the Abri St Michel, the official hostel for brancardiers; it can only be said that the experiment was a complete success—mixing with similar groups of all nations and actually living within the confines of the Domaine, one caught the full international flavour of Lourdes and felt more than ever that one was seeing Lourdes 'from the inside'. Few will forget the *Salve Regina* sung as grace after meals, which for one pilgrim at least, symbolised the almost monastic régime of the hostel. There are other memories too—Fr Prior's opening Mass at St Bernadette's altar (at the very monastic hour of 5.30 a.m.) and his closing Mass at the Cachot; the Stations of the Cross in the midday heat, and the Dialogue Mass said by Fr Leonard in the Grotto in the small hours of the morning.



As most of our readers will know the new edition of 'The Ampleforth Country' appeared during the summer, again produced entirely by members of the School. This is a fuller and richer version with some attractive illustrations. More local lore is included, more descriptions of antiquities, fuller treatment of the natural features of the district. We recommend it to all who have not yet acquired it.

THE 1958 AMPLEFORTH EIGG EXPEDITION

THE Isle of Eigg lies in the small Isles of the Inner Hebrides to the south of Skye and some ten miles from the mainland. With an area of about twelve square miles the island possesses some striking landmarks. An Sgurr rises precipitously to over 1,200 feet and falls steeply to the sea cliff on the south coast, which itself in one place has a vertical drop of 800 feet. At the north end of the island Beinn Bhuidhe if less striking is equally precipitous. Behind the two sheltered bays of Laig and Kildonan, between the two mountains, lies some flat ground which is worked by crofters. The population to-day totals about eighty and is entirely employed in crofting or ranching. Eigg has a shop and a telephone and the Mail Steamer calls from Mallaig twice a week weather permitting.

The party of fourteen arrived on the 11th August and quickly settled down in the island school, which had been most generously lent by the Inverness-shire County Education Authorities. The work undertaken, apart from all the chores of housework, was varied. The detailed work included investigations into the salt from sea spray and its quantities and effects on plant life; the drainage problems of a marsh; a survey of all the birds resident on the Island; and the execution of some original mapping techniques. Above all this a general study of the rocks, plants and people was completed. Such a programme called for considerable physical and mental exertions, which are not finished as the Report is being drawn up and films edited.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the Expedition was meeting the crofters, and learning of their special joys and difficulties. Much of this could never be forgotten once seen and heard—the crofts, the reels and dances, the Gaelic songs, or even spoken work. These are people of great peace and simplicity, yet their life is certainly not without hardship or problem. Tradition, perhaps legend, is most vivid in the minds of all, and this makes time a very secondary consideration in life.

Eigg welcomed us with most willing and generous hospitality. To the Islanders we owe a great debt of thanks, and likewise to Ferranti Ltd, without whose generous support such a great experience would not have been possible.



THE AMPLEFORTH LETTERING AND PRINTING SOCIETY

THIS Society, though never before mentioned in the JOURNAL, has been operating quietly for over a year now, and boasts a respectably adequate membership list. A year of behind-the-scenes practice in the arts of lettering and printing resulted in an Exhibition by the Society which drew much admiring comment both from parents and from boys who

had been hardly aware of its existence. In addition, the three winners of the Senior Handwriting Competition were all members of the Society. Those who attend the Concert and the Junior House Prize Giving received programmes printed by members of the Society in the printing shop now set up on St Wilfrid's Gallery, under the supervision of our President, Fr Patrick. Our other President, Fr Simon, takes weekly lettering classes attended by members.

Apart from the practical application of the arts to which the Society is devoted, a number of meetings were held during the year. Fr Patrick addressed the first meeting of the Society, and described the History of Handwriting in its general outlines. This was followed by a more specialised survey of the Writing Masters of the Italian Renaissance made by the Secretary, M. B. Blakstad. Since then there have been a number of meetings comprising short talks by different members on various periods of the History of Printing.

On the feast of St Benedict last Easter Term the Society held an outing to the Herald Printing Works in York, and received an extremely interesting view of a large printing establishment in action, and saw an evening paper being prepared and going to press. We are very grateful to our hosts for their kindness in receiving us and showing us round their works.

The officials during the year 1957-8 were: Hon. Secretary, M. B. Blakstad; Hon. Treasurer, C. A. Rimmer; Archivist, P. M. Kershaw.
M.B.B.

MUSIC

RECITAL FOR VIOLA DA GAMBA AND CONTINUO

ROBERT PHILIPS AND CHRISTOPHER SCHMIDT

Sonata	Buxtehude (1637-1707)
Sonata for Viola da Gamba alone	Abel (1725-1787)
Première suite pour basse de viole et continue	Forqueray (1671-1745)
INTERVAL	
Sonata for Obbligato piano and viola da gamba	Schaffrath (1709-1763)
Sonata No. 3 for Viola da gamba and Basso continuo	Vivaldi (c. 1680-1743)

THIS was a most stimulating recital. Robert Philips is a highly sensitive musician, and his beautiful and varied tone, and above all his phrasing and firm rhythm were a joy to listen to. The continuo was admirably played by Christopher Schmidt—on a piano alas, for we have no harpsichord.

As for the music itself, there can be no question that the second half of the programme was much the more interesting. The Buxtehude and Abel were both, to be frank, rather dull, and the Forqueray, while demanding very considerable technical ability, was boring. Perhaps

even the players themselves felt this, for Robert Philip's intonation in the Forqueray was more uncertain, and the two players got badly out on one occasion.

But the second half more than made up for the shortcomings of the first. The Schaffrath was wholly delightful—the sort of music that must not be taken too seriously. The florid *obbligato* part for piano was most beautifully played by Christopher Schmidt, and we were able to admire both the delicacy of his playing and the fineness of the instrument which we have recently acquired, and which we were hearing for the first time.

In complete contrast to the light Schaffrath, the programme ended with a sonata by Vivaldi. As music, this was, one felt, in a class by itself, and both players gave a splendid account of it. It will be a long time before we forget the beauties of the lovely slow movement and the final allegro. It was, perhaps, in the Vivaldi that both players were at their best.

This was a most inspiring and enjoyable recital, and we are most grateful to the two players for a highly successful evening.

DIDO AND AENEAS

by

HENRY PURCELL

Singers in order of entry:

<i>Dido or Elissa</i> , Queen of Carthage . . .	ELIZABETH BANKS
<i>Belinda</i> , a Lady in Waiting . . .	ELIZABETH PORTER
<i>First Woman</i> . . .	FRANCES RICHARDSON
<i>Second Woman</i> . . .	MARGARET WATSON
<i>Third Woman</i> . . .	PATRICIA TRUNFULL
<i>Aeneas</i> , Prince of Troy . . .	TONER GANNON
<i>Sorceress</i> . . .	SHEILA MCINTYRE
<i>First Witch</i> . . .	MARGARET BYERS
<i>Second Witch</i> . . .	PATRICIA TRUNFULL
<i>'Mercury'</i> . . .	SAM BELLINGHAM
<i>First Sailor</i> . . .	WILLIAM MCCOURT
<i>Chorus of Courtiers, Witches, Sailors, Slaves, Bodyguard:</i> Patricia Ferguson, Ronnie Burns, Rev. T. Harper, Michael Clarke, William Borrow; Anne Keyworth, Lindsay Cooke, Lettie White Spinner, Sophie Read; J. McMillan, A. R. McCausland, S. H. Ricketts, A. Weaver, N. L. Waddington, C. Crabbe, S. O'Malley, E. Sturup, B. Read.	
<i>Cupids:</i> The Misses Dowling, Pickn and Worsley, John Harper	
<i>Orchestra:</i> Violins, Enid Young, Robin Gilbert; Viola, May Judd Cooke; 'cello, Francis Judd Cooke; Continuo, Gerald Dowling.	

Producer: LADY READ

Conductor: FR LAURENCE

The dramatic fire, bursting from the music of Henry Purcell's anthems, often caused surprise among the congregation of his élite contemporaries at the Chapel Royal. And yet, *Dido and Aeneas* is the only true opera from his pen and that was commissioned by a girls' school. Little is known of that first performance at Mr Josiah Priest's academy in Chelsea. Purcell is believed to have taken part in it, but whether as singer or musical director we do not know. Not even the year of production is certain. Then this masterpiece lay neglected until disinterred by C. V. Stanford in 1895. How typical of the English to produce an operatic genius, only to starve him of opera and nourish him on a diet of church music and ceremonial odes. How typical of the English to leave a masterpiece like *Dido and Aeneas* in obscurity for 200 years. How typical of the English to let an Irishman unearth it!

In this second post-war decade, when the hopes placed in Covent Garden have not yet been realized, when the newspapers are more interested in the squabbles among the directors of Sadler's Wells and Carl Rosa than in their productions, the news that the theatre at Ampleforth was to be devoted, for a brief season, to the production of *Dido and Aeneas* was eagerly received. As we drove out from York our minds turned, inevitably, to the long drives from London to Glyndebourne, that other theatre in the country. There standards and artistic integrity are jealously maintained. Our appetite was whetted. We expected much. We came, we saw and heard, and we were conquered.

We were conquered by a performance that was so splendidly integrated that it would be out of place to mention any one part or any one performer. It was quite obvious from the opening notes of that curious, evocative overture, that we were to have competent and expressive playing from the tiny orchestra and continuo, and a definite and highly individual interpretation from the conductor. When the curtain went up our eyes were charmed by the classic restraint of the sets and at the same time ravished by the rich exuberance of a production that often flowed over from the stage into the auditorium like some gigantic cornucopia. If sometimes the lofty mien of the principals was not matched by their voices, or their voices by their acting, we were only experiencing the problem confronting all opera houses, however long their purses, of finding actors who can sing and singers who can act. But performances are judged not only on the quality of voices, and a small deficiency in a climax here and there was more than compensated by perfect intonation, splendid declamation, pure diction and, in the chorus, splendid discipline and ensemble.

As we drove home after the final curtain, we talked first, naturally, of the garnishings. Of the imaginative use of the galleries by cast and headphoned lighting technicians, of the cupids, of the elegant dresses and the grotesque mimes and dances, of the plot, even of Nahum Tate

and his quaint libretto. But later on we fell silent, living again the magic of the music and we realized anew how much we owed to Henry Purcell, and to the producer and conductor of this revival (who, like Stanford, have made England their country by adoption) for bringing his opera to us.

F.W.

ORDINATION CONCERT

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

Piano Concerto	F Major, K 459, 1st Movement MR DOWLING	<i>Mozart</i>
Flute Solo	Allegro from Sonata R. A. FORD	<i>Handel</i>
Overture	Tancredi WIND ENSEMBLE	<i>arr Rossini</i>
Clarinet Concerto	A Major, K 622, 1st Movement S. E. TYRELL	<i>Mozart</i>
Overture	Egmont THE ORCHESTRA	<i>Beethoven</i>

The Ordination Concert took place on Sunday evening 20th July. This was Fr Austin's last Concert, and the Theatre was packed for the occasion. The Orchestra began with Mr Dowling in the first Movement of Mozart's F Major piano concerto, and seemed stimulated by the two-fold nature of the occasion, playing splendidly. In some ways this was a more revealing indication of the real strength of the Orchestra than the exhibition, for there was virtually no outside help apart from one extra 'cello and a double bass, yet the quality of the string playing sounded well, and the orchestra accompanied Mr Dowling skilfully. Mr Dowling himself made light of all the difficulties, with the result that this really did sound like Mozart.

Next Ford played an Allegro from a flute sonata by Handel, which was by no means easy, and included some very tricky passage work. Inevitably there were some smudges here and there, but his playing must have come to many as a revelation of what can be achieved in so short a time as a result of hard and consistent work. It was a most enjoyable performance.

The wind ensemble played with its customary enthusiasm, with Fr Austin himself prominent among the trombones, clearly enjoying every minute of it, and providing the audience with at least as much entertainment as the music itself! All that we have come to expect of wind ensembles was here, and the audience obviously enjoyed it.

In Tyrrell we have a clarinettist whose worth we already knew, and who, with another two or three years in the school, should be a quite outstanding player by the time he comes to leave. On this occasion he gave us a musicianly rendering of the first movement of Mozart's Clarinet Concerto, and the performance lacked only the support of the orchestra, for which Mr Dowling made as good a substitute as possible on the piano.

The concert ended with Beethoven's Overture to Egmont, played by the Orchestra with fine verve and no little skill, which, to judge by the final ovation, more than pleased the audience. To produce two such concerts as this one and that at the Exhibition in the space of one term testifies to the vitality of music at Ampleforth. For this our thanks are due above all to Fr Austin, as everyone well realises. For more than twenty years he has been an intimate part of the Ampleforth musical scene—as President of the Musical Society, where, in the mid-1930's he succeeded Fr Felix, and as assistant to Fr Laurence for close on fifteen years, and finally as our Director of Music when Fr Laurence left us in 1951 for the missions. 1951-58 has seen an enormous development in the scope and standard of the orchestra, and especially of the woodwind and brass sections, which, with Mr Martin, he has constantly fostered. It has seen, too, the foundation of the Choral Society, which has now, in the space of two years, become an established part of Ampleforth Musical life. To mark their appreciation of all that he has done, the School spontaneously decided to make a presentation. So too, did the Music Staff; so, too, did Miss Faddi, who has for so many years been such a good friend to the Orchestra. All three parties combined to present him with a new set of Breviaries, the School presenting two, the Music staff one and Miss Faddi one. They were presented—together with a long-playing record of the Exhibition concert, also from the School—by Fr William immediately after this ordination concert, and gave eloquent testimony to our gratitude to Fr Austin, and to our sorrow at losing him.

THE EXHIBITION

IN an otherwise successful and enjoyable celebration the only spoiled feature was the complete debacle of the garden party, abundant rain coming in good time to welcome the guests as they arrived and ceasing soon after everyone had retired in confusion. But in a summer of constant rain the rest of exhibition escaped without a soaking.

The following received prizes:

GROUP I—CLASSICS		SIXTH FORM
Scholarship Year	.	M. B. Blakstad
Latin—3rd Year	.	C. G. Stobart
Latin—2nd Year	.	P. C. Cafferkey
Latin—1st Year	.	A. R. Rawsthorne
Greek—3rd Year	.	C. G. Stobart
Greek—2nd Year	.	P. C. Cafferkey
Greek—1st Year	.	W. J. Morland
Ancient History—3rd Year	.	M. G. P. Montgomery
Ancient History—2nd Year	.	P. W. Martin
Ancient History—1st Year	.	W. J. Morland

GROUP II

History	
Scholarship Year	A. S. B. Knight
2nd Year	A. E. Tarnowski
1st Year	J. C. H. Heddy
Latin	
2nd Year	E. A. H. Pearse
1st Year	S. H. M. Ricketts
French	
2nd Year	C. R. Balfour
1st Year	A. P. H. Byrne
Spanish	
2nd Year	C. R. Balfour
1st Year	A. P. H. Byrne
English	
Geography	F. H. Quinlan
2nd Year	J. A. Dormer
1st Year	D. R. Stubbs

GROUP II	
Three 'A' Levels	T. J. H. Jackson

GROUP III

Mathematics—3rd Year	J. M. Hunter
Mathematics—2nd Year	M. R. Mather
Mathematics—1st Year	M. J. Brennan

THE EXHIBITION

GROUP IV

Physics—2nd Year	P. H. Dale
Physics—1st Year	M. R. Mather
Chemistry—2nd Year	A. E. Bowring
Chemistry—1st Year	J. M. I. Iveson
Biology—2nd Year	J. M. Muir
Biology—1st Year	G. V. Unsworth
Mathematics—2nd Year	E. J.ffield
Mathematics—1st Year	D. M. Pollock

SERVICES SET	A. H. Parker Bowles
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AO SUBJECTS

E.P.E.	C. G. Stobart
Latin (General Classics)	A. F. Lambert
Special French	M. J. Brennan
German—2nd Year	P. C. Cafferkey
German—1st Year	Hon. M. A. Pakenham
Mathematics	M. J. Barry

SIXTH FORM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES

1. A. S. B. Knight	5. C. R. Balfour	10. T. J. H. Jackson
T. A. E. W. Wardale	6. N. G. P. Carver	11. M. J. Brennan
2. D. P. O'Brien	7. J. W. Grantham	A. R. Rawsthorne
3. D. R. Stubbs	8. J. G. Lumsden	12. P. A. Bowring
4. M. G. P. Montgomery	9. J. J. Ginone	13. W. J. Morland

FIFTH FORM

UPPER FIFTH

Latin	M. P. G. Henderson	Elem. Maths	N. L. Waddington
French	J. W. B. Robertson	Add. Maths	A. W. G. John
English	J. A. R. Forbes	Physics	M. J. Brennan
	P. A. B. Mahony	Chemistry	A. J. F. Cotton
History	F. W. Habbershaw	Gen. Science	O. S. Harforth
Geography	J. F. Everington		

UPPER FIFTH RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

1. A. J. W. L. Richards	3. J. D. MacDonald
2. G. C. Madden Simpson	

MIDDLE FIFTH

Latin	J. R. de Fonblanque	Geography	J. A. C. Read
Greek	D. I. Russell	Elem. Maths	G. K. King
French	T. F. Mahony	Add. Maths	T. G. K. Berry
Spanish	A. I. J. Brain	Physics	P. M. Vignoles
English	P. M. Vignoles		T. G. K. Berry } <i>ex aequo</i>
History	J. J. H. Forrest	Chemistry	T. G. K. Berry
		Gen. Science	G. K. King

MIDDLE FIFTH RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

1. J. R. de Fonblanque	4. J. A. Davey
2. J. R. B. Allison	5. N. P. C. Cavanagh
3. Y. D. Morrogh	

LOWER FIFTH

Latin	D. P. Smith	English	I. J. A. Lewis
French	P. G. Green	Mathematics	P. R. Loyd

LOWER FIFTH RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

1. P. G. Green	3. M. F. Yearsley
2. C. H. Morris	4. M. C. Pratt

FOURTH FORM

UPPER FOURTH

Latin	C. R. Ruszkowski	Geography	A. W. P. Lesniowski
Greek	M. Hailey	Mathematics	C. D. F. Coghlan
French	E. P. V. McSheehy	Physics	T. S. Grey
English	E. P. V. McSheehy	Chemistry	C. R. Ruszkowski
History	T. A. L. Huskinson	Biology	D. F. H. Wardle

MIDDLE FOURTH

Latin	R. S. Baillie	English	D. N. C. Maclaren
French	H. E. Bedingfeld	Mathematics	P. D. Maspero

FOURTH FORM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

1. J. A. C. Cunliffe	4. M. J. Stott
2. B. W. Scotson	5. M. D. Prentice
3. R. J. Maslinski	

SPECIAL PRIZES

MUSIC

Piano—Senior	Not Awarded	
Piano—Junior	T. E. Noton	} <i>ex aequo</i>
	C. G. Nicol	
Violin	D. T. Havard	
Orchestra	R. M. J. Dammann	
	G. W. Stitt	
'Cello	Not Awarded	
Turner Theory	Not Awarded	

ART

Herald Trophy (H.M. Art Prize)	C. B. C. B. Cooke
Improvement Prize	J. W. P. Grantham
Fifth Form Prize	S. B. Brett
Sculpture Prize	A. R. Kaye

CLASSICS

Head Master's Sixth Form Classical Prize	A. J. Cornford
Head Master's Latin Verse Prize	Not Awarded

HISTORY

Whittle Historical Essay	A. S. B. Knight
Hamnett Essay	C. B. C. B. Cooke

MATHEMATICS

Milburn Prizes	1.	J. J. H. Forrest
	2.	J. D. Gorman

ENGLISH

Head Master's Literary prize

Sixth Form	J. S. M. Keay
Fifth Form	A. I. J. Brain
Fourth Form	R. S. G. Thompson

Head Master's Poetry Prize

F. H. Quinlan
D. Trench
To be awarded later

THEOLOGICAL ESSAY

QUIRKE DEBATING PRIZE

JUNIOR DEBATING PRIZE

GOODMAN CHEMISTRY PRIZE

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PRIZES

Sixth Form	P. C. Cafferkey
Fifth Form	J. R. B. Allison
Fourth Form	C. S. T. Ebrill

HANDWRITING PRIZES

Senior	P. C. Burns
Junior	M. F. M. Wright

THE BOOK EXHIBITION

WE have by now come to expect an annual exhibition of books from the school library, and it is astonishing that each year the librarians can produce so much that we have not seen before. The Library is rich above all in fine modern editions and, sensibly, the organiser of this year's display decided to concentrate on these and, in particular, to show us the Nonesuch collection which we are gradually acquiring. It is only too easy to make constant use of the Library and yet to remain unaware of its many treasures.

The general lay-out of this year's exhibition was admirable. The volumes were arranged in chronological order around the Upper and Lower Libraries, whilst the Memorial Library was devoted to some of the plates from a fine volume of reproductions of the drawings of Albrecht Durer in colour, line and wash. There was a succinct and lucid history of the Nonesuch Press, and an account of the growing interest in the production of fine and beautiful editions, whilst beside every individual volume we were given a brief synopsis of all the relevant facts.

It is difficult to single out particular exhibits, though mention must be made of the very lovely edition of Dante, with illustrations reproduced from those by Botticelli; of the collected writings of William Blake in

three volumes with reproductions of Blake's own designs; of Milton's complete poems, with illustrations again by Blake; of Sir Philip Sidney's *Astrophel and Stella*, most beautifully produced in Bembo type with Union Pearl italics; and finally of the reproductions of Durer mentioned above.

It is good to see how many of these books were presented to the Library by Old Boys and friends, and to know how much their generosity is appreciated. A final word of congratulation must go to P. M. Kershaw who was responsible for the exhibition.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DISPLAY

THERE was a Physical Training Display on the Saturday afternoon after tea. It was the first that had been given for three years and was very much appreciated. In all previous years the display had been given by a somewhat scratch team of good performers who had been got together for the express purpose of this occasion. However this one was different as it was given by members of the Gym Club. This Club was formed during the past winter and has had regular meetings and practices for all its members twice a week throughout the year. It owes its inspiration, naturally, to Mr Henry who has given its members much of his enthusiasm for this kind of work. There have always been some boys who are naturally keen on this type of work and this has given them the opportunity for progressive training. The result certainly was very impressive and it is hoped that the Club will flourish and produce even better displays in the future: they are always popular. The two members of the Club who more than anyone else in the School helped to get it going and who were, in fact, very fine performers were N. S. Tyson and T. A. Wardale.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY CONVERSAZIONE

Harmonic Pendulum
Simple Magnetic experiments
Colour sorting apparatus
Amplifier for Radiogram
Demonstration Valve Rectifier
Valve Voltmeter
Polarized Light
Colours of Thin Films
Colour mixing of lights
High voltage gas discharge at low pressures
Stroboscope
Optical illusions
Electrified Water jets

C. A. Rimmer, A. P. Peel
P. J. Davey, D. M. Pollock
T. A. Greenwood
T. A. Greenwood, J. M. Hunter
T. A. Greenwood, S. J. Flavel
W. H. Considine
M. R. Mather, J. S. Coghlan
S. M. O'Connell, R. A. Chamberlain
P. M. Vignoles, D. A. Bell
P. H. Dale, W. H. Considine
A. J. Richards, M. D. Ahern
B. M. Cole, A. W. Glanville
R. C. Lynch, J. J. O'Reilly

Demonstration of 'Lift and Stall'
Behaviour of mercury drops in an electric field
'Magslip' remote control crane
Chemical clocks
Explosive gas mixtures
Hydrogen diffusion
Chemical garden
Chromatography
Oxidation of Fructose by Air
The 'Plumber's Nightmare'
'Flying Saucers—A matter of balance'
Silicones

Bouncing putty: Water repellants
Release agents: Foam depressant
Photochemical Reduction of Thionine
Fresh Water Aquaria and Tropical Aquaria

Marine Aquaria
Observation Hive
The Orientation of Fish
Breeding Chamber for Cockroaches
Stick Insects
Uptake of Radio-active Phosphate
Plant pigments
Gibberellic acid and 2, 4-dichloroacetic acid
Cacti and Succulents
Ants nest
The 1958 Bransdale Expedition
The Development of the Chick
Microprojector

A. Weaver
M. J. Postlethwaite
J. P. Dowson, R. E. Coghlan
J. J. Jephcott, M. M. Harris, J. T. Lyons
S. A. Shillington, S. P. Du Pre Moore, M. V. Macintyre
D. J. Lentaigne
R. M. Andrews
K. D. Kearney, A. G. Pernyes, N. G. Carver
A. J. Cotton, P. A. Mahony

P. J. Nixey, C. G. Nicol
M. S. Schofield, D. J. Bailward
M. J. Barry, A. F. Lambert
C. S. Ebrill
P. J. O'Brien, P. G. Costello
C. R. Ruszkowski, H. F. Caley
M. F. Burke, C. M. Ryan
J. O. Beattie
M. W. Jarzabowski, R. S. Baillie

J. M. Muir, W. J. Ryan
F. C. French Davis
F. J. Madden, J. C. Bell
D. W. Eccles
D. W. Eccles
P. J. McCann, A. E. Mayer
R. E. Randag
J. A. Cunliffe, R. N. Birtchnell, R. Thompson

THE Scientific Club and the Natural History Society produced one of their biennial *Conversazioni* at the Exhibition on the Sunday morning. Once more it was a great attraction and it was estimated that during the one and a half hours that it was open, about eight hundred visitors and boys passed through. There was much that had been seen before but the presentation of all demonstrations attained a higher standard than in the past in almost every case and this was due to the ingenuity and the patient preparation that had been given by the most enthusiastic set of demonstrators that the organizers could remember. Although all the demonstrations worked well one might mention especially the apparatus made by T. A. Greenwood, the excellent presentation of the low pressure gas discharge by P. H. Dale and the ingenious 'Magslip' crane made by its demonstrators, J. P. Dowson and R. E. Coghlan. In the Chemistry rooms we feel that Silicones could seldom have had better or more enthusiastic salesmen, and Mr Goodman who has perplexed many people over a number of years by his 'Plumber's nightmare' this year added an even more intriguing problem with his 'Flying Saucer'. In the Biology section we wished that there could have been more about the enterprising

and valuable experiment of the Bransdale expedition : new demonstrations of the greatest interest were the uptake of Radioactive phosphate by plants measured by a Geiger Counter (J. M. Muir) and the accelerating effect on plant growth by Gibberellic acid shown by F. J. Madden and J. C. Bell.

We regret that the account of the Scientific Club's activities in the Easter Term was mislaid and did not appear in the June issue of the JOURNAL. Lectures and demonstrations were given on *Steel*, by Mr Martin of the British Iron and Steel Federation ; on *Zeta*, by Fr Oswald —this being the first lecture given in the new Science lecture room ; on *Iodine* by the Secretary ; and on *Talking Films* by M. J. Postlethwaite. At the last meeting of the session two films were shown, *The Spectrograph* and *We Found a Valley*, a record of the construction of the oil refinery at Aden. On the Feast of St Benedict, at the invitation of Mr Andrews, the Club visited the Darlington Works of the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company. Members were grateful for the generous hospitality shown them, and for the insight they were given into some of the work of one of the major bridge building companies in the world.

THE CONCERT

Overture	March for the Prince of Wales	Haydn
	THE WIND ENSEMBLE	
Concerto	Oboe and Strings	Cimarosa
	Introduzione - Allegro - Siciliana - Allegro giusto	
	R. M. J. DAMMANN	
Symphony	No. 1 in C Major	Beethoven
	Adagio molto - Allegro con brio	
	Andante cantabile con moto	
	Allegro molto e vivace	
	Adagio - Allegro molto e vivace	
	THE ORCHESTRA	
	Interval	
Choral Music	Excerpts from 'The Creation'	Haydn
	Soloists : HILDA SCARTH Soprano, PATRICK DEVINE Tenor,	
	ANDREW HALLSWORTH Bass	
	AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE CHORAL SOCIETY	
	GILLING CASTLE CHOIR	
	Chorus Master : M. P. LORIGAN	
	Conductor : FR AUSTIN	
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN	

It was generally agreed that this was the best concert that Ampleforth had yet heard. It was an ambitious programme, but very well-balanced, and it came off.

Haydn's 'March for the Prince of Wales', played by the full Wind Ensemble, made an impressive opening. It is noteworthy not only that so many boys should learn wind instruments but also that they should be capable of performing so well in public. There were, inevitably, a few fluffy passages, but in the main the performance was efficient and pleasing.

It is refreshing to attend a school concert at which large-scale works are performed in full. The first of two substantial and challenging items was the Cimarosa Oboe Concerto. The soloist, who is clearly a player of exceptional promise, played with admirable control and expressiveness. His tone is, perhaps, somewhat on the coarse side : much of this, however, can be attributed to his instrument. He was well accompanied by a small string orchestra.

The first half of the concert ended with a performance of Beethoven's First Symphony. This is probably the first concert at which the orchestra has attempted a complete symphony, and it appeared to be stimulated by this thought. The quality of playing, in all sections, was of a standard not previously attained. It is a pity that there should be so few boys in the string section : a first glance at the orchestra suggested a high proportion of outsiders—an impression which was, however, soon corrected by the overwhelming predominance of youth in both the wind sections. The obvious advantage of the introduction into the school orchestra of experienced outsiders is that it enables both the powerful wind group and the relatively small number of string players (a combination which would, without support, be unbalanced) to perform first-class works which would otherwise be beyond their reach. If such a policy stood in need of vindication, the performance of the Beethoven symphony provided it. All four movements were played very well indeed. The difficult scherzo appeared to cause little embarrassment, and the problem raised by the tricky opening of the last movement was most effectively solved by allowing the leader, Mr Walker, to play it solo. A school orchestra depends greatly on its leader ; and as usual one could not fail to be struck by Mr Walker's unassuming skill. The enthusiastic reception given to this performance was heartfelt and well-deserved.

The second half of the concert was devoted entirely to a fairly extensive portion of Haydn's 'Creation'. This is a new departure ; it is to be hoped that it will become a regular feature of school concerts. The rapidly developing Choral Society sang with great zest and a good deal of skill. The Gilling trebles were in fine form, and every bit as good as last year : despite interruptions through illness, they came to the concert in top form, and the enthusiasm and musicianship which

they have gained from Mr Lorigan's training seemed to bring the best out of the other sections of the choir. The opening recitative and chorus was a little tentative and not quite in tune—understandably, for it is a difficult opening—but thereafter the singing was well-balanced and pleasant. Of the soloists, Mrs Scarth was outstanding, with a beautifully clear, if rather small, voice, a lovely pure tone and exquisite phrasing. Mr Hallsworth, too, with his fine resonant bass, and Mr Devine sang well, and the orchestra gave excellent support.

The credit for a memorable concert must above all go to Fr Austin, who was conducting his last Exhibition concert before leaving for the U.S.A. The coherence and the enthusiasm of both Choir and Orchestra depended on his skilful and forceful conducting, and the final ovation which he unassumingly handed on to the performers was certainly intended primarily for him. He has deserved and won the respect and affection of Ampleforth concert-goers, and it was appropriate that his last Exhibition concert should indicate the measure by which we shall miss him.



THE PLAY

ARMS AND THE MAN

by

BERNARD SHAW

<i>Major Paul Petkoff</i>	.	.	.	E. J. FIELD
<i>Major Sergius Saranoff</i>	.	.	.	D. S. BECK
<i>Captain Bluntschli</i>	.	.	.	D. A. CORBOULD
<i>Nicola</i>	.	.	.	J. H. PHELAN
<i>Catherine Petkoff</i>	.	.	.	D. P. SKIDMORE
<i>Raina Petkoff</i>	.	.	.	M. HAILEY
<i>Louka</i>	.	.	.	J. M. JEPHCOTT
<i>Major Plechanoff</i>	.	.	.	J. H. PHELAN

Stage Electricians

A. H. OSBORNE

C. J. SMITH

Was *Arms and the Man* ever seriously intended, as Shaw's preface suggests, to be predominantly a satire of 'the first apings of western civilisation by spirited races just emerging from slavery?' The satirical tone of this play, like that of the funniest Molière, is too light and affectionate for any concealed 'message' to emerge with force—a fact for which we should surely be immensely grateful. Nothing is more

calculated to kill genuine comedy than the academic efforts, whether of author or critic, to regard humour as a medium for serious social criticism. By all means let comedy be satirical; but do not expect us to puzzle out the 'deeper significances' of our laughter.

This play is, in most senses, an ideal choice for school performance. The lines themselves are good enough to survive mediocre acting, but give plenty of scope to talent. The plot is ingenious and full of variety, building up from a rather slow and enigmatic exposition, through a charming middle act, to an uproarious finale. The range of emotions is well within the reach of young actors. The characterisation is clever without excessive subtlety, and the jokes are funny (which does help).

A school performance encounters its main difficulty as soon as the curtain goes up. Not only does the play not start with a bang—it is a slow opening, dimly lit and quite hard to follow—but the first ten minutes are entirely in the hands of the female members of the cast. Such a situation is, as any regular patron of school plays knows, pregnant with painful possibilities. These, however, were very adequately avoided by Catherine (Skidmore), Raina (Hailey) and Louka (Jephcott). Skidmore may have lacked the fiery, back-seat-driver quality which Shaw had in mind for the mother, and at times seemed less vigorous than the occasion warranted; but he was wise not to overact, and the missing qualities were amply compensated by his extremely dignified, even matronly, bearing. Some of his lines were quite excellently spoken. Louka, too, differed considerably from the original: gone was the bold and coy peasant wench; instead we saw a distinctly Victorian, honest-to-goodness upper class maid, whose forthright and defiant primness contrasted particularly effectively with the pompous poses of Sergius.

Act I came fully to life with the arrival, amidst off-stage machine gun fire which was too evidently mechanical to be altogether convincing, of the fugitive Swiss soldier. Of Corbould's performance in this rôle more anon. His first appearance had the effect of bringing out the best in Raina, upon whom so much of the sham-romantic atmosphere of the play depends. Hailey played this part quite admirably and with evident intelligence. He conveyed perfectly the balance between frigid aloofness and melting charm which the rôle demands, and his dignified gullibility threw perfectly into relief the casual cynicism of Bluntschli.

From the beginning of Act II, which was played against a most attractive and well-lit garden scene, it became increasingly apparent that all the cast were not only in competent control of the play but were thoroughly enjoying it; and this absence of strain soon communicated itself to the audience. If the female side of the cast was unusually strong, the male side was, I thought, quite outstanding. The part of the obsequious and crafty servant Nicola was played by Phelan with no little skill: he looked and sounded thoroughly at ease, varied his tone

well, and altogether succeeded in making a relatively minor rôle interesting and convincing. If anything, his Nicola was rather more attractive than Shaw's—a failure in the right direction. Field had the hardest part to play in that he had to create, the whole time, the impression of age. On the whole he conveyed the bluff and homely simplicity of 'Papa home from the war' well enough, particularly in Act III, and if he did not shine in comparison with the other male characters, it must be remembered that his rôle called for a far greater degree of self-discipline and conscious acting than theirs did. His success was none the less real for being inconspicuous.

The whole play, of course, hinges on the part of Bluntschli. Corbould seemed to slip quite naturally into Bluntschli's bland and cheerful cynicism, and gave an outstandingly good performance. His delivery was so smooth as to be at times slightly monotonous, but this—like his unmilitary appearance in Act I—was true to character. In gesture and expression as well as in speech he was remarkably fluent, and he richly deserved his ovation, which made the remaining few words of the play an anti-climax (could not the final curtain have been dropped on his exit?).

If I have saved my comments on Sergius (Beck) until now, it is because I felt that the most memorable moments of the evening belonged to him. The polish came from Corbould; from Beck came a quality of uproarious humour which far outstripped most professional performances. Sergius is the masculine counterpart of the dreamy, romantic Raina, and the more his pompous yet engaging imbecility can be brought out the funnier the play becomes. Beck looked the part superbly, both in build and in dress. His intonation was a bit strained in his earlier speeches, but the scene in which he flirts with Louka over the coffee table got him going, and subsequently he went from strength to strength. In Act III he was gloriously and uninhibitedly idiotic, and was so completely 'inside' his part that he was able, if I am not mistaken, to make several spontaneous additions to the authentic text. The remainder of the cast, far from being put off by this, responded so well that by the end of the play it was scarcely possible to discern any flaws at all in the performance. It was the unanimous opinion of the many experienced critics in the audience that this was the best production seen at Ampleforth for years. The lighting was efficient, the direction accomplished, and the acting first-rate. The play had the great initial advantage of being well-cast: there were no 'misfits', and, just as it takes more than one swallow to make a summer, so the individual talents of one or two actors would have been wasted if the remainder had been less intelligent. There is, I fancy, much to be said for such a small cast, particularly when there is talent available.

D.A.P.

CRICKET

THE FIRST ELEVEN RETROSPECT

THIS was potentially one of the best Ampleforth sides for many years. It was therefore sad that we should have had to endure one of the worst summers in memory. All the preliminary net practice had to be on concrete wickets, the first three matches were cancelled and the team went to Cranwell after only one 'set up'. Nearly every match in May and June was affected by rain and only in July was there anything which might have been referred to kindly as a hard wicket.

They were first of all a very good fielding side. Behind the stumps Brennan A. set them a high example and by the end of the season he was keeping extremely well. Sparling, who was always remarkable, Hales, who held some astonishing catches at silly mid-off, Iveson and Butcher were the best of a fine fielding side.

They were a very good batting side too, and it must be a long time since we have had seven players all capable of getting 50. King and Brennan A. usually got the innings off to a good start. King began the season well but after an excellent innings against the Free Foresters rather fell away; Brennan A., strong on the leg side, like many left-handers, possessed the temperament for making runs and usually succeeded in doing so though without the fluency of his younger brother. Brennan J., admirably correct and patient, was the best batsman. He played some excellent innings and should make a class batsman in the near future. Chambers only came into his own on the harder wickets at the end of the term but then showed himself to be a most accomplished and forcing bat; Sparling never really successful but always gave promise of great things, indeed in the holidays he scored 76 in a hour against Sussex. Iveson and Jackson were the most improved batsmen and, together with Hales, gave the middle batting its great strength. Then there was Lorimer to swing a bat merrily with an interesting assortment of shots, some orthodox and some yet uncatalogued; and Butcher to steal short runs or close an end up in danger with Wetherell, at number eleven, who would certainly have batted higher in other teams.

They were undoubtedly a strong batting side, determined and skilful; the last three wicket on two occasions in school matches added 60 and 100 vital runs. Yet they seldom had the conditions which really suited them for they were at their best on a hard wicket. The full flowing strokes which give pleasure to all on a hard wicket almost inevitably led to their downfall on a sodden one where the only method of advance was to dabble along.

The bowling was badly hit at the start of the term when Glynn and Iveson, both colours of last year, returned unfit. Glynn only played in one match and Iveson, having broken his bowling arm, never bowled as well as last year. Therefore what was expected to be the strength became the weakness of the team. The attack did not lack variety. Sparling, Lorimer and Iveson were fast or medium paced; Brennan and Wetherell bowled left-arm leg breaks and off-breaks respectively. They all had their days of triumph and Lorimer, Brennan and Sparling shared the majority of wickets for almost exactly the same number of runs. But, although they were capable of getting sides out who were going for runs, many matches were favourably drawn, after a commanding position had been established, because there was no match winning bowler capable of dismissing a side on the defensive. One therefore hesitates to call this an outstanding side. It was undoubtedly a fine side which seldom had the opportunity to show its full potentialities.

A great burden fell on Brennan. Wicket-keeper captain is a considerable task and when, added to that, he is the opening batsman it becomes a task which must be beyond all but exceptional boys. That he succeeded so well, that he welded the



*Back row
(left to right)*

A. E. Butcher
A. J. King
H. J. Lorimer
C. J. Hales
G. L. Jackson
P. J. Chambers
J. M. Wetherell

*Front row
(left to right)*

W. A. Sparling
A. R. Iveson
A. P. J. Brennan
(Captain)
D. H. Glynn
J. J. E. Brennan

Back row
(left to right)

A. E. Butcher
A. J. King
H. J. Lorimer
C. J. Hales
G. L. Jackson
P. J. Chambers
J. M. Wetherall

Front row
(left to right)

W. A. Sparling
A. R. Iveson
A. P. J. Brennan
(Captain)
D. H. Glynn
J. J. E. Brennan



side together and kept them united is a great tribute to him and his powers of leadership.

He awarded colours to W. A. A. Sparling, J. J. E. Brennan, A. J. King, H. Lorimer, P. Chambers and G. L. Jackson.

On the last evening, Father Abbot kindly presented the following prizes:

The 'Downey' Cup for the Best Cricketer	A. P. J. Brennan
The 'Younghusband' Cup for the Best Bowler	H. Lorimer
The 'Wyse' Bat for the Best Batsman	J. J. E. Brennan
Bat for the Best All-rounder	A. R. Iveson
Bat for the Highest Score	G. L. Jackson
Bat for Fielding	A. P. J. Brennan
2nd XI Bat	C. J. Hales
Senior House Cup	St Thomas's
	St Wilfrid's
Junior House Cup	St Hugh's
League Cricket Cup	St Aidan's
	St Wilfrid's

AMPLEFORTH v. CRANWELL

Played at Cranwell, on Sunday, 18th May. Drawn.

The rain followed the XI south to Cranwell and delayed the start by an hour and a half. An early lunch was taken and, after Brennan had won the toss, the game began at 1.45.

King and Brennan J. added 64 for the second wicket and both produced some good strokes though some of the timing showed their lack of practice. Chambers was freer and took more risks in a promising innings which included a good-looking straight drive for six.

Rain made a draw inevitable but the Ampleforth fielding and bowling were encouraging and with Brennan taking the ball easily behind the stumps the effect was very pleasing. The outstanding feature was a superb catch by Sparling at deep extra cover running back and letting the ball fall into his hands over his left shoulder with apparent unconcern.

The match gave an enjoyable and promising start to the season, especially as only one practice game had been possible during the first two weeks.

AMPLEFORTH		CRANWELL	
A. King, c Taylor b Graydon	43	Andrews, c Sparling b Brennan J.	17
A. Stanton, c Price b Taylor	1	Gothard, b Sparling	0
J. Brennan, lbw b Graydon	42	Price, b Lorimer	15
P. Chambers, not out	34	Mermagen, c Brennan A. b Sparling	24
A. Sparling, lbw b Mackay	4	Taylor, not out	26
G. Jackson, c Price b Mackay	2	Digby, not out	4
H. Lorimer, not out	5	Extras (lb 1, w 1, nb 4)	6
A. Brennan	} did not bat		
J. Dormer			
A. Butcher			
J. Wetherell			
Extras (b 2, lb 2, w 1, nb 2)	7		
Total	138	Total	92

Fall of wickets: 1-10, 2-74, 3-114, 4-121, 5-125.

Fall of wickets: 1-1, 2-35, 3-36, 4-84.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Taylor	11	0	19	1	Sparling	7	1	23	2
Craydon	15	2	38	2	Lorimer	8	1	21	1
Mackay	8	2	14	2	Brennan J.	7	0	21	1
Laycock	5	2	16	0	Wetherell	3	0	20	0
Digby	9	0	48	0					

AMPLEFORTH v. OLD AMPLEFORDIANS C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday and Sunday, 24th and 25th May. Drawn.

In the circumstances 124 for 9 was a good score. The XI were still sadly lacking in practice, and the rain, which delayed play until 3 o'clock, had left a saturated wicket. The ball did not come easily on to the bat and strokes had to be delayed. Brennan J. played another accomplished innings while Iveson, in his first game of the season, obviously enjoyed himself.

The experienced O.A.C.C. side made it all look very much easier until Lord Stafford astutely declared when still 24 runs behind with 7 wickets standing. The wisdom of this cunning move was immediately apparent as Blackledge and Gray began to run through the team. Chambers and Sparling batted well for a time but when they were gone it became a question of whether Butcher could last long enough to force a draw. He batted for just over an hour and saved the game. The O.A.C.C. were left with 106 runs to get in eighty minutes. Sparling, however, was in great form and not only prevented the O.A.C.C. getting the runs but very nearly broke through to win the match. Had the School won, however, it would surely have been unjust.

AMPLEFORTH

1st innings		2nd innings	
A. King, c Stafford b Swift	4	c Wright b Blackledge	7
A. Brennan, c Perry b Bamford	13	c Mounsey b Blackledge	5
J. Brennan, c Mounsey b Gray	32	run out	0
P. Chambers, c Morris b Bamford	0	b Blackledge	32
W. Sparling, c Gray b Swift	19	c Swift b Gray	18
G. Jackson, run out	10	st Mounsey b Gray	0
A. Iveson, not out	28	run out	0
J. Dormer, b Bamford	2	not out	4
A. Butcher, b Blackledge	4	b Wynne	14
H. Lorimer, b Swift	7	c Perry b Swift	0
J. Wetherell, did not bat		lbw b Wynne	0
Extras (b 2, w 1, nb 1)	4	Extras (b 2)	2
Total (for 9 wkts dec.)	123	Total	82

Fall of wickets: 9, 25, 34, 56, 80, 80, 88, 101, 124.

Fall of wickets: 9, 12, 15, 39, 40, 69, 70, 80, 82.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Blackledge	16	6	32	1	Blackledge	13	2	35	3
Swift	14	4	24	3	Swift	12	2	22	1
Wynne	8	2	26	0	Wynne	1	0	1	2
Bamford	12	4	22	3	Bamford	3	1	4	0
Gray	7	3	19	1	Gray	6	3	7	2
					King	3	1	4	0

O.A.C.C.

1st innings				2nd innings			
B. Morris, b Sparling	.	2	not out	.	.	2	
Lord Stafford, b Iveson	.	34	run out	.	.	16	
O. Wynne, not out	.	34	b Sparling	.	.	1	
J. Bamford, b Iveson	.	0	c Brennan A. b Sparling	.	.	1	
H. Mounsey, not out	.	24	b Sparling	.	.	8	
M. King	} did not bat		c Dormer b Sparling	.	.	23	
R. Wright			st Brennan A. b Brennan J.	.	.	21	
C. Perry			b Sparling	.	.	2	
Dr Gray			lbw b Sparling	.	.	0	
D. Swift			not out	.	.	0	
D. Blackledge			did not bat	.	.		
Extras (b 6)	.	6	Extras (b 2, lb 1, nb 2)	.	.	5	
Total (for 3 wks dec.)	.	100	Total (for 8 wks)	.	.	79	

Fall of wickets: 2, 50, 50.

Fall of wickets: 2, 23, 50, 54, 54, 70, 76, 76.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Sparling	8	1	20	1	Sparling	10	4	15	6
Lorimer	4	0	18	0	Brennan J.	4	0	23	1
Brennan J.	7	0	22	0	Iveson	5	1	28	0
Wetherell	4	1	18	0					
Iveson	6	1	17	2					

AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

Played at Exhibition, on Saturday, 31st May and Sunday, 1st June. Drawn.

This was yet another match spoilt by rain. It delayed the start and prevented a finish. The Free Foresters batted first and their innings was dominated by Hoare, who, after being dropped at 38, went on to score another 90 runs. Wetherell bowled very well, fighting the ball and turning it sharply from the off but he was kept on too long, and towards the end became less accurate: it was, nevertheless, a fine effort by so young a boy.

205 was a large total to chase but by the close of play on the first day King and Brennan A. were still undefeated with a 100 runs on the board. This was King's best innings and he never gave a chance, his strokes flowed easily, the bat was kept very straight: Brennan was not so happy and over-indulged his fancy for turning balls to leg.

Next morning, after the inevitable late night at Exhibition, Brennan was almost immediately bowled. King went soon after, as so often happens with long partnerships, caught near the sight screens where he had already hit two sixes. Brennan J. struggled manfully on, though he was clearly out of touch, and a batting collapse appeared likely. However, Iveson came to the rescue. With a straight six and several handsome fours through the covers he established authority over the bowling and a declaration was made immediately after the Free Foresters total had been passed. Fifteen minutes later the rain began to fall once more.

206 for 6 declared was a big score against good bowling and it was pleasant to reflect that so many of the side were capable of getting runs attractively. On hard wickets, which were surely soon to come, they were clearly a side which would do very well—unfortunately those hard wickets were still a very long way off.

FREE FORESTERS

1st innings				2nd innings			
Mitchell-Innes, c Brennan J. b Lorimer	.	4					
Unsworth, st Brennan A. b Wetherell	.	23					
Hoare, c King b Lorimer	.	128					
Cumming, c Lorimer b Wetherell	.	0					
Tate, c Jackson b Wetherell	.	18					
Harper, not out	.	29	not out	.	.	1	
Hutton, not out	.	1	not out	.	.	4	
Jackson	} did not bat						
Walford							
Townsend							
Cumming P.							
Extras (b 1, nb 1)	.	2					
Total (for 5 wks dec.)	.	205		Total (for 0 wks)	.	5	

Fall of wickets: 7, 48, 48, 80, 202.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Sparling	11	2	46	0	Sparling	1	0	3	0
Lorimer	8	1	31	2	Lorimer	1	0	2	0
Iveson	7	0	24	0					
Wetherell	17	0	70	3					
Brennan J.	8	1	31	0					

AMPLEFORTH

1st innings			
A. King, c Walford b Tate	.	50	
A. Brennan, b Cumming	.	53	
J. Brennan, st Townsend b Hoare	.	24	
P. Chambers, b Tate	.	6	
A. Sparling, c Unsworth b M.-Innes	.	9	
G. Jackson, c M.-Innes b Tate	.	9	
A. Iveson, not out	.	36	
A. Butcher, not out	.	5	
H. Lorimer	} did not bat		
J. Dormer			
J. Wetherell			
Extras (b 10, w 1, nb 3)	.	14	
Total (for 6 wks dec.)	.	206	

Fall of wickets: 103, 118, 127, 144, 165, 165.

BOWLING				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cumming G.	19	4	33	1
M.-Innes	11	0	29	1
Harper	4	0	13	0
Tate	23	4	47	3
Walford	5.2	0	34	0
Townsend	1	0	3	0
Hutton	6	1	14	0
Hoare	7	1	18	1

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM

Played at Durham on Wednesday, 4th June. Won by 21 runs.

Brennan with his customary astuteness won the toss and decided to bat. Inevitably all the school batsmen were trained this year on concrete wickets—the sodden grass puddings would have been useless for that purpose. They consequently attempted to play strokes. Had the ball been coming through quickly this would have been pleasant to watch but, on this wet wicket, it resulted in seven out of the first eight batsmen being caught. This tendency to play forward instead of back was cleverly exploited by Hopps, a very slow bowler, who deceived the batsmen into thinking the ball was pitching farther up to them than it really was. That is all that needs to be said about the Ampleforth innings except, perhaps, to add that runs came briskly even if the wickets did fall: 60 in the hour before lunch for 4 wickets, 60 in forty-five minutes after lunch for the remaining wickets. So Durham had plenty of time.

At tea they were 36 for 2, and a hour later 68 for 2. The stand was broken by Iveson and Brennan who then bowled unchanged. Brennan put the ball well up to the batsmen and turned some balls quite sharply. King, diving athletically, held a hard chance at mid-off and followed this up by running out the last two. Apart from this the fielding had looked adequate, without being brilliant.

AMPLEFORTH				DURHAM			
A. King, c and b Hopps	11	M. Heppel, b Iveson	18				
A. Brennan, c Shotton b Hopps	27	R. Burgess, b Sparling	5				
J. Brennan, c Gregg b Hopps	0	J. Neesham, b Lorimer	8				
P. Chambers, c and b Gregg	25	J. Driver, b Brennan J.	25				
A. Sparling, c Collin b Hopps	4	B. Collin, not out	9				
G. Jackson, b Hopps	22	I. Gregg, c King b Brennan J.	2				
A. Iveson, c Gregg b Hopps	15	J. Shotton, b Brennan J.	8				
A. Butcher, c Robertson b Gregg	1	M. Porteous, b Brennan J.	6				
H. Lorimer, b Gregg	0	R. Hopps, lbw b Iveson	0				
J. Dormer, b Gregg	6	P. Robertson, run out	0				
J. Wetherall, not out	9	D. Grierson, run out	0				
Extras (lb 1)	1	Extras (b 11, lb 2, nb 4)	17				
Total	121	Total	98				

Fall of wickets: 28, 28, 45, 54, 89, 91, 95, 95, 107, 121.

BOWLING			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Driver	5	1	9
Gregg	15	3	38
Hopps	16	0	49
Porteous	3	0	12
Heppel	1	0	2
Grierson	1	0	9

AMPLEFORTH v. M.C.C.

Played at Ampleforth, on Tuesday, 17th June. Drawn.

Just as it was becoming difficult to believe that the sun would ever shine and that the hoodoo which has lain over every cricket day would ever be lifted, we were treated to a day on which no complaint was possible. The sun shone, the wicket was placid. M. H. Stevenson, who was soon to show Oxford a trick or two, got his 50

before lunch against some convincing bowling, especially by Iveson. After lunch Hales took his second catch in true goal-keeping fashion diving to his left, but from then on the bowling became increasingly overwhelmed by Barnwell, of Somerset, with a succession of punishing strokes.

Unless M.C.C. bowling was in a different class to their batting there was little hope of the School getting the runs in 180 minutes. Unfortunately the total was only 16 when King's life was abruptly terminated with a 'yes-no' call. The younger Brennan joined his brother. The first three balls he received from the fast bowler hit him hard, the fourth he cracked through the covers for four—a shot which was rightly acclaimed by all. And there the excitement ended. They both batted very well. When they were gone Sparling played a sensible and attractive innings with no blemishes and ensured what would have looked an even draw had not Jackson with a wild and wicked stroke thrown away his wicket with the last ball.

M.C.C.				AMPLEFORTH			
N. E. Umbers, b Iveson	16	A. King, run out	2				
M. H. Stevenson, c Hales b Iveson	53	A. Brennan, b Umbers N.	46				
C. J. Barnwell, not out	91	J. Brennan, c Hatrell b Cumming	43				
B. E. Chesworth, b Iveson	0	P. Chambers, b Stevenson	0				
D. V. Brennan, c Hales b Brennan J.	5	W. Sparling, c Brennan b Stevenson	33				
R. H. Umbers, c Jackson b Iveson	36	G. Jackson, b Stevenson	10				
M. W. Hatrell, not out	9	A. Iveson, not out	5				
R. J. Hutt		C. Hales,					
D. J. Lawrence	} did not bat	A. Butcher	} did not bat				
J. G. Cumming		D. Glynn					
J. R. Cumberledge		J. Wetherell					
Extras (b 6, lb 1, nb 2)	9	Extras (b 1, lb 1, nb 9)	11				
Total (for 5 wks dec.)	219	Total (for 6 wks)	150				

Fall of wickets: 33, 91, 91, 96, 195.

Fall of wickets: 16, 68, 70, 138, 141, 150.

BOWLING				O.				M.	R.	W.
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.	
Sparling	8	1	29	0	Cumberledge	7	1	26	0	
Glynn	11	1	58	0	Lawrence	4	0	16	0	
Iveson	16	4	52	4	R. J. Hutt	3	1	3	0	
Brennan	16	4	58	1	Stevenson	15	2	32	3	
Wetherell	3	0	15	0	Cumming	8	0	25	1	
					N. Umbers	8	0	24	1	

AMPLEFORTH v. WORKSOP

Played at Worksop, on Saturday, 28th June. Lost by 2 wickets.

This was a most exciting game. The innings opened disastrously. In the first over King played slightly across the ball and was leg before; in the second over Brennan A. played at an outswinger and was well caught in the slips: the score was no runs for 2 wickets.

The most refreshing thing about the innings which followed was that at only one stage, and then very wisely, were the batsmen on the defensive. They determined to play themselves out of trouble by hitting the ball hard and in the end this paid dividends.

Chambers and Brennan J. attacked the bowling and scored 25 in as many minutes. Then, just as a partnership seemed to be developing, Chambers was caught at the

wicket and four runs later Brennan was lbw. Jackson's first ball was a good one and 5 wickets were down for 29.

At 50 Sparling departed, caught on the long on boundary. Iveson contributed his usual six to the total, a lofted on drive, but his valuable knock ended soon after when he was caught cutting at an off break. Butcher and Hales closed up until lunch with the score a meagre 74 for 7.

The first half hour after lunch saw only seven runs scored. The innings was almost becalmed, but the tide was beginning to turn; slowly, almost imperceptibly Butcher and Hales moved the score up. Butcher was caught for a mere five runs but he had steadied the side at a crucial moment so that Hales, playing in his first match for the School, had grown in confidence and was now seeing the ball well. The recovery now began in earnest. Lorimer middled the ball from the start and cracked it all around the ground, sometimes in directions which no one could have predicted and which clearly surprised the batsman as much as the fielders. At the other end, Hales watched the ball closely and played some excellent strokes. When Lorimer went, heaving in the direction of mid-wicket, the two had added 44. Soon after Hales was caught on the boundary and the innings closed at 132.

There was half an hour's batting for Worksop before tea and during this time their celebrated openers could only collect 7 runs, for Sparling and Lorimer were bowling accurately and were unlucky not to get a wicket.

Soon after tea Walter was run out, but that seemed merely a temporary setback for Worksop as Moody and Swinney reached 69 for 1. An overwhelming defeat seemed inevitable. Then suddenly the whole balance swung towards Ampleforth. Brennan broke through, aided by Chambers, with two quick wickets. Farrow went first ball, well caught by Lorimer flinging himself across the pitch. 13 runs later Sykes was caught at mid-off and then Turner missed one which went with the arm.

Iveson did his best to bowl maidens at one end, while Brennan did the damage at the other—he has never bowled better. He now drew Little up the wicket with a faster ball and he was rapidly stumped. The excitement grew and when, a few balls later, Butcher, at slip, held a good catch to dismiss Thompson, the match was open.

With ten minutes to go, 16 runs to get and 2 wickets to fall, Ampleforth got their first sight of victory after fighting uphill for so long to overcome the early disasters. It faded quickly away. On the third ball of the last over Tayanganon made the winning hit of the most exciting match of the season.

AMPLEFORTH		WORKSOP	
A. King, lbw Thompson	0	D. Moody, c Chambers b Brennan	30
A. Brennan, c Swinney b Tayanganon	0	G. Walter, run out	4
J. Brennan, lbw Sykes	15	P. Swinney, c Chambers b Brennan	39
P. Chambers, c Bosworth		J. Farrow, c Lorimer b Brennan	0
b Tayanganon	11	W. Sykes, c Jackson b Brennan	7
W. Sparling, c Farrow b Sykes	10	P. Thompson, c Butcher b Brennan	22
G. Jackson, b Sykes	0	T. Turner, lbw Brennan	2
A. Iveson, c Little b Sykes	19	T. Little, st Brennan, b Brennan	5
C. Hales, c Farrow b Sykes	36	D. Morrison, not out	3
A. Butcher, c Bosworth b Sykes	5	T. Tayanganon, not out	14
H. Lorimer, b Morrison	28	R. Bosworth, did not bat	
J. Wetherell, not out	0	Extras (b 6, lb 1)	7
Extras (lb 5, nb 3)	8		
Total	132	Total (for 8 wkts)	133

Fall of wickets: 0, 0, 25, 29, 29, 50, 64, 82, 126, 132.

Fall of wickets: 10, 69, 69, 80, 93, 103, 105, 113, 116.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Thompson	8	1	23	1	Sparling	8	1	14	0
Tayanganon	10	2	24	2	Lorimer	9	2	13	0
Little	12	3	28	0	Iveson	13	1	22	0
Sykes	17.3	5	35	6	Brennan	16.2	2	53	7
Moody	8	2	11	0	Wetherell	5	0	24	0
Morrison	4	1	3	1					

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S

Played at Ampleforth, on Wednesday, 2nd July. Drawn.

A cloudburst over York caused a last minute change of grounds and the match was played at Ampleforth under lowering clouds, occasional drizzle and a sea mist. The wise cricketer invested in two sweaters this year and this was another day when he could have made good use of both.

The now massive figure of Kirby dominated the game. Two years ago he made 80 against the school; last year on a turning wicket he bowled them out.

Brennan's silver dollar did not let Ampleforth down and again they batted first. Their innings was curiously like that of four days earlier against Worksop. Except for King, who batted patiently and faultlessly until he was bowled by one that kept low, the senior batsmen failed again. Once again 7 wickets were lost for only 70 runs. Then came a fine recovery, begun by Butcher, with Jackson playing the rôle of Hales, Lorimer treating Kirby's off-breaks with irreverent cheerfulness and Wetherell making more than one shot which showed that he will one day bat considerably higher in the order. And so the last three wickets put on a hundred runs. A total of 168 was a good score in itself: it was worth much more as the grass was long and wet.

St Peter's were left with just over two hours. McCallum, one of the mainstays of their batting, was easily caught by King and, soon after, Butcher held a remarkable slip catch diving to his left and rolling over. Two more quick wickets and Kirby decided to close the game up. As long as he was there Ampleforth could not win—and he never looked like not being there.

AMPLEFORTH		ST PETER'S	
A. King, b Bygate	33	A. McCallum, c Brennan J. b Sparling	0
A. Brennan, c McCallum b Burbidge	8	J. Bygate, run out	14
J. Brennan, c Burbidge b Kirby	5	D. Kirby, not out	40
P. Chambers, lbw b Kirby	11	D. Irvin, lbw b Lorimer	4
A. Sparling, b Kirby	1	E. Ranson, c Butcher b Lorimer	2
C. Hales, b Kirby	1	J. Gale, not out	6
A. Iveson, c Irvin b Kirby	5	Extras (b 6, lb 5, nb 4)	15
G. Jackson, b Burbidge	33		
A. Butcher, lbw Macpherson	14		
H. Lorimer, c McCallum b Kirby	40		
J. Wetherell, not out	9		
Extras (b 6, lb 2)	8		
Total	168	Total (for 4 wkts)	81

Fall of wickets: 13, 26, 42, 46, 62, 67, 110, 134, 168.

Fall of wickets: 0, 33, 44, 53.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.	
Burbidge	13	2	38	2	Sparling	8	2	18	1
Gough	4	1	5	0	Lorimer	12	4	26	2
Kirby	31	13	54	6	J. Brennan	7	2	9	0
Bygate	23	6	46	1	J. Wetherell	6	4	4	0
Ranson	4	1	6	0	A. Iveson	4	0	9	0
Macpherson	2	0	11	1					

AMPLEFORTH v. I. ZINGARI

Played at Ampleforth, on Sunday, 20th July. Drawn.

At last, a hard wicket and the XI celebrated its long-awaited arrival with a fine display. Some magnificent batting—and the word is used deliberately—an excellent spell of bowling by Lorimer backed up by alert fielding were the highlights of the best performance by the team this year. They looked an outstandingly good side and very nearly defeated the strong I. Zingari team.

The innings opened with Toynbee, Farr and Wilson all moving the ball in the fresh west wind on a wicket which suited them well. As nearly always, King and Brennan A. batted sensibly, watched the swinging ball carefully and sent the innings off to a good start. King went just before lunch and Brennan A. immediately afterwards; 52 for 2.

Chambers began well with a four through the covers off the back foot and then followed this up with a succession of powerful cover drives, and intelligent short runs. His shots were crisp and decisive, but just as the spectators were anticipating a sparkling 50, he lofted a drive to mid-on and was caught.

Brennan J. brought the hundred up with a hook to the scoring hut and then the spate of runs temporarily slackened, to halt altogether with a succession of showers and some comic relief. The umpires driven in by the rain were eventually driven out again by the spectators, only to be driven in by another shower—this performance was repeated three times—and so twenty valuable minutes slipped away. At last Brennan and Sparling emerged in pursuit of quick runs. At the rate of nearly two a minute they raised the score to 165. Sparling's innings was an impressive assortment of shots, mostly off the front foot; while Brennan's 53 was exactly what was wanted, a very sound innings, solid, dependable, the perfect foil (though somewhat slow between the wickets) to Chambers and Sparling.

Iveson and Lorimer bowled intelligently and moving the ball late worried the batsmen. After Iveson had taken the first two wickets, Lorimer began to go through the side. Helped by the strong west wind his left-arm medium-paced bowling was pitched on the off and taking the middle stump. This was match winning bowling. P. Cumming and L. Toynbee however played out time—or nearly so—for on the last ball Toynbee was smartly stumped.

AMPLEFORTH				I. ZINGARI			
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. King, b Toynbee	19			F. T.-Taylor, c Hales b Iveson	11		
A. Brennan, b Toynbee	30			J. Jackson, c and b Iveson	23		
J. Brennan, b Farr	53			M. Parks, c Sparling b Lorimer	2		
P. Chambers, c Farr b T.-Taylor	28			D. Wilson, b Lorimer	5		
A. Sparling, not out	27			Reynard, b Lorimer	0		
Extras (b 6, lb 2)	8			J. Frizby, b Lorimer	0		
				C. Lupton, b Lorimer	4		
				P. Cumming, not out	22		
				B. Farr, b Lorimer	0		
				L. Toynbee, st Brennan A. b Lorimer	10		
				W. Lupton, did not bat			
				Extras (b 5, lb 1, nb 1)	7		
Total (for 4 wks)	165			Total (for 9 wks)	84		

Fall of wickets: 49, 52, 95, 165.

Fall of wickets: 30, 35, 47, 47, 47, 54, 54, 84.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	<i>O.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>W.</i>		<i>O.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>W.</i>
Toynbee	16	2	49	2	Sparling	3	1	6	0
Farr	9	0	44	1	Lorimer	19	5	38	7
Wilson	9	3	19	0	Iveson	10	3	19	2
T.-Taylor	7	1	28	1	Brennan	6	2	14	0
Lupton	9	3	17	0					

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM

Played at Ampleforth, on Monday, 21st July. Drawn.

Rain spoilt to a certain extent what otherwise might have been an exciting match. The fortunes of the two teams were curiously alike; both were faced with early disasters but both recovered.

Court, for Bootham, bowled very well and almost unchanged: Jackson and Iveson, for Ampleforth, had their best innings and put on 83 for the fifth wicket. Their innings was punctuated by sudden showers. With the heavy rain at 3.40, Brennan declared.

Bootham were left 120 minutes to get the runs but they too lost four quick wickets. Crompton and Jarratt, therefore, were forced to play for a draw which they did with some determined batting.

AMPLEFORTH				BOOTHAM			
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. King, b Court	0			P. Longbottom, c Chambers			
A. Brennan, c Court b Jarratt	3			b Sparling	0		
J. Brennan, c Court b Jarratt	5			J. Holroyd, b Wetherell	12		
P. Chambers, b Court	17			S. Maud, b Lorimer	4		
W. Sparling, c Court b Jarratt	9			D. Court, b Lorimer	6		
G. Jackson, not out	60			G. Crompton, not out	29		
A. Iveson, run out	39			D. Jarratt, not out	41		
C. Hales, lbw b Court	1			W. Pitt			
H. Lorimer, c Court b Jarratt	6			P. Judron			
A. Butcher, not out	7			J. Simpson			
J. Wetherell, did not bat				P. M. Rust			
Extras (b 4, lb 7, w 1)	12			C. Morphet			
				Extras (b 3, nb 5, lb 2, w 1)	11		
Total (for 8 wks dec.)	159			Total (for 4 wks)	103		

Fall of wickets: 0, 8, 27, 29, 41, 124, 128, 149.

Fall of wickets: 0, 6, 23, 29.

	BOWLING					BOWLING			
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Court	23	6	60	3	Sparling	8	1	25	1
Jarratt	21	1	77	4	Lorimer	14	3	21	2
Simpson	2	1	5	0	Iveson	7	1	13	0
Rust	2	0	5	0	Wetherell	6	0	18	1
					Brennan	5	1	15	0

AMPLEFORTH v. ALL COMERS

Played at Ampleforth, on Wednesday, 23rd July. Won by 28 runs.

A strong All Comers side found, as many sides have done this year, that the XI is not easily dismissed; when one good bat is out another takes his place. Brennan declared at 183 at tea time. With 7 wickets down for 89, it looked as though the match was nearly won but a determined stand by Court and Longbottom, from Bootham, changed the situation considerably. With two balls to go the last wicket fell, and the School deservedly won another good game.

AMPLEFORTH				ALL COMERS			
A. King, b Smith	2	J. Smith, b Sparling	16				
A. Brennan, lbw b Smith	10	Rev. S. Trafford, c Sparling b Iveson	34				
J. Brennan, c Courbould b Trafford	21	Rev. E. Courbould, lbw b Sparling	0				
P. Chambers, b Smith	22	Rev. M. Haigh, c Brennan A. b Iveson	8				
G. Jackson, b Courbould	23	Rev. D. Waddilove, c Jackson b					
W. Sparling, run out	12	Brennan	9				
A. Iveson, b Smith	26	P. Sheahan, b Brennan	7				
C. Hales, not out	35	C. Haldane, b Iveson	1				
H. Lorimer, b Smith	0	D. Court, b Wetherell	20				
A. Butcher, not out	10	P. Longbottom, not out	21				
J. Wetherell, did not bat		Rev. D. Milroy, lbw b Wetherell	3				
Extras (b 16, lb 5, w 1)	22	Rev. V. Marron, run out	14				
		Extras (b 9, nb 3)	12				
Total (for 8 wks)	183	Total	145				
Fall of wickets: 4, 21, 48, 86, 90, 104, 146, 146.		Fall of Wickets: 39, 39, 58, 71, 76, 83, 89, 120, 127, 150.					

BOWLING					BOWLING				
O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.	
Smith	16	4	31	5	Sparling	9	3	39	2
Court	12	3	26	0	Lorimer	10.3	3	49	0
Haldane	3	1	16	0	Iveson	7	1	16	3
Courbould	18	6	37	1	Brennan	4	0	13	2
Trafford	8	3	21	1	Wetherell	5	1	15	2
Waddilove	3	0	19	0					

AMPLEFORTH v. CATERICK SERVICES

Played at Catterick, on Friday, 25th July. Won by 30 runs.

This was an excellent game in every way. The XI distinguished itself against a strong side and was royally entertained in the Officers' Club, both to lunch and dinner.

The wicket was not easy at first. Fontaine and Roddis, both West Indians, opened fast and accurately and although the first hour only realised 40 runs, with the loss of Brennan A., this was a satisfactory start. Pocock, who had relieved Roddis, now began to bowl round the wicket and almost immediately had Brennan J. caught in the leg trap. Chambers walked to the wicket and at once established his authority. His shots were hit with that natural sense of timing that cannot be learnt, he looked a class batsman—and then, tragically, he was run out. Brennan awarded him his colours as he returned to the pavilion.

Catterick were left with 177 to get in 135 minutes. By 5.35 they were 73 for 6. Sparling had taken two good wickets, particularly Lewis of Glamorgan, while Iveson had held a vital chance, diving to his left, to dismiss Pocock. By 6.05, however, Bailey and Stapleton had put Catterick right into the picture again with some spirited batting adding 44 in twenty minutes. The fielding throughout had been very good and now came the reward. Bailey hit the ball to cover and called for a run, Sparling coming in at full speed gathered the ball and threw down the wicket to run Stapleton out by a yard. Soon after Bailey holed out at mid-wicket and the last chance of Catterick winning had gone.

Time slipped away. At 6.20 Wetherell got his fourth wicket bowling Shennan with one that came back smartly from the off, 139 for 9. Horrocks and Roddis defended stoutly. With one minute to go Brennan called on Wetherell to bowl the last over. With two balls left he threw one well up in the air and Roddis, unable to resist, let fly. Iveson racing in from extra cover dived forward to bring off his second spectacular catch and win a game which will be remembered by the team for a long time.

AMPLEFORTH				CATERICK SERVICES			
A. J. King, c Tebay b Shennan	26	Sig. Lewis, b Sparling	20				
A. P. J. Brennan, c Tebay b Pocock	8	Lt. Neilson, b Sparling	9				
J. J. Brennan, c Tebay b Pocock	14	Tebay, b Lorimer	4				
P. Chambers run out	45	Davey, lbw b Brennan J.	17				
G. L. Jackson, c Stapleton b Pocock	8	Major Pocock, c Iveson b Wetherell	18				
W. A. Sparling, c Horrocks b Pocock	6	Capt. Bailey, c Brennan J. b					
A. R. Iveson, c Horrocks b Fontaine	19	Wetherell	18				
C. J. Hales, c and b Pocock	5	Fontaine, c Butcher b Wetherell	5				
A. Butcher, run out	16	Stapleton, run out	21				
H. Lorimer, c Pocock b Fontaine	0	Lt. Shennan, b Wetherell	21				
J. Wetherell, not out	6	Horrocks, not out	2				
Extras (b 15, lb 8, nb 1)	24	Roddis, c Iveson b Wetherell	6				
		Extras (b 4, w 2)	6				
Total	177	Total	147				
Fall of wickets: 16, 54, 62, 96, 128, 128, 146, 160, 160, 177.		Fall of wickets: 20, 31, 42, 72, 78, 83, 117, 121, 139, 147.					

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	<i>O.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>W.</i>		<i>O.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>W.</i>
Fontaine	18	9	23	2	Sparling	14	2	37	2
Roddis	5	1	8	0	Lorimer	10	2	27	1
Pocock	30	10	66	5	Iveson	1	0	2	0
Shennan	9	2	30	1	Wetherell	11	1	51	5
Stapleton	3	1	24	0	Brennan J.	4	0	19	1

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

Played at Ampleforth, on Saturday and Sunday, 26th and 27th July. Drawn.

The Yorkshire Gentlemen's two days fixture brought an enjoyable and successful season to a close. That it should end in a draw was almost inevitable as three hours of play were lost on the first day. By the close of play on Saturday, Ampleforth were in an unbeatable position and Brennan was able to declare at 183 for 5.

The day had been overcast and raining, the pitch wet and slow. Brennan A. batted with characteristic determination, and scoring quickly, and gave only one chance. King was not in form and his innings came to a close soon after Brennan had been well stumped on the leg side. Together they had made 66. Brennan J. and Jackson continued at 3.15 after more rain. Brennan as watchful as ever, Jackson looking a greatly improved player. After Jackson had been caught Chambers joined Brennan and celebrated his colours with an excellent 48. His first shot was a classic straight drive, his second, a cut cover drive. Two overs later a perfectly timed leg sweep followed a lofted on drive to the willows. He soon caught up Brennan and tea was taken at 150 for 3. After the interval both Brennan and Chambers got themselves out going for quick runs at which point Brennan declared.

By lunchtime on Sunday the Yorkshire Gentlemen were in dire distress and by tea time they were all out for 94.

Lorimer and Sparling bowled well in their opening spell yet Brennan was quite right in bringing on his spinners on a wicket which would certainly help them. Brennan J. soon bowled Harper but it was Wetherell in his first few overs who looked the more dangerous, keeping the ball well up to the batsman and turning it appreciably. With the score at 37 for 7 Simpson and Smeeth came together and batted sensibly hitting the loose ball hard. After they had put on fifty Smeeth was out and the innings ended soon after with a classic leg-side stump by Brennan off Sparling.

Ampleforth 89 runs ahead on the first innings needed runs quickly. The Yorkshire Gentlemen were well aware of this and sought to keep the runs down by defensive bowling down the leg side. A. Brennan and Chambers were both caught on this side of the wicket while trying to force the pace but there then followed an unbroken stand by J. Brennan and Jackson. These two batted quite admirably and maintained a scoring rate of well over a run a minute. The Ampleforth innings was declared closed at 95 for 2 leaving the Yorkshire Gentlemen to make 184 in about two and a half hours.

They lost their first 3 wickets for 8 runs but then Harper and Bone took the score to 102 before Bone was caught at mid-on. The result was then beyond doubt.

AMPLEFORTH

1st innings		2nd innings	
A. J. King, run out	13	c. Kenyon b Cumming	7
A. P. J. Brennan, st Burney b Harper	41		
J. Brennan, b Gray	36	not out	40
P. M. Chambers, b Gillespie	48	c Bone b Harper	16
G. Jackson, c and b Gillespie	12	not out	23
W. A. Sparling, not out	8		
A. R. Iveson, not out	0		
C. J. Hales	} did not bat		
A. Butcher			
A. Lorimer			
J. Wetherell			
Extras (b 10, lb 9, nb 6)	25	Extras (b 8, w 1)	9
Total (for 5 wks dec.)	183	Total (for 2 wks)	95

BOWLING					BOWLING				
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Cumming	15	4	34	0	Cumming	9	1	24	1
Gray	14	2	41	1	Gray	3	0	17	0
Gillespie	16	3	40	2	Gillespie	5	0	22	0
Harper	7	1	15	0	Harper	7	0	22	1
Smeeth	4	0	21	0					

YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

1st innings		2nd innings	
C. Kenyon, c Brennan A. b Sparling	8	lbw b Sparling	10
J. Stephens, b Lorimer	6	not out	0
J. Bone, b Sparling	1	c Jackson b Iveson	51
J. Harper, b Brennan J.	10	c Jackson b Iveson	56
V. Lipscomb, b Brennan J.	3	did not bat	
J. Burney, lbw b Wetherell	5	lbw b Lorimer	1
J. Cumming, st Brennan A. b Brennan J.	2	lbw b Lorimer	2
T. Simpson, not out	19	not out	7
T. Smeeth, lbw b Sparling	28	b Lorimer	2
D. Gillespie, b Lorimer	3	did not bat	
K. Gray, st Brennan A. b Sparling	3	did not bat	
Extras (b 3, lb 1, w 2)	6	Extras (b 2, w 2)	4
Total	94	Total (for 6 wks)	133

Fall of wickets: 13, 16, 20, 30, 31, 37, 37, 87, 90 94.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Sparling	8.2	1	17	4	Sparling	9	1	22	2
Lorimer	12	4	20	2	Lorimer	10	0	38	2
Brennan J.	12	5	17	3	Brennan J.	3	0	25	0
Wetherell	8	1	30	1	Wetherell	6	0	18	0
					Iveson	10	0	25	2

FIRST ELEVEN AVERAGES

BATTING		Not Out	Highest Score	Runs	Average
Innings					
A. R. Iveson	11	4	39	192	27.4
J. J. Brennan	14	1	53	330	25.5
A. P. J. Brennan	13	0	53	302	23.2
P. J. Chambers	14	1	48	295	22.7
J. M. Wetherall	5	4	9*	22	22.0
C. J. Hales	5	1	36	78	19.5
G. L. Jackson	13	2	60*	212	19.2
A. J. King	13	0	50	210	16.1
W. A. Sparling	13	2	33	160	14.5
A. E. Butcher	9	3	16	74	12.3
H. Lorimer	7	0	40	74	10.5

	BOWLING				
	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
W. A. Sparling	123.2	25	310	22	14.1
H. Lorimer	126.3	32	315	21	15.0
J. J. Brennan	107	16	333	20	16.6
A. R. Iveson	100	18	245	11	22.3
J. M. Wetherell	84	9	290	12	24.2

THE SECOND ELEVEN

THIS year's side was weaker than usual. Only 5 matches could be played and of these 2 were lost and 3 were drawn. The two losses were caused by batting collapses which were by no means due to the excellence of the bowling. The drawn matches were rather in our favour and in these games it looked a good side. The weather saw to it that most matches were played in unpleasant conditions and prevented practice between matches, which, amongst other things, made the selection of the XI rather a chancy affair. Knight as captain was the side's greatest asset; he managed to preserve a real sense of enthusiasm and handled his bowlers and field placing very intelligently. The inclusion of Leigh and Habbershaw late in the season strengthened the batting; others who played good innings were Festing, Unsworth and Trench—they should do well next year. There was no outstanding bowler but Hrabkiewicz, Bright and Madden-Simpson all did well occasionally. The best thing about the side was its fielding with Unsworth proving a very reliable wicket keeper.

It was a far harder working 2nd XI than many of recent years and given a normal summer would probably have developed into a very useful side. It was most unfortunate that it did not have the opportunity of doing so.

The following were members of the 2nd XI: A. S. B. Knight (*Capt.*), C. Bright, J. Dormer, A. Festing, A. Fitzgerald, G. Habbershaw, C. Hales, L. Hrabkiewicz, M. Leigh, J. Madden-Simpson, J. Muir, C. Rimmer, A. Stanton, D. Trench, G. Unsworth, M. Wright.

RESULTS

- v. BARNARD CASTLE SCHOOL 1ST XI. Drawn.
Barnard Castle School 1st XI 135 for 7 dec. (Hales 3 for 30).
Ampleforth 2nd XI 112 for 5 (Trench 40 not out, Bright 27).
- v. ST MICHAEL'S SCHOOL 1ST XI. Lost.
St Michael's School 1st XI 48 (Hrabkiewicz 4 for 8, Bright 3 for 6, M.-Simpson 3 for 13).
Ampleforth 2nd XI 37.
- v. RIPON G.S. 1ST XI. Lost.
Ampleforth 2nd XI 51.
Ripon G.S. 1st XI 52 for 5.
- v. DURHAM SCHOOL 2ND XI. Drawn.
Ampleforth 2nd XI 141 for 6 dec. (Hales 43, Festing 32).
Durham School 2nd XI 70 for 8 (Bright 3 for 26, Hrabkiewicz 2 for 10).
- v. SIR WILLIAM TURNER'S SCHOOL 1ST XI. Drawn.
Sir William Turner's School 1st XI 66 (Lorimer 4 for 19, Habbershaw 2 for 4, Hrabkiewicz 2 for 22).
Ampleforth 2nd XI 50 for 5.

THE COLTS

RESULTS

- v. BARNARD CASTLE. Home. Won. Barnard Castle 58, Ampleforth 62 for 3.
- v. DURHAM. Away. Drawn. Ampleforth 145 for 7 dec., Durham 77 for 4.
- v. ST PETER'S. Home. Lost. Ampleforth 128, St Peter's 132 for 4.

THE villainy of the weather will doubtless become a boring theme running through many cricket accounts this season, but it is impossible that it should not take the main place in this retrospect, because it was a cause of particular frustration to this year's Colts. Here, it seemed, was a team of notable promise. One hoped that the batting, besides efficiency in run gathering, would have a handsome look all down the order, with scarcely a hint of rusticity even in the tail. The bowling, though a good fast bowler was lacking, promised to give very adequate support to match winning leg breaks from Huskinson. But none of this was to reach fulfilment, and it was sad to see the team, on the last day of the Colts' season, looking as though they were playing their first game of the year. The batsmen had not one hard wicket on which to develop their stroke-play (so that Stephens' great improvement was the more heartening). The bowlers, for their part, must have forgotten for long periods what it was like to hold a ball in the hand. The fielding, too, was never brought to a satisfactory crispness because the grounds were generally too sodden for practice.

While bemoaning a lost season, the Colts may nevertheless console themselves with the thought that they have the talents for a bright future.

The Colts team was: R. J. Gerrard (*Captain*), J. P. Stephens, T. A. Huskinson, D. I. Russell, R. H. Jackson, R. A. Caldwell, P. R. Butcher, G. P. Garrett, I. J. Lewis, S. E. Tyrrell, M. F. Wright.

Gerrard, Stephens, Huskinson, Russell, Caldwell and Jackson were awarded their Colours, in some cases for promise rather than performance.

HOUSE MATCHES

House matches are usually exciting games where the unexpected is always likely to occur. That St Wilfrid's should be hard pressed by St Oswald's certainly took St Wilfrid's by surprise. A. Iveson and K. Dowson were chiefly responsible for St Oswald's modest total of 75, with J. Brennan and H. Lorimer sharing the wickets. St Wilfrid's, though a mixture of irresponsible batting and good bowling particularly by T. Huskinson, who flighted his leg-breaks well, lost 7 wickets for 45. Lorimer restored the balance with some lusty shots and the game ended with great excitement in a tie.

In the replay St Oswald's were again put in to bat and were all out this time for 54, all save six runs being scored by A. Iveson and J. Phelan. Again St Wilfrid's lost wickets cheaply, but A. Brennan batted with great assurance and steered his side through to victory by three wickets.

Meanwhile St Bede's beat St Dunstan's in a game over which we may well draw a veil except to say that the wicket proved to be an unpredictable as a slip catching machine. St Edward's were easily beaten by St Thomas's while St Cuthbert's narrowly defeated St Aidan's. The mainstay of St Cuthbert's batting was P. Chambers who collected a rapid 84. Against a total of 120 only A. King was able to make much progress and when he was out the remainder were skilfully removed by R. Jackson who took six wickets.

The second round produced nothing very exciting but some very good cricket. A distinguished partnership of 109 by the two Brennan's and a fine bowling feat by H. Lorimer, who took 7 wickets for 9 runs proved that this year, at any rate, St Wilfrid's were far too strong for St Bede's. On the Colts wicket, St Thomas's dealt convincingly with St Cuthbert's and the stage seemed fit for a memorable final.

After a glorious week heavy rain fell on the previous night. There was no play before lunch and during lunch a heavy shower left pools of water round the ground. The actual wicket was safe thanks to the cover, an hour later St Wilfrid's went in to bat.

A. Brennan with another determined innings, unperturbed by chances, sent his side off well with 47 good runs. M. Blakstad stayed with him, patient, correct, but not very enterprising until with 61 on the board he was caught. J. Brennan now came in and at once was obviously in form. D. Glynn, who had been bowling very well but was now tiring, caused him no difficulty. He moved quickly and attractively to his 50 when the innings was declared closed at 145 for 3 wickets.

St Thomas's were asked to score at over a run a minute and much therefore rested on W. A. Sparling. However in his third over Lorimer had M. Wright leg before and in his next he had Sparling brilliantly caught one handed by Blakstad at mid-on. Soon after more rain put an end to any further hope of play leaving the result a matter for endless discussion.

The two best sides reached the final and we congratulate them and only regret that this game, which promised so much, should be marred by the weather. St Wilfrid's were clearly in a strong position but the rain had won in the end.

SWIMMING

At first sight the results of the season seem poor since only one of the five matches was won. But the team has been unfortunate in many ways and only once was it possible to put out the strongest combination. It must be recognised, however, that as fewer and fewer schools treat swimming as a minor sport the standards will inevitably be raised elsewhere; what has been considered good in the past now no longer suffices. Whether our own standards can be raised sufficiently under present conditions remains to be seen; it is certainly not going to be an easy task. The Crawl has been very good when Masters and Knight were available, and the Breast Stroke more than adequate. But the Back Crawl is weak although there are some promising Juniors, especially O'Donnell and Tucker. The Diving remains poor as it is impossible to get in sufficient practice. Finally, the relays have let us down badly—again through lack of practice.

MATCH RESULTS

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM 2ND. Away. Lost 25—30.

The points were level at the final relay in which Masters was unable to swim. The Juniors won 27—15 against an 'A' team.

AMPLEFORTH v. NEWCASTLE R.G.S. 'A'. Away. Lost 19—32.

As the opponents were only one swimmer short of their full 1st team, the fact that the scores stood level after the four main events is, considering the disparity in facilities, very satisfactory. The Juniors lost 15—27 to an 'A' team.

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH. Away. Lost 12—39.

Although the score indicates a heavy defeat all events were very close.

AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. BOOTHAM 2ND. Home. Lost 17—38.

In the absence of important members of the team it was possible to produce only an 'A' team for the last two matches. The standard was also lowered by cold conditions. The Juniors lost 20½—34½.

AMPLEFORTH 'A' v. POCKLINGTON. Away. Won 60—36.

Seniors and Juniors contributed to the combined victory. O'Donnell won both the Senior and Junior Back Crawl.

Colours were awarded to A. J. W. L. Richards and M. E. Rimmer.

The inter-House Competition was won for the seventh year in succession by St Aidan's with 267 points. This beats St Bede's run of six wins between the Wars. St Bede's were second with 201½ and St Dunstan's third with 168 points. St Aidan's also won the Diving Cup for the sixth year, and set up a new record in the 6 x 2 lengths relay, 4 mins, 21 secs.

A large cup nearly 200 years old has been presented by B. Rochford, Esq., for the Best All-round Swimmer, awarded to the lowest aggregate time for 100 Yards Crawl, Back Crawl, and Breast Stroke in the Championships. It was won for the first year by M. E. Rimmer who has himself presented a cup for the Junior Crawl. We are extremely grateful for these acquisitions.

CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS

Senior	100 Yards Crawl	P. W. T. Masters	65.9 secs
	" Back Crawl	A. S. B. Knight	87.3 secs
	" Breast Stroke	M. E. Rimmer	81.2 secs
	Plain Diving	A. S. B. Knight	
Junior	100 Yards Crawl	R. R. Boardman	71.9 secs
	" Back Crawl	D. A. O'Donnell	85.1 secs (Record)
	" Breast Stroke	R. R. Boardman	90.2 secs

LAWN TENNIS

DESPITE the bad weather, both tournaments were completed, C. J. Hales winning over three sets against C. F. Jackson, and Hales and Jackson beating Pearse and Coffey in straight sets.

The annual match against the Brandling Club was played at Ampleforth, on 8th June; this match, against experienced men, was lost by six matches to nil. The team was: C. J. Hales, and C. F. Jackson, E. A. Pearse and K. D. Kearney, T. L. Coffey and D. J. Trench.

On 13th July a match was played against an All Comers team and was won by five matches to four.

K.D.N.K.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

WE were privileged to have a visit from Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir Dermot Boyle, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C., Chief of the Air Staff. The main drive was lined by members of the Contingent and he was received by a Guard of Honour mounted in front of the monastery.

After meeting Fr Prior, and members of the School Staff, he inspected the Contingent and took the salute at the Ceremonial Parade under the Command of S.U.-O. S. Dyer.

In addressing the Contingent, after presenting the prizes, it was obvious that he realised how much we appreciated having him and he quickly captured the spirit which contributed to the success of the parade. His was an inspiring address.

The Marshal accepted a Thompson coffee table as a memento of his visit.

He was accompanied by Wing Commander (now Group Captain) F. D. Hughes, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., his personal staff officer.

A luncheon party with the Headmaster included Air Vice-Marshal H. V. Satterly, Commanding 64 Group Royal Air Force, Brigadier W. Loring, Schools Liaison Officer Northern Command, Col. P. Stanton, County Commandant North Riding, Major J. Wood, Commanding the Depot of the K.O.Y.L.I., and Squadron-Leader B. Walker, 64 Group Royal Air Force.

We are most grateful to the Chief of the Air Staff for this memorable visit. The table presented to him contained the following inscription:

VIRO CLARISSIMO
ALEXANDRO DERMOT BOYLE
QUI PRIMUS TIRONUM CRANWELLENSIUM
COPIARUM AERONAUTARUM
SUPREMUS FACTUS IMPERATOR
PER ARDUA
SUPERNA PETIVIT

It will be observed that the mottoes of the Royal Air Force and of Cranwell, respectively *Per ardua ad astra* and *Superna petivi*, have both made their contribution to this inscription.

Owing to infection the Contingent did not attend annual camp which was to have been held at Gandale.

The following promotions were made during the term.

To be Under-Officer: N. S. Tyson.

To be Company Sergeant-Major: M. Blakstad, C. A. Bright.

To be Company Quarter-Master Sergeant: M. P. Gibson, H. Lorimer, H. F. Mumford-Smith, S. K. O'Malley.

To be Sergeants: J. O. Beattie, A. E. Bowring, C. C. Burn, P. Chambers, D. H. Davidson, P. W. Grantham, P. M. Kershaw, M. R. Leigh, P. J. McCann, M. B. Petre, B. A. Radcliffe, A. S. Tarnowski, P. Wilson.

To be Corporals: M. B. Bell, P. C. Cafferkey, A. P. Cant, R. W. Cuthbertson, D. W. Eccles, J. F. Everington, R. G. Fletcher, J. Gilbert, J. Hickman, J. M. Horn, T. J. Jackson, J. T. Lyons, P. W. Martin, P. J. Moore, A. J. Scholefield, E. A. Pearse, J. R. Wayman.



Photo: Yorkshire Post

Inspection by the Chief of Air Staff, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir Dermot Boyle

Photo: Yorkshire Post



CERTIFICATE 'A' PART I

At the examination held on 30th June 1958, the following passed.

J. R. Allison, M. J. Bartlett, M. B. Bean, H. E. Bedingfield, C. D. Blackinston, J. Bowen, R. R. Boardman, S. B. Brett, P. G. Burdon, F. D. Burke, H. J. Caley, A. C. Chambers, T. M. Charles Edwards, C. D. Coghlan, D. X. Cooper, J. A. Cunliffe, P. G. Costello, D. H. Davenport, C. G. Deedes, J. R. de Fonblanque, J. Dove, S. B. Dowling, J. A. Fairbank, C. S. Ebrill, G. M. Farrow, C. E. Fitzherbert, J. C. Goldschmidt, M. D. Goodall, T. S. Grey, R. J. Haworth, M. M. Hailey, D. I. Himsworth, T. A. Huskinson, R. H. Jackson, C. J. Jowers, G. K. King, A. W. Lesniowski, T. J. Lewis, A. J. Lodge, E. C. Lovegrove, M. J. Loughran, D. N. Maclaren, J. R. Marsh, J. P. Martin, S. Martindale, P. G. Maxwell, C. J. Murphy, E. P. McSheehy, D. A. Pratt, M. A. Ramshaw, M. Robinson, J. Robertson, P. J. Sanders, J. A. Sargent, D. P. Skidmore, B. W. Scotson, C. H. Spencer, M. J. Stott, S. C. Thomas, R. Thompson, R. S. Thompson, J. A. Tucker, S. Tyrrell, R. F. Vernon-Smith, J. M. Wakely, J. S. Waller, D. F. Wardle, D. J. Wilson, R. T. Witham.

SHOOTING

.303 MATCHES

THE following matches were fired during the term.

THE SCHOOL VIII

	<i>Result</i>	<i>Against</i>	<i>For</i>
Framlingham	Won	491	497
Allhallows	Lost	505	497

THE CADET PAIR

Framlingham	Won	124	126
Allhallows	Won	119	126

HOUSE SHOOTING COMPETITIONS

HEREWITH results of the .303 shooting competition.

	<i>Score</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Order of Merit</i>
	<i>1st Target</i>	<i>2nd Target</i>		
St Aidan's	167	168	335	Tie 1st
St Bede's	159	162	321	5th
St Cuthbert's	147	142	289	8th
St Dunstan's	170	165	335	Tie 1st
St Edward's	157	153	310	7th
St Hugh's	147	135	282	9th
St John's	99	122	221	10th
St Oswald's	154	172	326	3rd
St Thomas's	156	161	317	6th
St Wilfrid's	164	158	322	4th

The following scored 48 in the 'Anderson Cup' and a shoot off resulted in a win for A. S. Knight.

A. J. Duckworth, St Wilfrid's; A. S. Knight, St Aidan's.

PRIZE LIST FOR THE SUMMER TERM, 1958

Individual

Nulli Secundus Cup	U.-O. J. D. Cumming
Eden Cup	U.-O. A. Weaver
Stourton Cup (best shot at Bisley)	C.Q.M.S. M. P. Gibson
Anderson Cup (best shot on 30 yards range)	U.-O. A. S. Knight
Runner-up	L.-C. A. J. Duckworth
Stewart Cup (best .22 shot)	D.-M. R. E. Randag
Johnson Ferguson Cup (best recruit .22 shot)	Cadet J. Bowen

TEAM PRIZES

Classification Cup	St Aidan's
.303 Cup	Tie St Aidan's and St Dunstan's
.22 Senior Cup	St Aidan's
.22 Junior Cup	St Hugh's
Certificate 'A' Shield	No. 2 Company

SCHOOL SHOOTING TEAM

On Sunday, 11th May 1958, a team went to Guisborough and competed in the North Riding T. and A.F.A. Rifle Meeting.

The following results were obtained.

Rifle Team Match. Position 5th out of 19. Score 362 points.

Moving Target Match. Position 4th out of 20. Score 68 points.

Falling Plate Match. Position 1st out of 20.

Individual Cadets Match. Position 2nd. Cadet G. Haslam (score 76 points).

In the National Rifle Association Annual Meeting held at Bisley on the 22nd and 23rd July the School VIII finished second in the 'Kinder Cup' with a score of 256 points (winners 257).

In the 'Ashburton Challenge Shield' the VIII scored 492 points.

M. P. Gibson shot in the 'Spencer Mellish' and scored 47 points (H.P.S. 50). Winner 48.

Cadets Wardle D. F., Waller J. S., shot for the 'Cadets Challenge Trophy', score 117 (H.P.S. 140).

W. J. Ryan shot in the Ninth Man Competition and scored 44 points (H.P.S. 50). Winner 47 points.

THE BEAGLES

THE Puppy Show was held, in excellent weather, on the first Saturday of the term, 3rd May. There was a good attendance of members and friends of the Hunt, including four former Masters of the Pack. Lieut.-Col. E. F. S. Morrison, M.C., and W. Landeau kindly came to judge the six and half couple of puppies for us.

The entries were all rather backward and mostly of a poor standard. There were, in fact, only two dogs in the first class, and Dealer, walked by Mr Hodgson of Fairhead, Grosmont, was placed first, and Drayman, walked by Mrs Halton of Appleton-le-Moors, was second. The second class, the Bitches, was won by Dorothy with Dahlia second, both these were walked by Mr Teasdale of Beadlam Rigg, and Antic, walked by J. N. R. Bishop was placed third. The final class, the Couples, was won, naturally enough, by Dahlia and Dorothy, with Antic and Atlas second.

Though the puppies had been of a rather poor standard, there was, by the end of June, a certain confidence that we would do well in the shows. These hopes received some shocks in the morning at Harrogate on the 10th July, when five couple were taken to the Great Yorkshire Show; Rambler and Reveller, who won the Couples, were in fact our only winners in the Dog Classes. But in the afternoon the bitches did much better; Dahlia was second in the Unentered Class; Affable won the Entered Class, the Bitch Championship and was Reserve in the Supreme Championship; Wisdom was second, to Affable, in the Entered Class, and with Progress she was placed second in the Couples; they were also placed second in the Couples Championship; and Fancy won the Brood Bitch Class. Most of the Officials were able to attend this show, but, since the Master J. D. M. Sayers was unable to come in the morning, Jack Welch was ably assisted in the ring by G. L. Jackson, the First Whipper-in.

The following week five couple of hounds were taken to Peterborough; here the form of Harrogate was reversed, in so far as the dogs did much better than the bitches. Trueman, rather exceeding expectations, did extremely well, not only winning his own class but also being placed Reserve Champion. This was an excellent Peterborough for us; the awards, three firsts, four seconds, and one third are listed below. Two of the officials, the Master, who assisted Jack Welch in the ring, and C. F. Jackson and some others were able to attend this show. Mr O. F. F. Hare, who made this possible by driving the van down to Peterborough for us, must receive our thanks.

These excellent show results coming after the excellent hunting of last season leads one to believe that this is, perhaps, the finest pack, from all points of view, that we have ever had. The main credit for this must go of course to Jack Welch, who once again showed hounds to their best advantage.

Of the officials J. D. M. Sayers, who is succeeded as Master by C. F. Jackson, and G. L. Jackson, who is succeeded by D. Davidson, are leaving; they must be congratulated and thanked for all their good work for the hunt.

AWARDS AT PETERBOROUGH

Rambler and Reveller won the Dog Couple Class.

Rambler, Reveller, Rector and Acrobat won the Two Couples of Dogs Class. Reveller was second in the Stallion Class.

Trueman won the Hermon-Worsley Challenge Cup (under 15 inch) and was Reserve Champion.

Dahlia and Dorothy were second in the Bitch Couple Class.

Actress, Affable, Dahlia and Dorothy were second in the Two Couples of Bitches Class.

Fancy was third in the Brood Bitch Class.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

WITH G. D. Du Pre Moore appointed Monitor the Officials of the House remained the same as last term.

N. R. BALFOUR was Captain of Cricket with M. Stanton as Vice-Captain.

THE summer started as usual with Athletic Sports during weather quite unsuitable for cricket. They were entertaining for some and the three teams under the three top boys in the House, Du Vivier, Smyth and Kinross, contested keenly for a strawberry tea they knew they would never get! A. P. Brown and P. A. Strutt both of whom jumped 4 ft 7 ins in the 'Western Roll' style were perhaps the best talent which was revealed, though R. Q. Honeywill and J. Loch are both strong runners with good style.

Much of the free time of all the second year until Exhibition was taken up with rehearsals of five scenes from *Julius Caesar*. These were presented in a most spirited and enjoyable manner. Our warmest thanks go to Mr and Mrs Haughton who single handed produced the play and dressed the large cast.

Cast

<i>Julius Caesar</i>	T. R. Clapton
<i>Marcus Antonius</i>	B. M. Brennan
<i>Publius</i>	P. Hickman
<i>Popilius Lena</i>	A. B. Capes
<i>Marcus Brutus</i>	N. R. Balfour
<i>Cassius</i>	G. du Pre Moore
<i>Casca</i>	O. Wingate
<i>Decius</i>	M. D. Stanton
<i>Trebonius</i>	M. A. Sienkowski
<i>Metellus Cimber</i>	H. Schulte
<i>Cinna</i>	R. Q. Honeywill
<i>Calphurnia</i>	J. Molony
<i>Soothsayer</i>	J. L. Jones
<i>Lucilius</i>	D. A. Johnston
<i>Servant</i>	A. P. Kinross
<i>Servant</i>	V. O'Reilly
<i>1st Citizen</i>	S. Smyth
<i>2nd "</i>	C. Ogilvie-Forbes
<i>3rd "</i>	P. Pender-Cudlip
<i>4th "</i>	M. Ryan

Other Citizens: N. D. de Fresnes, P. C. D. Barry, A. D. Sinclair, A. J. Wood, M. Hickman, J. H. C. Loch, D. B. Phelan, A. W. P. du Vivier, P. J. Hendrix, A. P. Brown, P. A. Strutt, N. St J. Wright, R. E. Wilkins, B. W. Read, P. Corbett, A. J. Dudzinski.

Stage Assistants: H. G. Roche, T. P. Crosland, B. Lewis, N. D. H. Sanders, H. A. M. Maclaren, M. A. Gormley, I. Mitchell, W. J. Gilbey.

THE Headmaster announced that A. P. Kinross, A. B. Capes, A. W. du Vivier and B. W. Read had been awarded Bursaries to the Upper School. He noticed that the House, for the first time for many years, had not been awarded a scholarship, but did not appear unduly worried. It seems that likely candidates had birthdays at inconvenient times which ruled them out of a major award. Other prize winners were as follows:

LOWER IV

Latin	S. Smyth
Greek	S. Smyth
French	A. B. B. Capes
English	A. W. P. du Vivier
History	A. P. Q. F. Brown
Geography	A. P. Q. F. Brown
Mathematics	A. W. P. du Vivier
General Science	H. G. Roche

UPPER IIIA

Latin	M. A. Sienkowski
French	A. P. Beatty
English	A. D. Sinclair
History	M. A. Sienkowski
Geography	P. Hickman
Mathematics	B. Lewis

UPPER IIIB and IIIC

Latin	M. K. Goldschmidt
Greek	J. F. Cunliffe
French	M. K. Goldschmidt
English	M. P. Gretton
History	M. K. Goldschmidt
Geography	A. H. H. White
Mathematics	B. M. C. Fogarty

LOWER III

Form Prizes 1	O. J. McCarthy
2	M. F. Holmes

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES

Set 1	V. C. O'Reilly
Set 2	C. J. Bird
Set 3	H. R. Preston
Set 4	A. H. M. White

SPECIAL PRIZES

Piano	S. Smyth	} <i>ex aequo</i>
	G. O. C. Swayne	
Orchestra	N. R. Balfour	
	J. B. Squire	
Art	S. Smyth	
Headmaster's		

Literary Prize . A. P. Q. F. Brown

THE following entertained, more than adequately, our guests during Exhibition:

VIOLIN SOLO	
Spring Song	F. Bridge
Junior House Violins	

PIANO SOLO	
Fur Elise	Beethoven
	G. O. C. Swayne

MUSIC FOR WIND INSTRUMENTS	
'Chorale'	Bach
Junior House Wind Band	

PIANO DUETS	
Berceuse Pour Une Poupée	
Malade	Inghelbrecht
Une Souris Verte	Inghelbrecht
S. Smyth, N. P. St J. Wright	

RONDO	Pleyel
Junior House Violins	

Prize Giving and Headmaster's Speech

THE PLAY	
'Julius Caesar'	Shakespeare

God Save the Queen

IN the hope that 'Gormire Day' would be fine it was decided to have it on 23rd June instead of in May. Our hopes were half fulfilled and by starting a little early so was lunch. The rains came and the majority managed to get a lift back. All had walked to the traditional place at the top of Sutton Bank.

AN extremely good copy of the Junior House Gazette was produced in time for Exhibition. We congratulate R. Q. Honeywill, S. Smyth, and P. J. M. Pender-Cudlip for such a successful and, we hear, profitable number. Their successors, as a result of their efforts, possess a new Duplicator and are well placed to carry on the literary effort.

HIS Lordship the Bishop of Middlesbrough administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to M. P. Gretton, C. E. Fawcett, and C. J. Speaight.

A FURTHER lecture by J. B. Calkin rounded off our superficial knowledge of Roman Britain and his slides were much enjoyed.

THE usual punch took place at the end of Examinations. Fr Prior took his traditional place and a very welcome guest, who distributed the prizes, was Lord St Audries. N. R. Balfour in a lively and competent speech welcomed him as a friend of long standing, who has always taken a keen interest in the Junior House.

Lord St Audries presented his own cup to P. J. M. Pender-Cudlip and the following prizes:

ATHLETICS

100 Yards	N. R. Balfour
440 Yards	J. Loch
880 Yards	R. Q. Honeywill
Cross-Country	R. Q. Honeywill
Hunt Point-to-Point	H. A. Maclaren
High Jump (4' 7")	A. P. Brown
Runner-up (4' 7")	P. A. Strutt

SWIMMING

The Hall Prize	G. D. du Pre Moore
The Breast Stroke	M. Stanton
The Back Stroke	R. Q. Honeywill
The Biggest Splash	J. Loch

SHOOTING

The Gosling Cup	A. J. Dudzinski
Medal	J. Loch
Badge	A. J. Dudzinski

BOXING

Cup	M. Stanton
Runner-up	A. L. Bucknall

CARPENTRY	A. P. Brown
	H. G. Roche
CRICKET	
Batting	N. R. Balfour
Bowling	M. Stanton
Fielding	H. A. Maclaren
All-rounder	J. L. Jones
Improvement	J. F. Cunliffe
	P. Strutt

CRICKET

THE season started with two old colours, but it was obvious that about the House there were many who with careful coaching had sufficient natural ability to become useful performers in games and with the temperament for success in matches.

At this age much practice is required on the part of the boy if the odd lesson from a coach is to be profitable. This year the nets were always full and the full length biturf wicket on the newly levelled ground below the House defeated the weather and games were regularly played here when other fields were unfit. Balfour and Stanton by regular fielding practices trained many so that in cricket week all of the sixteen who represented the House were competent fielders. Of the four matches played away two were drawn and two were won. During cricket week four were won rather easily, one drawn (dare we say boastfully?), because of the weather and one drawn with No. 10 frequently looking at the clock. This last was against last year's Old Boys and was quite the best match of the series, for three had played regularly in the Colts team and all are proficient from the extra coaching and experience in the Upper School. Cunliffe, Balfour and Stanton bowled accurately to keep the score down to 150 for 5 wickets and the fielding was good. Courageous hitting by Balfour and a fine innings by Jones helped the team to muster 109 for 8 wickets against the accurate bowling of Jackson, Huskinson and Blackiston. It was a good game.

Colours during the season were awarded to: J. L. Jones, J. F. Cunliffe, H. A. Maclaren, P. Strutt, G. D. Du Pre Moore.

SCOUT CAMP

THE troop is greatly indebted to Mrs Elwes who gave permission for the camp to be held at Warwick Hall, by the River Eden, at very short notice. We were liberally supplied with eggs, fruit and vegetables from the garden. To Mrs Elwes and to Mr Liddell, who both made arrangements and provided valuable facilities for the camp, we offer our deep gratitude.

The weather made camp routine difficult at times, but we were lucky to have two completely fine days for settling in and packing up. This year the troop was almost completely inexperienced, but the standard of camping was a credit to both patrol leaders: to Vickers of the Owls and Grettton of the Otters, and to their seconds, Fogarty and Coverdale. Both learned from experience, and there was a continual steady improvement in technique. The camp competition was won by the Otters, who showed considerable efficiency and foresight.

It was not warm enough to make frequent bathing enjoyable, but the camp sports, the night game, boating and the building of jetties into the river each provided entertainment. The troop paid a visit to Corby Castle, where Col. Levin kindly gave us much of his time to show us round and relate many interesting stories. On another day parties visited Hadrian's Wall at Housesteads, and Ullswater and Aira Force.

Credit is due to all for the good spirit and smooth running of a camp in conditions often made trying by rain. Much of the smooth running was due to the largely unseen work of A. J. Wood and M. A. Sienkowski, who were working with Brother Adrian, the Quartermaster. Both worked hard and selflessly. Mr Dizer dispensed first aid with great skill and patience, and took part in all activities with tireless energy. Finally, above all, we owe our thanks to Fr Edmund who so kindly offered to run the camp in the absence of Fr Herbert. To him, Mr Noel and Fr Laurence Bévenot, who smoothed over transport difficulties, we offer our thanks.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were as follows:

Captains: St J. A. Flaherty (*Head Captain*), P. J. Corrigan, J. Morris, H. A. W. O'Brien, J. R. Chisholm, D. J. Donnellon, R. G. S. Freeland (*Captain of Cricket*), M. G. McCann.

Headmaster's Secretaries: P. N. S. Kinross, J. W. Blake James.

Fr Gervase's Secretaries: C. V. Clarke, M. H. C. Fuller.

Sacristans: J. D. Stevenson, T. P. Marks, A. A. Clifton, J. A. Morris, D. M. Howden.

Bookmen: D. S. C. Gibson, H. M. Oxley, P. A. Cain, J. A. Nuttall, H. M. W. Kerr.

Anteroom: R. M. Wright, N. Brown.
Art Room: M. Henry, P. J. S. Huskinson.

Library: P. R. Nelson, F. J. B. Burns.
Carpentry: C. J. Wright, D. C. Hammond.

Office: S. R. Brennan, A. N. H. Blake.

DESPITE the patchy weather the term proved very healthy, unexpectedly so, perhaps, taking into account the recurring maladies of the two previous terms. This happy state of affairs was at once a tribute to the care of the Matron and Nurse and a due reward after their exhausting labours earlier in the year.

DURING the winter a new chlorination plant had been installed in the swimming bath, which was put into use on the very first day of term. This was the only sport unaffected by the weather and there were many extra bathes, much to the delight of all. As usual the enthusiasm for and the enjoyment of swimming was unanimous and by the end of the term there cannot have been more than a dozen boys unable to swim a full length in one style or another.

Towards the end of June Father Julian brought over two members of

the Ampleforth team to demonstrate the Crawl, and the Top Set benefited considerably from their coaching. He also came across to judge the Swimming Sports at the end of term with Father Paul and Brother Gerald. The winner of the Crawl Competition was M. G. McCann, with D. J. Donnellon second and P. J. Corrigan third. The Diving Competition was won by J. D. Stevenson.

The highlight of the Swimming Sports was undoubtedly the Relay, in which the Second Form were given a start of three-quarters of a length. The race became closer and closer, the excitement becoming more and more vociferous, until after a neck and neck last length the Third Form won by a touch, to the joy of some and the disappointment of others.

Swimming badges were awarded to H. M. Oxley, D. M. Howden, M. G. Spencer, T. K. Brennan and M. W. G. Robertson.

While on the topic of sport, it is worthy of note that a start was made this summer in the Western Roll style of high jumping. The elements were practised during P.T. periods and free afternoons. Those of the Third and Second Forms who shewed both aptitude and interest were trained for a competition at the end of the term. This competition was won by H. A. W. O'Brien, who cleared 3' 10", H. M. Oxley coming second, jumping an inch lower. The winner of the Second Form Competition was P. J. McKenna, who jumped 3' 3".

THE weather was very kind to us for the whole holidays. On the feast of the Ascension there was cricket after Mass in the morning and then an outing to the woods in the afternoon for tea. The Corpus Christi procession took place in brilliant sunshine, and we were able to spend the whole of the day before

SS. Peter and Paul out in the woods. The one real setback in the weather was the day of the Exhibition Garden Party, which had to be abandoned completely; but it's an ill wind . . . the boys enjoyed a wider variety and greater quantity of the good things which might not otherwise have come their way. Some could have considered this as a very tangible and tasteful reward for their labours the previous evening, when some thirty of the Third Form contributed to the success of the Exhibition Concert at the College by their singing in Haydn's Creation. This they could not have done, had it not been for the energetic direction and thorough training given them by Mr M. Lorigan, to whom a sincere tribute of thanks must be recorded for maintaining the excellent standard of singing he set the School some years ago.

ONCE more we are indebted to Mrs Gordon Foster for allowing us the run of her estate at Sleightholmedale for our summer outing. It was a glorious day. The stream afforded delight to all by way of bathing, sailing boats, building dams or fishing. The picnic lunch and tea were, if possible, better than ever, thanks to Matron and her staff, who never fail to supply a delightful surprise element in these abundant provisions.

The last days of term were punctuated by the various officials' outings to the Fairfax Lake, the enjoyment of which was not lessened by the showery weather.

AND so on to the climax of Speech Day. Through the unflagging industry of Miss McEllister the music-making of the school was as good as ever. This was evidenced by the Concert, the fine standard of which was praised by Father Abbot and Father William. If particular items had to be singled out for mention, they would be those contributed by P. J. Corrigan, J. R. Nicholson, Form IA and the group of singers; but in fairness to all we append the programme.

PRIZE GIVING		
Minuet from Symphony in E Flat K. 543		<i>Mozart</i>
The Orchestra		
Tarantelle		<i>Schaum</i>
R. L. Nairac		
Polish National Air		
P. M. A. Loftus		
Hear those lovely bells		<i>Schaum</i>
P. R. Collingridge		
Allegro for two violins		<i>Mozart</i>
R. J. Hadow, P. J. Corrigan		
Study Op. 45		<i>Heller</i>
P. K. Corrigan		
Pavane		<i>Moule-Evans</i>
J. A. A. Morris		
Andante from Symphony in C		<i>Schubert</i>
Form IA Percussion Band		
Fur Elise		<i>Beethoven</i>
J. R. Nicholson		
17th Century Dance—Cockles and Mussels—St Paul's Steeple		<i>Mozart</i>
Wiegenlied		
Dances from South America		
Recorder Class		
March for two violins		<i>Adam Carse</i>
C. G. Young, H. Fraser		
La Souris (trad.), Tarantella		<i>Belloc</i>
Form IA		
Caprice Viennois		<i>Kreisler</i>
P. J. Corrigan		
Two Studies		<i>Heller</i>
A. H. Clifton		
Op. 68 No. 19		<i>Schumann</i>
S. Pahlabod		
The Elevator		<i>Schaum</i>
T. K. Brennan		
On the Swing		<i>Alfred Moffat</i>
Senior Violins		
Songs:		
Rolling Down to Rio		<i>E. German</i>
The Pearly Adriatic		
A Yugoslav Folk Song		
Turkey in the Straw		
An American Folk Song		

DESPITE the varied handicaps and setbacks of the year, the work of the School attained a more than satisfactory level and was highly praised by the Headmaster of Ampleforth, who awarded scholarships to P. J. Corrigan, St J. Flaherty and R. M. Wright.

2ND XI

May 24	Glenhow 'B'	H Won
June 26	Glenhow 'B'	A Won

After tea in the Hall all were invited over to the Art Room, wherein were displayed the colourful and eminently pleasing achievements of the young artists who had so obviously benefited from the painstaking tuition of Miss Porter and Miss Metcalfe.

JUST before the end of term we bade a reluctant farewell to Mr Basil J. Morris, who had at the beginning of term so gallantly stepped into the breach caused by Fr Gregory's temporary absence. We shall miss his cheerful presence about the place. While we thank him sincerely for the hard and fruitful work he did in the classroom and on the cricket field, we also wish him well in his work at Cambridge.

Another sad farewell we had to make was to Mr Roger Birchall, whose work in the field of mathematics, on the rugby pitch and in the swimming bath were so much appreciated. Our loss is St Martin's gain.

HALF-WAY through the term there appeared in the refectory a second beautiful Thompson chair, the gift of John O'Brien, to whom we are most grateful.

Also we wish to record our earnest thanks to Dr W. McKim for yet another gift of books for the Library.

CRICKET

1ST XI

May 24	Glenhow 'A'	H Lost
June 1	Junior House XI	H Aband'd
4	Bramcote 'A'	H Drawn
8	Gryphons	H Lost
15	St Martin's 'A'	H Won
17	St Olave's	A Drawn
26	Glenhow 'A'	A Lost
July 5	Bramcote 'A'	A Lost
8	St Martin's 'A'	A Lost
12	St Olave's	H Won
13	Rev. Milroy's XI	H Lost

Both the matches against Aysgarth were rained off.

The weather interfered greatly with cricket this season. The long, sunny afternoons, eagerly looked forward to after the many weeks of snow, did not materialize, and several of the set games and matches were curtailed by rain, or had to be abandoned without a ball being bowled. Cross-country runs and extra bathes filled the gap on these occasions. On one afternoon there was the unusual sight of cricket, rugby, soccer and rounders being played on adjoining fields in the middle of summer! Despite all this, it was possible to play twelve matches, and in only two of them a result was not obtained. Out of last year's XI only Freeland, Rooney and O'Brien remained to form the nucleus of the new team. Though quite promising batsmen, Freeland was the only one who had made any mark as a bowler and it was decided to try to develop him into an opening fast bowler and lay the chief emphasis on fielding. It might have been more successful in a normal summer when the Gilling wickets are hard and fast. But as it happened he had to shoulder the main burden of the bowling on slow wickets and had not sufficient accuracy to trouble batsmen with a sound technique. Huskinson and Rooney gave noble support at the other end, but never developed the skill to be really effective. The fielding throughout was keen, if not quite rising to the high standard of the latter half of last year, catches were dropped, and chances of stumping were missed—often at critical moments of a match—but the grip was never relaxed and batsmen never allowed to run riot.

On the whole, the batting was more consistent than the bowling. Rooney and Donnellon had an excellent understanding as opening batsmen and twenty or more runs were usually on the board before they were separated. Huskinson played several sound innings, particularly

in the earlier part of the season. On one or two occasions Freeland showed great promise as the sort of attacking batsman who can swing the game round in a couple of overs. O'Brien, Robertson, and Tufnell added their support at times when runs were badly needed. The two 2nd XI matches revealed promising batsmen and bowlers for next season. The team was ably led by McCann in the first match and later by Chisholm, when McCann had moved up to the first.

The following played for the 1st XI: Freeland (*Captain*), Huskinson, Rooney, H. O'Brien, Donnellon, Stevenson, Oxley, Brown, McCann, Nelson, Tufnell, T. Ryan, Robertson, G. de Chazal.

And for the 2nd XI: Chisholm (*Captain*), McCann, Clifton, S. Brennan, Brown, Howden, Nelson, G. Tilleard, Blackiston, T. Brennan, G. de Chazal, A. O'Brien, Leonard.

Freeland, Huskinson and Rooney were awarded their 1st XI colours.

THE BENEDICTINE

Almanac and Guide

TO

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OF THE ORDER OF ST BENEDICT

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EXETER