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Part I

PAPAL ALLOCUTION

WE greet you, dear sons, with a father's love, you who have come to this monastery of St Anselm from nearly every part of the world and are now assembled before us with your Abbot Primate.¹ With particular affection we welcome those whose home lies in lands where religion is severely harassed and penury is the lot of those who are loyal to the Catholic Faith. Also our warm love impels us to open our mind to you and reveal some of our hopes and desires. We know how much Holy Church owes to your Order. We know that history proclaims the renown of your holy founder and tells the glorious tale of his monks' achievements ever since the Roman Empire fell and they went forth equipped with Cross and plough to the service of barbarous peoples and barbarous lands, shedding the light of the Gospel and setting them to the ways of peace.

Your principle is : Pray and work. Prayer to God holds first place for you : the practice, the whole-hearted practice, of external works and of various forms of apostolate, is secondary. Only by perseverance in prayer is that vital force drawn down from Heaven which gives to monastic life its vigour and its spiritual fruitfulness. Psalmody, or (to speak more correctly) that complex of psalms and holy writings which you daily recite or sing, is the special food of the monk's soul and should be the chief form of his apostolic work. For it is not only by busy activity but by your customary prayer by day and night that you can best contribute to the salvation of others ; and I am thinking especially of those who are engrossed in worldly affairs, have no interest in things of Heaven, and enter God's churches either not at all or as they would visit an Art Gallery or a Museum.

Let your liturgical chant therefore be an example and an enticement by which you may induce as many as possible to seek the true goods that endure, and may win for them rich and copious graces from the merciful hands of God.

¹ This address was made to the Abbot Primate, Abbots and other Superiors of the Benedictine Confederation assembled in Congress in Rome in September 1959.

Amid the apathy and lukewarmness of modern times do you be on fire with the love of God: while so many are distracted from the thought of the next world by the cares and interests of this, do you fix your minds on Him in prayer and contemplation: while contradictory assertions dull the ears and disturb the minds of so many, do you unite your voices in the praise of God, and let your worship be applied for those who take no thought for virtue or the next life, or are helpless in the grip of vice.

Even in the silence of the night, as is well known, a bell sounds suddenly in your monasteries at its proper time. Lights appear in the windows of your cells: and the monks rise and go to their church to pray to God.

So St Benedict directs: 'As soon as the signal for the Divine Office has been heard, let them abandon what they have in hand and assemble with the greatest speed' (Rule c.43). So it happens, dear sons, that while there is no sign of life outside, the true life flourishes within.

As the angels in Heaven sing their heavenly praises, so should you in this earthly place of exile sing with devotion and appreciation, holding firmly in mind what your father wrote in his Rule: 'We believe that God is present everywhere . . . but let us especially believe this without any doubting when we are performing the Divine Office . . . Let us then consider how we ought to behave ourselves in the presence of God and his angels, and so sing the psalms that mind and voice may be in harmony' (c.19). But although it is your principle that nothing is to be set before the Divine Office we know that you are also engaged in many works of great value which subserve the moral, mental and spiritual life, and also the apostolate in its various forms. Such, to name only the most important, are: the study of the fine arts and letters, the right training and education of young people, parochial work, and spreading of the Gospel which you preach both in places which are still in the darkness of paganism and among peoples who are separated from the Holy See; this not only in Europe but in Africa too, in Asia, America and Australia.

We have good cause, therefore, dear sons, to congratulate you. We are confident too that in your Congress here on the Aventine, whence you look down on the City in all its beauty, you have made wise decisions which, while taking account of differences of peoples and places, will have a powerful effect in maintaining and strengthening with bonds of harmony and charity the fraternal union on which your Order is based. As a sunbeam, when it passes through a prism, is broken up into its varied colours which seem to show forth the glory of God's power and beauty, so is the single light of the Rule multiplied and differentiated as it irradiates the monasteries throughout the world.

Coming, as you do, from different parts of the world you know at first hand what best suits your respective communities, and so you have applied your combined wisdom to satisfying their needs. What you have jointly decided, put to execution, but preserve always your union of hearts. To that union, willing, disciplined and calm, which causes you to concentrate on what unites, not on what divides, you, I urge you again and again. Also, while remaining faithful to the precepts which you find in your father's Rule and to the spirit which inspired him, yet be open-minded and prompt to adopt whatever of value is obtainable from new techniques, whatever useful lessons you glean from your own experience, whatever is required by new but duly authorised forms of apostolic work.

For solving the intricate problems which are connected with the growth of your great Order, you have, we are sure, not only used your own wisdom whether practical or profound but have also sought the views of those who are in your charge: and since the growth and glory of Holy Church is also involved, it is fitting that the Supreme Pontiff's earnest hopes and prayers for God's blessing on your designs should second your own labours and conclusions.

In order to win that blessing take to heart the admirable words of Thomas à Kempis with which I conclude what I have to say to you, my sons:

'Prompt obedience, frequent prayer, devout meditation, hard work whether of hand or brain, avoidance of distraction, love of solitude—these make the true monk.'

Meanwhile, in order to add force and efficacy to our advice and our desires, we lovingly impart our Apostolic Blessing to you and to all your communities, especially to the Abbot Primate and to the other Abbots and Superiors.

ST MARY'S ABBEY, COLWICH

Paris, 1651. Three English nuns, with neither house nor funds, that was our beginning. It was November, too, of all dreary months, and the city was engaged in civil war. A sorry prospect, it might seem, but the leader of our advance party was Dame Clementia Cary, and she was to be joined before the spring by Dame Brigit More, great great-granddaughter of our Saint. From women such as these much could be expected. Abbot Gascoigne chose wisely when, as President General of the English Benedictine Congregation, he entrusted them with the task of founding a new community.

To many this must have seemed a foolhardy way of easing the situation in the English Benedictine Convent at Cambrai where the community, twenty-eight years after its foundation, now numbered fifty nuns and was in great distress financially.

Despite the troubled times, however, the pioneers met with much generous help. Henrietta Maria, Queen Mother of England, now lived at St Germain. She gladly befriended Dame Clementia, for this beautiful and gifted daughter of Viscount Falkland, Viceroy of Ireland under her son, had spent some years at her court in England and won great favour. Many of the English and French nobility followed the royal example and the community, now increased to five, were able to leave their lodging with the English Austin Nuns and set up in a rented house near the Court of St Germain. Dame Brigit More was elected our first Prioress and Father Serenus Cressy appointed our confessor.

Less than two years later the community was established as a distinct convent from that of Cambrai under the title of Our Blessed Lady of Good Hope. In 1657, partly to relieve the English Benedictine Congregation of a burdensome obligation and partly to please their French Benefactors on whom they more and more depended, the nuns were placed under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Paris though continuing to share in the prayers and good works of the Congregation and remaining under the spiritual direction of the Fathers.

Hopes ran high in those early days, but the difficulties were great. Many well-wishers, both French and English, found themselves unable to fulfil their generous intentions. Five times in twelve years our nuns moved from one inconvenient residence to another. By 1664 they were in dire straits. Only one thing remained firm and immovable, their complete confidence in the Providence of God. On St Gregory's Day of that year the clouds suddenly lifted. Now at last, through the generosity of M. de Touche, they had a house of their own, altered to their requirements and providing the solitude and retirement hitherto denied them;

a house that might be, to quote Dame Clementia, 'a sanctuary for such good souls in England to fly to, as, having good vocations to Religion and spirits proper for it, could not obtain their desires for want of means'. Soon, as they had hoped, they were joined by a number of such young women and all could settle down to the peaceful Benedictine life of prayer and work offered especially for their benefactors and for the conversion of this country.

Poverty was still with them, but always, when things were at their worst, generous friends were sent to their relief. One Sunday morning, for example, all unknown to our nuns, their great need was disclosed by means of printed bills in all the churches of Paris. The response was immediate and very considerable.

It is pleasing to read in a memoir of Mother Justina Gascoigne, the second Prioress, that 'her zeal for the well performing of the Divine Office, both for the reciting and singing, made her spare no cost either for books or masters, for the organs, etc. having furnished each choir nun with a noted Missal and Antiphonary'.

As was to be expected in a young and growing community, building went on as funds permitted and neighbouring property was purchased. Mother Magdalen Johnson (Prioress 1766-84) built a malt-kiln and the nuns brewed at home for some years. The results, the old chronicle tells us, were disappointing. In the manufacture of Peppermint Drops and Pastilles however, 'we got to great perfection and sold great quantities'.

One thing they had refused right from the start, though it was constantly urged upon them, namely the taking of 'pensioners', which they considered contrary to their institute and retired manner of living.

So the peaceful years went by. In 1783 work was begun on the new Church and Choir. Can our nuns have had any inkling of the troubles that were so soon to bring their hopes crashing down? Their great desire was to introduce the Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. Many trials lay between them and the fulfilment of this wish.

In 1789, shortly after the outbreak of the French Revolution, Mother Teresa Johnson was elected Prioress in succession to Mother Clare Bond.¹ Still young when the office was laid upon her, she was to steer the community safely through the most difficult of all its days. Her troubles were not slow in coming. Required by the revolutionary authorities to have the church bells rung for the installation of the Constitutional Archbishop of Paris, she gave a spirited refusal. Still less would she permit any priest appointed by the intruder to say Mass in her church. The commissaires must have admired her courage and to begin with their behaviour was courteous. But such crowds now began to attend the church, where there was no fear of meeting a constitutional

¹ As Mother Clare lay dying the room was lit by the glare of flames of the burning Bastille.

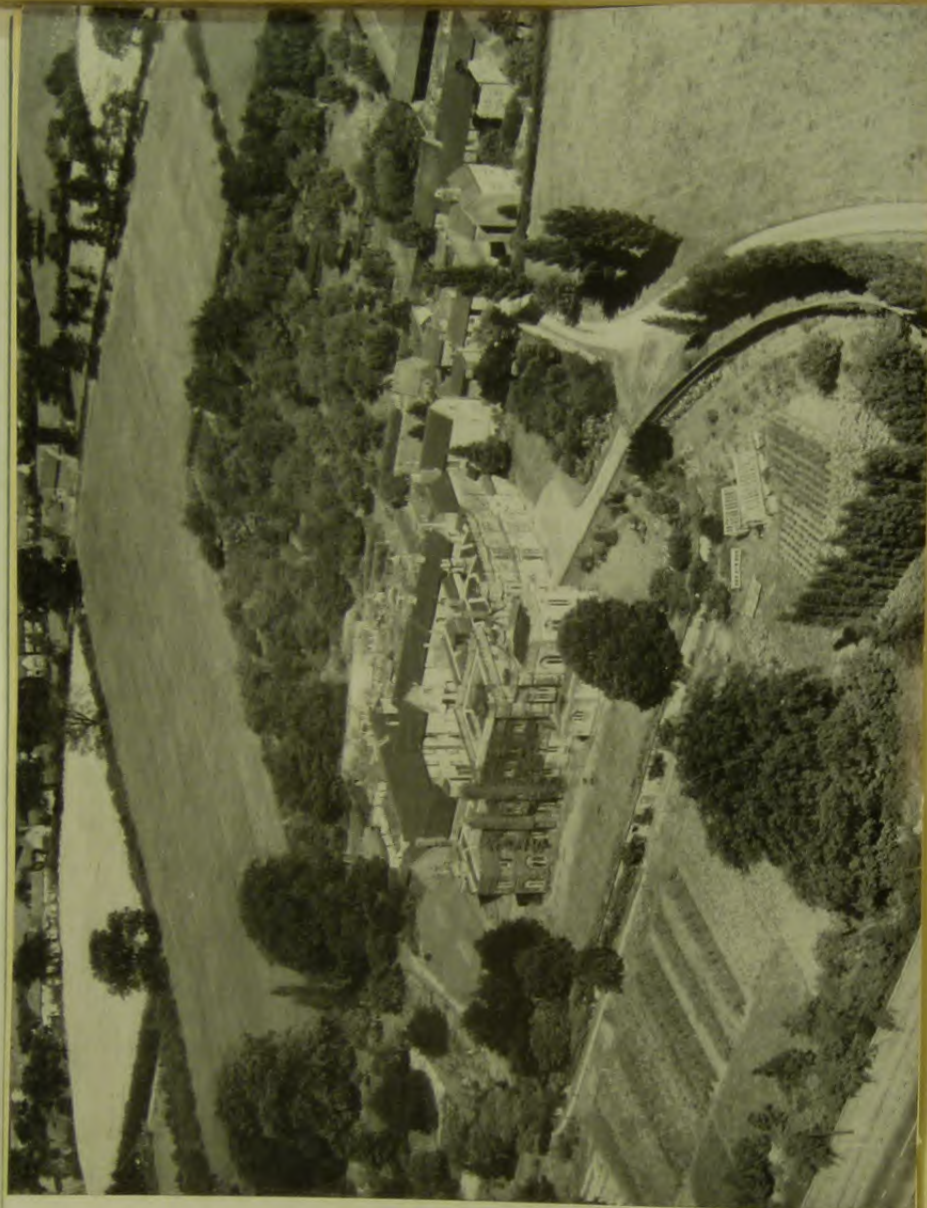
priest, that suspicions were aroused and the nuns were denounced as holding private assemblies in the convent.

To an English nun of to-day, secure in her enclosure, the next part of our story reads like a bad dream. Repeatedly the house was forcibly entered and most rigorously searched.² In October 1793 the nuns were placed under arrest in their own house. In November their chaplain, Fr Naylor, was removed to another prison and for more than a year the community were deprived of Mass and the Sacraments. The house was filled with prisoners of both sexes until only one room was left where the nuns could meet. Their beloved church was ransacked with an irreverence that is distressing to recall. Frequently they saw their fellow prisoners led away to execution and were well aware that this might easily be their own fate. Finally they were removed to the Castle of Vincennes. There they had at least some privacy, being confined, with no other prisoners, to four bare rooms at the top of the tower. Moreover they were allowed to take with them their Breviaries and the Divine Office was not interrupted save for the first night when their baggage was not carried up. But they suffered badly from cold and hunger. It is not surprising that the Prioress fell gravely ill and several others less seriously so.

With the death of Robespierre the tide began to turn. In November 1794 the sixteen nuns were taken to the Convent of the English Austin Nuns in Paris and in the following February they again had the happiness of daily Mass. But they were entirely without means of livelihood and when liberated shortly afterwards all but one were in favour of returning to England. Their property was in sequestration but they were allowed to sell their furniture and the proceeds, together with a grant from the authorities, provided the amount required for the journey. On 3rd July 1795 they were safely in England. The worst of their troubles were over and once again generous friends came forward with help.

Forty years were to go by before the nuns could settle again in property of their own; twelve peaceful years at Marnhull in Dorset, twenty-eight of varying fortune at Cannington in Somerset. So many deaths took place that in 1818 there were only five choir nuns left, three of them very old, and extinction seemed more than likely. In 1829, however, there were fifteen choir nuns and four sisters and in 1829 it was at last possible to establish the long desired Perpetual Adoration. The improvement continued and in 1836 we were able to purchase the property which still remains our home. Mount Pavilion, Colwich, most pleasantly situated between Stafford and Rugeley, had been built as a

² On one occasion a silver crucifix was pocketed by one of the men, but was recovered by the dexterity of one of the nuns who hid it in her petticoat. It is still treasured at Colwich.



St Mary's Abbey

[Photo by Aero Pictorial Ltd.]

shooting box for Lord Tamworth but never occupied. Easily adapted to its monastic purpose, it became St Benedict's Priory.

Bishop Walsh welcomed the nuns most kindly to the Midland District. One of our great friends in those days was Father Dominic Barberi who gave a retreat here in 1844 and wrote to a friend: 'I have a great love for this Community, it is so quiet, so simple'. The admiration was mutual. Bishop Ullathorne, too, was a frequent visitor. On his appointment to the Midland District his immediate thought had been that 'at St Benedict's Priory I already had a resting place for my weary feet; a spot where I could imbibe peace when I wanted it, where I could find repose when I needed it, where I could draw strength when most pressed with the burden of Church government, and where I could obtain the prayers I needed in those difficulties with which the Providence of God ever besets the path of a bishop for his protection'.

So he wrote in reply to Mother Clare Knight's note of welcome. To his great friend Mother Margaret Hallahan he wrote at the end of a retreat he had made here in 1850:

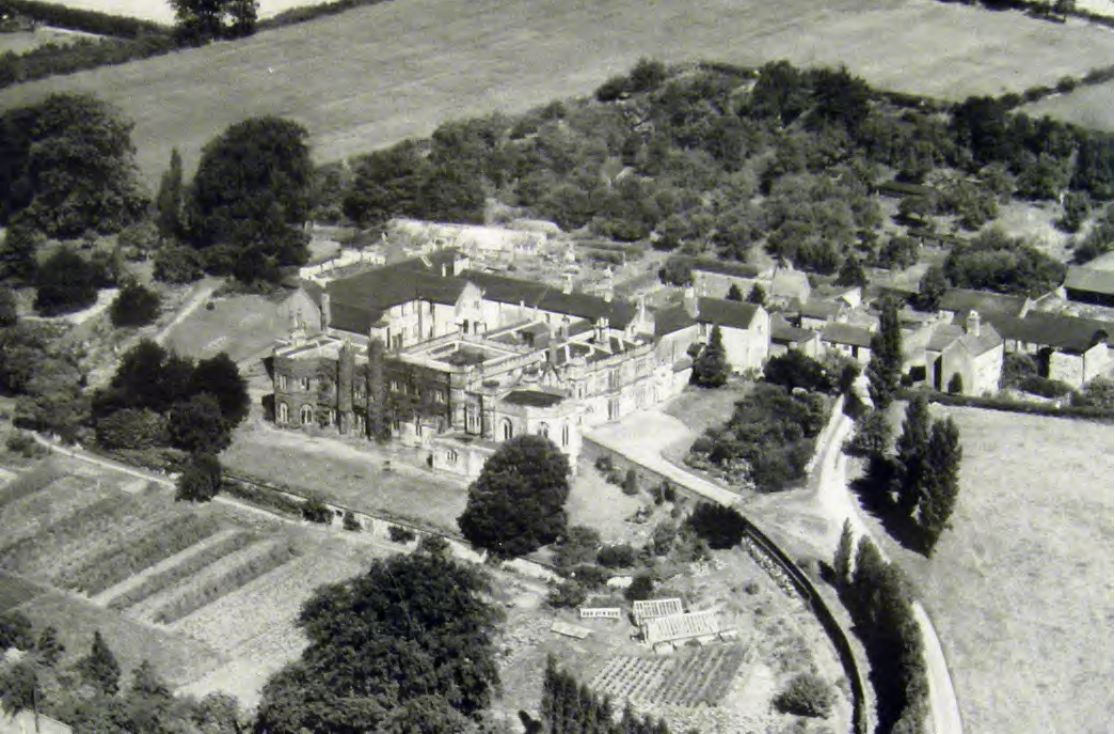
'There is more interior life and solid religion here than in any convent I have known much of. What I admire here is the quiet way they go about things, without making a noise about it or thinking they are doing anything.'

He indeed took a most fatherly care of us and of all the nuns in his diocese, showing deep respect for their vocation and sympathy in all their troubles.

The community continued to prosper to such an extent that in 1859 the Prioress, Mother Clare Knight, encouraged by Bishop Ullathorne, judged that the time had come to found a daughter house. A suitable property was bought from the Dominican Nuns at Atherstone and no less than nineteen nuns from the sixty at Colwich were sent to start the new foundation. At the same time a new parish church was built for the little town.

When all is going well the life of a monastery provides little of interest for those outside it. We must pass on to 1926 for the next important event in our history. That year was marked by our return to the English Benedictine Congregation. A link was now restored which had reluctantly been broken, though never completely, nearly three centuries ago. Two years later when the Abbot President, the Right Rev. Abbot Edmund Kelly, came to lay the foundation stone of our new Sanctuary he brought with him the decree from Rome which raised our monastery to the rank of an Abbey.

Here then in St Mary's Abbey, under the kindly rule of our Abbess, the daily round of prayer and work is still pursued according to the age-old Benedictine pattern.



Though ours is essentially a hidden life, the fact that our numbers are steadily declining makes us wish that more young people knew of its value and its happiness. It can show no spectacular results; we are as simple to-day as ever we were. Newcomers are struck by the spirit that prevails of loving kindness and courtesy. The joy of living under our Holy Rule increases with the years.

For our self-support we work at the traditional monastic crafts of vestment-making, illuminating and printing, the making of soft toys, and knitted garments, the most successful results being achieved on the hand-knitting machine given to us last year by a kind friend.

But our chief concern is for the Opus Dei, the first and foremost of all our duties. With so few in choir the Divine Office can no longer be surrounded with the solemnity we would wish. For the same reason the Perpetual Adoration was discontinued nine years ago. These are saddening thoughts, especially for the older ones among us who remember better days. In times of discouragement let us take heart from the example of those valiant women who prepared the way before us, their confidence in God quite unshakeable. Of Mother Justina Gascoigne for example, whose memoir tells us, 'We were forced to sell and pawn our plate and linen, which made us sometimes fear what others said of us, namely that they believed we should be dispersed at last; yet all this did not diminish the hope and confidence she had in God, but often encouraged and comforted us, saying when she saw the least hopes according to human appearance, then it was she had the most assurance in Him who could do all things and would not fail to help us if we were faithful on our part. As God of His infinite goodness did.'

Or of Mother Clementia Cary who used to say: 'This Divine Providence is a firm foundation that can never fail, upon which this monastery is founded'.

Do many Catholics, perhaps even many Religious in this age of great and much-needed activity, overlook the apostolic nature of the contemplative life? Yet this has been repeatedly stressed by recent Popes.

His Holiness Pope Pius XI in 1924 wrote in his Bull, *Umbratilem*, addressed to the Carthusians: 'It is (besides) easy to understand how they who assiduously fulfil the duty of prayer and penance contribute much more to the increase of the Church and the welfare of mankind than those who labour in tilling the Master's field; for unless the former drew down from heaven a shower of divine graces to water the field that is being tilled, the evangelical labourers would indeed reap from their toil a more scanty crop'.

In a decree of December 1927 this great missionary Pope named St Thérèse of Lisieux Protectress and Patroness of the Missions, ranking with St Francis Xavier, one of the greatest missionaries in the history

of the Church, this nun whose contemplative vocation led her no further than the cloister.

We were reminded of this apostolate more than once by our late Holy Father, Pope Pius XII, who made such frequent calls for Catholic Action. In his letter *Sponsa Christi* (1950) he decreed:

'Let all nuns be thoroughly convinced that theirs is a fully and totally apostolic vocation, hemmed in by no limitations of space, matter or time but always and everywhere extending to whatever in any way concerns the honour of the Heavenly Spouse or the salvation of souls. And this universal apostolic vocation of nuns makes it perfectly appropriate that monasteries should consider as recommended to their prayers the needs of the Church as a whole and of all individuals and groups.'

Again in his broadcast address to the cloistered nuns of the world, given less than three months before his death, he told us:

'Far from enclosing you narrowly within the walls of your convent, your union with God will enlarge your mind and heart to embrace the entire world and the redemptive work of Christ which continues throughout the ages in His Church.'

Lovers of St Aelred of Rievaulx, that most humane of saints, will recall his words in *De Vita Eremitica*, written for his anchoress sister eight centuries ago:

'Open your heart in one wide gesture of love to embrace the whole world, thinking of all the good people in it that you may congratulate them, and of all the bad that you may weep for them'.

May we ask the prayers of the readers of this JOURNAL that our Choir may ring again with the praises of the Lord, and that this Monastery of Our Lady of Good Hope may continue a house of prayer, work and sacrifice offered for our many friends and benefactors and, in union with the labours of our monks in school and in parish, for the conversion of England and the extension of God's Kingdom throughout the world.

AMPLEFORTH AT POPLAR

'THEY'LL treat you like a piece of furniture.' This was said to me to prepare me for the sort of welcome any Old Boy might expect when first he visited the St George's Club in Poplar High Street—a social centre, to the running of which the Old Boys of Ampleforth have committed themselves. It is a work of charity and of public spirit, and they intend it to succeed. The Club is a part of the Holy Child Settlement. It has 150 members between the ages of 15 and 20 and there is an anxious queue of boys and girls longing to join.

It could only be a false first impression that they are receiving one as a piece of furniture; what they really want is someone with whom they can do things and who will lead them and show the way. They are so vulnerable, sometimes shrewd, not always wise, but ever vital and enthusiastic. Visiting the Club is rather like trying to find a comfortable seat on top of a volcano. There is this tumult of youth wanting to do all sorts of things but hopelessly lacking equipment and premises; and, most of all, they need the people with whom to do things. All these we would like to provide. There is one billiard table, a dart board, three table tennis tables, three or four card tables (with Tiddley Wink money to comply with L.C.C. regulations!), a very loud radiogram, and far too little room to 'Rock an' Roll' and, of course, always there are about 100 members present. The canteen counter is the focal point in the evenings from 7 until 10 p.m. There is also the dining-room which is used to teach the girls typing and dressmaking, which helps them into the better jobs.

The Settlement was taken over sixty years ago by Holy Child Convent Old Girls, and they have run it in an exemplary fashion. Last year they invited Ampleforth to join them. The building is post-war, and was erected on the foundations of the old one which was destroyed by a V2. It is already too small and represents a challenge to Ampleforth. The staff normally consists of the Warden, the Club Leader and an Assistant, a Caretaker and his wife.

During the day hours of the week many works are undertaken—the Care Committee from the Catholic Schools, Marriage Guidance, Youth Welfare, assisting in Probation Work, the arranging of holidays for mothers and children, visiting of the elderly, and helping the youth of Poplar to find jobs. During those hours of the day, calm and peace reign in the Settlement Club rooms until 7 o'clock (except on Saturdays), when the building lights up, the impatient throng is admitted and the hectic hours begin.

St George's Club does not run itself. It is run by the Club Leader who must be the hub about which all revolves. He has two resident

salaried assistants and some voluntary helpers. There is an Executive Committee, to whom he is responsible, composed of Holy Child Convent Old Girls and four Ampleforth Old Boys. This Committee meets on the first Monday of every month at Poplar at 6 p.m. There is a Junior Committee of six boys and six girls, initially appointed and subsequently elected *inter se*; their Chairman is the Youth Leader. This Committee does not run the Club but selects new equipment, the gramophone record quota and controls the election of members on to the Committee and into the Club. It is hoped that these responsibilities, combined with the general opportunity for constructive criticism, will lead to the members playing a more positive part in running the Club in due course, besides offering the chance for training in leadership in their community. The Club, whilst basically Catholic, is undenominational.

What can Ampleforth do? We are now four strong on the Executive Committee, and several Old Boys have paid the Club a visit. A few come often, and regularly, to join in the various games, to take physical training in a local gym, to help in the canteen, and to take small parties out in a car. If one is to attend it must be consistently, otherwise confidence is lost and faith in one's aims destroyed. Perhaps just to be there—someone for them to talk to—is more useful than anything.

A camp holiday at the end of the Summer Term at the Ampleforth lakes was a great success, and there can be little doubt that a party, probably larger, will want to go there next summer. The appreciation of the Poplar boys for all that was arranged and for the company of Ampleforth boys during the camp was profound, and without doubt made a deep impression—not the sort of impression much spoken of, but the type which plays a part in moulding the character. It was at this time, before he became unwell, David Birtwistle, an Old Ampleforth Boy, was the Warden. He worked very hard, and will never be forgotten in Poplar; indeed, it will be the desire of all to attempt to maintain the Club in the idiom which he so brilliantly launched.

Anyone wishing to visit the Club should phone EAST 1660, and come from 7.30 p.m. onwards. When you phone you will probably be put in touch with the Ampleforth organiser.

What do we want at Poplar? We would like to raise £15,000, to pay for an extension for which every member is longing and which would gladden the heart of every child in Poplar, whose dream it is to become a member of what is now recognised as one of the best Clubs in East London. In this extension we would have a proper billiard room, a quiet room for discussions and talks, and a better canteen. We would then have room in the main hall for a host of activities. The boys need a workshop in which to garage a newly-acquired Minibus and to work on it, and a hobbies room for carpentry and electrical work.

Recently, with the help of an anonymous £100 donation to pay the deposit, a Minibus was acquired and with it an H.P. debt. Strictly speaking, we cannot afford this. However, we are trying hard to save the money and as we have several mechanics, maintenance problems—though they become a source of much discussion—will not be insoluble! As this is written, we have no tools for our Minibus! The Minibus is used for visiting, for week-end camping, and for transporting the football team.

An Architect having been appointed the plans are drawn for the extension and a Quantity Surveyor stands by. A local builder has most generously promised to help. Time and the Thames roll by, and with the local children we pause to wonder, to hope, and to pray because we need the money—£15,000. £10,000 for the building and £5,000 to furnish and to run it. This is not Ampleforth in the peace of Yorkshire, nor Ampleforth in the newness of the States—this is her adopted heritage in the docklands of East London.

There is work to be done, the result of which can never be measured, but the challenge of which commands an answer.

Help and money—both are needed. Those who can give either should communicate with Father James Forbes at Ampleforth, please.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE SACRIFICE

HISTORY OF THE MASS by François Amiot (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

This book is one of a series of 150 books that will form an encyclopaedia of Catholic teaching and practice for the benefit of those many people to whom, to quote the publishers' advertisement, 'Christian faith and the facts disclosed by scientific discoveries seem irreconcilable that can be brought together only by stifling the critical intelligence their education has given them'. The series is intended for Catholics and non-Catholics. We would not, however, recommend this particular book for non-Catholics. It is written with background references that only a Catholic would appreciate. Also the liturgy is a field that contains nettles among its flowers and we should not invite strangers into it until we have weeded it ourselves. But for an educated Catholic convinced that the liturgy is the food of his soul, and hungry for it, this book will provide sound and interesting instruction upon the structure of our present High Mass and consequently upon its meaning, in its parts and as a whole. For those who have the desire to go deeper, it will be a good introduction and guide to further study.

The Mass is not self-explanatory, nor can it be explained in terms of things familiar in our present daily life. Its dress, gesture and language are archaic. It has grown up like a social institution, never planned, yet always guided by some sovereign principle. Only historical investigation can elucidate and carry conviction.

The author gives that historical outline of the Roman Mass which has been established by the scholarship of the last fifty years, moving in strides from I Corinthians via Justin, Hippolytus and Ambrose to Pope Gelasius (A.D. 500), when the arrangement of our present Canon was fixed. The lectionaries, sacramentaries and antiphonaries of the sixth and seventh centuries are mentioned as the sources of all texts outside the Canon. The evolution of the Missal as a compendium of all texts to serve the portmanteau form of Mass in which the celebrant played the parts of deacon, subdeacon and schola, completes the picture. A chapter is devoted to the description of the first detailed account that we have of a complete Mass, namely the Papal Mass in the seventh century, as given in the first of the *Ordines Romani*. These *Ordines* are the principal source of our knowledge of the ceremonial, as distinct from the text, of the Mass. It would have been useful to have included hereabouts a paragraph on the Gallican and Mozarabic liturgies and their contribution to the Roman Mass in succeeding centuries.

After this introduction the author sets out to examine the history and meaning of each part of the Mass as we have it to-day. To quote his foreword: 'The nature of the series forbids any display of erudition; critical apparatus has been reduced to a minimum; on the other hand the aim has been to omit nothing essential and to avoid simplification'. This aim is fulfilled faithfully enough, and in one hundred pages the reader is given a comprehensive, if perforce hasty, tour through the harvests of recent research. Every main section is either prefaced or followed by a good synopsis, so that the welter of detail is not too confusing; there are pauses for theological instruction and pastoral exhortation. Certainties and uncertainties, and the disagreements of eminent scholars, are fairly recorded. It is strange that phrases that have been repeated daily by hundreds of men for hundreds of years in the most sacred parts of the most sacred rites should have their literal meaning forgotten! . . . *mysterium fidei . . . in unitate Spiritus sancti . . . haec commixtio et consecratio . . .*

In his exegesis of the Canon we think the author does not distinguish clearly enough between the results of theological science achieved in the Middle Ages,

and the scriptural theology of the Patristic Age. Only the latter is fair exegesis of the Mass texts. The Middle Ages added nothing to the Mass but gestures of reverence for the Real Presence and the magnifying of the Consecration into a ceremonial climax. This they did by introducing the elevation, with incense, lights and bells; but they did not, and dared not, change the canon text to make it fit the fuller doctrine concerning the mode and manner of the real Presence and the moment of transubstantiation, about which certitude had at last been established.

This brings us to the supreme problem of the Mass to-day, namely the interpretation of the Canon as actual prayer when recited at Mass. We should have welcomed a clearer presentation of the terms of the problem and a frank avowal of its present insolubility, rather than the juxtaposition or mixture of two incompatible interpretations. This is a matter of historical research, and is the sort of thing that worries critical intelligences to-day. The problem is this: the words of the fourth-century Canon are ill-matched with the Tridentine doctrine of what actually happens. It cannot be said that they are contradictory, but at least there is a misfit between what is said and what we know is done. The medieval mind seems to have been hardly conscious of this. There were some protests at the Council of Trent about the signs of the cross after the consecration; but generally speaking the clergy (who alone would read the Canon) have been content to treat the text either as piously unintelligible or elastically capable of meaning something conformable to what they knew was in truth happening. But the modern temper of mind feels keenly any appearance of dishonesty or lack of straightforwardness, and owing to its narrowness it is prone to suspect these things where they are not. Now that modern research has brought to a more certain light the literal meaning of the Canon, and constantly brings it to the attention of layman and priest, there is need to face the problem. We have been brought up, mentally and visually, to focus attention upon the short moments of the consecration; that is where the climax of interior personal effort takes place, there the miracle happens, the Body and Blood are offered as though on Calvary, wholly acceptable to God, then the act of self-oblation is most properly made. After that one may relax, a stir of relief spreads throughout the Church, throats are cleared, noses blown. But the Canon, in fourth-century language of legal oratory and scriptural imagery continues to commend our offerings to God, begging his blessing upon them, his acceptance of them, his favour on us, as well after the narrative of institution as it did before, not discriminating explicitly between the earthly gifts with which we began and the heavenly gifts with which we end the prayer. It does not know any particular moment of consecration, of sacrificial act, nor did it signalise such by any gesture. Consecration and sacrifice is the effect of the whole completed prayer, not of a tense moment when the Lord's words are repeated. This Canon has been left in cold storage, no doubt from reverence and sense of mystery, even impotence—and certainly under the guidance of God's providence—while Catholic doctrine has developed. Popular instruction, mental outlook, devotional behaviour have followed the doctrine and are centuries ahead of the text. Recently when attention to the text of the Canon has become more general, and commentaries have been required, the explanations of the prayers after the consecration have been uneasy and apologetic. Distinction between the sacrifice as offered perfectly by Christ and imperfectly by the Church, have been suggested. Another attempted escape is based on the argument 'it happens in a moment, but cannot be expressed in a moment', which our author puts thus: 'the transubstantiation is the effect of the whole anaphora regarded as indivisible. As it cannot all be said at once, it so happens that what has already been granted is asked for afterwards; the order of requests is of little importance' (p. 98). The last sentence presumably should read 'the order of request and accomplishment . . .'

So the Catholic who studies the familiar text in the new light, especially the priest who has an obligation to mean what he says at Mass, is put into a dilemma. To which meaning shall he attune his mind? To the literal meaning of the fourth century or the forced meaning of the theological centuries? It is a problem that can have no real solution until the words yield to the doctrinal development and are changed themselves.

DIRECTOIRE POUR LA PASTORALE DE LA MESSE. Editions Fleurus (Bonne Presse).

This booklet of 120 pages was published by the French Bishops in 1956 to direct parish priests in the instructing of their people how to take their part in the Mass.

An introduction summarises the doctrinal aspects of the Mass in its relation to the Redemption, the Last Supper, Calvary, the Resurrection, the Church, its fruits, bringing forth what is old and new and newest in the teaching of the Church, with a conciseness (five and a half pages) and clarity that take the breath away.

Part I reviews the means and methods, the do's and don'ts of instruction. There is an absolute need of instruction for the faithful; it must be alive, prayerful, and practical.

Part II describes the meaning of the altar, the rôle, speech and postures of the celebrant, of the servers, doorkeepers, choir, and congregation.

Part III deals with the different types of Mass, High and Low and Dialogue.

Part IV discusses particular occasions as evening Masses, marriages, funerals, and the beginning of children's instruction.

An appendix contains eight important documents of the Holy See that are the basis on which the booklet is based.

It will be seen that the book deals with everything except the actual missal texts. It must have been a source of the Instruction on Music and Liturgy issued by the Sacred Congregation of Rites of 3rd September 1958. It is an invaluable companion to that document. It is interesting to see what a relatively small part is taken by the 'novelties' of dialogue Mass, commentators at Mass, etc. compared with the volume of normal Mass forms.

The logical classification of material, clarity of expression and magisterial tone create the sense that one is drinking at a source of the highest wisdom and authority.

TEACHING LITURGY IN SCHOOLS by Mother Emmanuel Athill, C.S.A. (Challoner Publications) 6s. 6d.

The authoress begins by pointing out how often the mention of liturgy will bring a curl to the lip. Yet it is only a new name for an old thing done properly, better than before. Nobody likes being told to improve good habits. Chapter I is the most important in the book (100 pages): Why teach liturgy? Because, in its widest sense, it embraces the normally necessary means of salvation, the sacraments and corporate prayer. It is our daily bread, not an occasional medicine. All Christian doctrine is related to the specifically liturgical actions and is most profitably taught in a liturgical setting. It is in church, and in company with the universal Church, that we have surest communion with God. If a child gets that truth into its living habits, it won't lapse when it has left school.

How to do this from the earliest school age till they leave is described in succeeding chapters. Even children of four, five and six can learn to make the short Latin responses at Mass. Latin does present a difficulty when it comes to the real body of the liturgy. The arguments pro and con are stated. *Contra*: ignorance of Latin is

invincible, ignorance of Latin is a tourniquet that lets only the merest drops of life through to the ordinary Catholic. *Ergo*. The most cogent *pros* are locked up in the mind of the Holy See. And the authoress loyally sets out to wait patiently till someone turns the lock, meanwhile doing the best she can for the non-Latins.

It should be said that the above summary of the sense of the book is in quite different taste and vocabulary to that of the book. The book is written in a charming, lively, optimistic style. It contains nothing but good principle, prudent application, valuable advice and cautions, and can do nothing but good to its readers.

CUTHBERT RABNETT, O.S.B.

PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISM

AN INTRODUCTION TO WESTERN PHILOSOPHY by Russell Coleburt (Sheed and Ward) 18s.

Philosophy is a large and difficult subject, and the beginner often finds that he is unable to see the wood for the trees. This book is a good introduction, because it does introduce and does not attempt to do more. It is heavy going in places and the reader probably emerges exhausted at the end of the book, but with a much clearer idea of what philosophy is and how fascinating it is, and with a conviction that the book was well worth the effort.

Not all the great philosophical problems are mentioned, nor all the great philosophers—this would make the book too detailed for an introduction. The plan of the book is to take only a few main philosophical themes, four in fact, and to study each one historically. For example the problem of the One and the Many is traced through the different Greek philosophers, and since this particular problem is not an isolated problem but a fundamental one, we are shown how each philosopher's solution of it is related to the rest of his philosophy, and Mr Coleburt tells us briefly and very competently what are the essentials of each one's thought. The greatness of Aristotle and Socrates in particular is conveyed admirably, and we are shown just enough of their thought and their methods to whet our appetites for more. The historical method also enables Mr Coleburt to show how each philosopher's thought is related to that of his predecessors and successors, and this section on the One and the Many ends not, as might have been expected, with Aristotle's brilliant solution of the problem, but with a valuable chapter showing how medieval thinkers, and St Thomas Aquinas in particular, used and developed Greek philosophy. In this chapter Mr Coleburt expounds St Thomas's five proofs of the existence of God and gives us some of St Thomas's deductions about the nature of God.

The second main philosophical theme is the nature of man. We are given the views of Plato, Aristotle and St Thomas on soul and body, then a chapter on Ethics, then a chapter on Politics. The whole of this section, which is not difficult, is well worth reading. Philosophy is not a mere academic game; it is very much connected with life.

Mr Coleburt's third theme is the problem of knowledge, which he says is still very much with us. I do hope that it is not still very much with us. Far too much time and energy have been wasted in the past three centuries in trying to prove that the external world exists. We don't need to prove it, because we know it exists—and in any case if a proof is to be of any use the premisses must be better known than the conclusion. You can, if you like, discuss *how* we know that the external world exists, but there are far more important and interesting philosophical problems than that. However, if you are interested in how this problem affected Descartes and Kant and the English Empiricists, you will find here a very good exposition and criticism of their philosophical systems in fifty pages.

The last main theme is contemporary philosophy, English and continental, with its challenge to traditional metaphysics. Mr Coleburt introduces us here to Existentialism, Logical Positivism and the earlier Wittgenstein. I don't think he does justice to Wittgenstein, but anyway Wittgenstein is not for beginners. The section on causality (pp. 194-200) is especially worth reading.

In an appendix Mr Coleburt discusses two problems which he says do not fit easily into his historical scheme—freewill and evil. On the problem of evil he is excellent. On freewill, though everything he says is probably quite true, he is unsatisfactory because he states the problem wrongly. The objection which causes difficulty is not (as he says it is) that God *knows* what we are going to do; it is that God is the ultimate *cause* of all that we do, or at least that the ultimate cause of all our acts is something other than ourselves. It is a pity that Mr Coleburt did not give us St Thomas's statement and solution of the problem.

I have one other criticism of the book. Mr Coleburt has several references to intuition, which he defines as 'a direct view of truth, as it really is'. On reading what he says about it, for example on pp. 48-50 and 210, one could easily be led to over-rate its importance. Some intuition is certainly necessary—reasoning by itself is sterile. But we must distinguish between the intuitions which every normal person has, for example our certainty that every happening must have a cause, and those which only a few people have (or think they have). Only the former are likely to have philosophical value. If you know intuitively that God exists, this may have very great value, but no *philosophical* value. Some of Plato's beliefs may have been very sublime, but they have no philosophical value unless he can prove them from intuitions that we all have. He is not such a great philosopher as Aristotle, though he may be a greater mystic. As for the Existentialists, who rely almost entirely on intuition, one wonders whether they deserve the name of philosophers. An intuition which many normal people don't have, and especially one which is contradicted by other people's intuitions, has no philosophical value at all as there are no criteria by which to test it. Philosophy demands proofs, and proofs from premisses that are known to everybody.

But there's much that is good in this book—much that I haven't mentioned. Do read it if you're interested in philosophy and still rather hazy about it, or at least read the less difficult parts. But remember that it's only an introduction. And don't imagine that you can become a philosopher mainly by using your intuition. Genius, somebody said, is one per cent inspiration and ninety-nine per cent perspiration.

BONIFACE HUNT, O.S.B.

THE MODERNITY OF ST AUGUSTINE by Jean Guitton, trans. by A. V. Littledale (Geoffrey Chapman) 7s. 6d.

There is a quality about St Augustine's writings which may allow us to compare them, without gross impropriety, to the holy scriptures themselves. They are completely of their time, not precocious, not in advance of contemporaries, written for the world the writer was a part of. And yet they speak of all time, and every age finds in them an apposite message for itself. I suppose this is because Augustine, like the sacred writers—and, may we say, like the Holy Ghost who was his and their master—was such a realist. He was a radical, in the sense that his thought always went to the root of things, and while the leaves change with the seasons, the roots remain.

What interests M. Guitton about Augustine, and what in his opinion makes him of interest to the modern mind, is his experience of and thought about time, or rather about time and eternity, about the invasion of fluid history by the unchanging God. This theme is discussed in two fields. First he considers 'the interior

man in history', the experience of time by the individual man. The relevant work of Augustine's here is *The Confessions*. Our self-conscious age, M. Guitton would say, responds sympathetically to this supreme masterpiece of introspection. Augustine, with his awareness of the dialectic between the horizontal unfolding of personal history and the vertical movement of grace and man's response to it, provides us here with a valid standard of measurement by which to judge Freud, Proust, Gide, and Sartre.

Secondly 'social man in history', history *tout court*. Here the standard is provided by *The City of God*, a pre-Cullman essay in Christ and Time, and by it are judged Hegel and Marx. Finally Augustine is compared with a kindred, not a contrary, spirit in modern times, J. H. Newman, who has been called *Augustinus redivivus*; and what makes these two kin, M. Guitton shrewdly observes, is their capacity to marry what we might call personal and social history, to make their treatises *De Gratia* and *De Ecclesia* illuminate and interpenetrate one another, and to make both personal and vital to themselves.

There are three points on which I would disagree with the author. The first is entirely trivial, and it may be that his translator is at fault; Pelagius is said to hail from Brittany, whereas I had always understood—and I think correctly—that it was this island which had the distinction of producing that depressing heretic.

The second point is less trivial. Comparing Augustine with Plato M. Guitton writes, 'St Augustine, though lacking Plato's suppleness and versatility of talent, and devoid of humour...' This seems to me a thoroughly unjust assessment. For sheer flexibility of thought Augustine has scarcely his equal, certainly not Plato. Which of Plato's works has anything like the subtle, sinuous, tortuous, versatile power of the *De Trinitate*, or for that matter of *The City of God*? And as for lack of humour—well let us grant that Augustine was not a frivolous man, nor even a rollicking fellow bubbling over with fun; but he had a keen sense of the ridiculous, and a sardonic wit. I would even credit him with an aptitude for mimicry. If we can classify great preachers under the same heads as great actors or dramatists—and I think we can—then Augustine's was a comic and not a tragic muse. I am sure M. Guitton would not have thrown out this casual aside if he had read the sermons, in which Augustine perhaps most truly reveals himself.

As for the third point, M. Guitton simply repeats a traditional injustice to Augustine. He talks about his pessimism, a hardy commonplace. Augustine's pessimism is always mentioned in connection with his anti-Pelagian teaching on grace. For the life of me I cannot see it. Augustine's thought has none of that cast of melancholy which is perhaps—am I too being unjust here?—characteristic of Newman. If Augustine on grace is pessimistic, then so is Thomas Aquinas, so is the Holy Catholic and Roman Church. I should have thought it is Pelagianism, which tells you your salvation depends entirely on your own efforts, that is the pessimistic doctrine. 'Who then, you might well ask, can be saved?' Augustine answers, in effect, 'With men it is impossible, but not with God'. Is that pessimism? It has weighty authority behind it. It is still necessary, it seems, to remind people that Augustine was not a Jansenist—any more than Jansenius was really an Augustinian.

But these criticisms, though they have occupied more than half this review, only touch a few points on the edges of M. Guitton's book. Its substance gives us some very stimulating reflections on Augustine's awareness of time, on his philosophy, or rather his theology, of history.

EDMUND HILL, O.P.

THE GOD OF REASON by Régis Jolivet (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

This admirable little book is an introduction to natural theology, that is to say, the sum of knowledge about God and His attributes that is attainable by reason without revelation. When one considers the amount of ground covered in the 126 pages of this book, one is astounded by its depth and clarity. It is a model of its kind.

Its plan is briefly this: an introduction deals with definitions and method: then come the moral proofs for the existence of God, followed by the metaphysical. There follows a section on the nature of God—His attributes, His personality, the problems of pantheism, creation, providence and evil. The concluding section treats of atheism and belief.

The only difficulty I would raise about the book is this: it is written, in theory, for the non-expert, but a digest of so much material (into so small a space) will necessarily be hard going for any reader who has not already some grounding in philosophy.

DIVINE FRIENDSHIP ACCORDING TO ST THOMAS by J. Wilms, O.P. (Blackfriars) 12s.

This is not a very profound book, but in times when the word 'charity' is used in expressions like 'as cold as charity', a sensible down-to-earth exposition of its true nature is welcome. The reader will get more from this book if he has some prior acquaintance with scholasticism.

GOD'S TREE: ESSAYS ON DANTE AND OTHER MATTERS by Kenelm Foster, O.P. (Blackfriars) 10s. 6d.

This book is a collection of fourteen delightful essays. Six are on Dante; the others range in subject from Averroes to Rosmini to Christopher Dawson. The writer is of that admirable class of essayists who, even when not convincing the reader, unfailingly charm and enrich him. Either he ministers to or he stimulates

La sete natural che mai non sazia
Se non con l'acqua onde la feminetta
Samaritana dimandò la grazia.

FRANCIS STEVENSON, O.S.B.

ERASMUS AND THE HUMANIST EXPERIMENT by Louis Bouyer (Geoffrey Chapman) 18s.

At first glance this appears to be a pot boiler with nothing particularly new; but as the author gets right into his subject one finds that the thesis, for all that the title of the book says, is the orthodoxy of Erasmus.

It is standard form these days to write off Erasmus as not only an imprudent pamphleteer but also a heretic at heart, a man who had drained the supernatural out of the Catholic religion, as one who believed in liberty at the expense of law and as one who, having once been a member of a religious order, would now abolish them all.

Père Bouyer will have none of this. He analyses all the major works of Erasmus and quotes chapter and verse to show that Erasmus' chief modern critic, Renaudot, gets him wrong time and time again. He proves satisfactory that Erasmus accepted all the Catholic dogmas, that he was obedient to the Church if not to theologians, that he did not water down the supernatural. On the subject of Confession, as is to be expected, the author is less convincing. After all this was one of the themes upon which the judges at Valladolid in the sixteenth century concentrated their attention.

Père Bouyer's only defence of Erasmus' attitude to religious orders is to refer the reader to the *Consilium de emendanda Ecclesia* of a commission of Cardinals set up by Paul III. Its solution was to suppress all religious institutions. So he was in good company. But the Cardinals were for starting again. Erasmus, had the Reformation storm not broken, would have done a great benefit to the Church by his effort to turn back to the Bible, to encourage the use of the vernacular in the liturgy, to approach the fact of development of doctrine, to establish sound Biblical criticism; but it was too late and the cure had to come the hard way. We are only now picking up the threads of his ideas. It is for the above study that this book is interesting and important.

COLUMBA CARY-ELWES, O.S.B.

CHRISTIAN HUMANISM by *Louis Bouyer* (Geoffrey Chapman) 10s. 6d.

With a subject such as Christian Humanism and with such an author it should be impossible for any intelligent reader to become bored with this book, however much he might dislike certain passages in it.

In what sense and to what degree may a Christian accept the 'world'? Is there an opposition between the goodness of Creation and the renunciation demanded by the Cross? Fr Bouyer deals with this age-old problem with special reference to modern times. Science has taken such a leap forward that an unconscious attitude now prevails; we are told, 'that the final perfection of the world will come about by natural means and that it is superfluous to bring into the world a spirituality it does not already possess in its own right'. The 'world' is trying to become self-sufficient and independent of God both materially and spiritually, and so it is portrayed as a great barrier to man, as it has never been before, preventing him from living a free and sane life directed towards God. Man has organised the world (which is basically good) towards his own selfish desires and once organised like this it resists him when he wants to change it or change himself. It holds him imprisoned; it is a diabolical instrument killing the spirit, etc., etc. It is true enough that modern civilisation with its distractions and soul-destroying habits must make good Christian living more difficult than ever before, nevertheless Fr Bouyer's extreme pessimism on the ground that man can do nothing to escape from it is surely unnecessary, for most individuals are free to organise their private lives so as to give their Faith a sufficiently healthy background if they so desire.

But more interesting and more subtle and therefore more dangerous is the attitude that the new Christian modernists adopt towards man himself. All Creation is good; man is made in the image of God. God Himself came down on earth and so in a sense consecrated it. Man's powers were given him for a purpose—he must do all he can to develop them and so fulfil God's plan and become a full human person. The ascetical life of the priest and religious must needs therefore be drastically modified, for it is the layman 'who is fully creative and procreative and so alone directly fulfils the final end of creation'. Priests should in some measure abandon the altar for the workshop. So, for these new Catholic 'progressivists' there can be only one true vocation for all Christians. Following on from this they claim that the true Mystical Body—the real communion of charity—lies not so much in the Church with its decayed structure as seen at present, but in the proletarian society applying its fraternal zeal and creative enthusiasm to the great task devised and made possible by scientific humanism. This picture which Louis Bouyer gives us of Humanism run riot is certainly an alarming one, but surely it is exaggerated. Perhaps in France there are a few who try to put into practice in a logical way these first principles that are only half correct. But they must be few. Perhaps he has in mind such people as those of the worker-priests who adopted the more extreme position. Nevertheless his

general picture of materialism, of mass regimentation and standardised comfort, and of the mental passivity that stifles the growth of the Mystical Body, rings true enough even in or especially in Anglo-Saxon countries. However this book is no mere reaction to a new modernism, but states the case against the intolerant and narrow traditionalists as well. Vast issues are raised as the author shows the effects that these two extreme views regarding Humanism have on every aspect of life. Such questions as liberty, the rôle of the intellect and faith, tradition, asceticism, modern psychology scientific discovery and Biblical criticism are dealt with, but too briefly, thus giving the impression that the author was writing in great haste. The book is just saved by small passages scattered throughout that show us the way out of this maze of innumerable paradoxes and subtle half truths. 'The world is basically good, but man has organised it towards his selfish desires', and therefore 'God does not consecrate the world as our sins have made it, but rather his will is to recall it to its original state'. 'He came on earth not so that man should deify himself, but to renew in man the image of God.' 'Christ came as a stranger and pilgrim on earth to show that we have here no abiding city.' Every Christian must learn the difficult task of how to live a good life in the 'world' and yet not be of it.

FABIAN COWPER, O.S.B.

THEOLOGY

MOTHER OF GOD, A STUDY OF MARY IN SCRIPTURE AND TRADITION by *Father Cyril Bernard, O.D.C.* (Clonmore and Reynolds) 18s.

Indians—in the English not the American sense—one would expect to take to Our Lady because they have a propensity to the religious idea of Motherhood. It is, therefore, of considerable interest to read a book on Mary by a Saint Thomas Christian, the Carmelite Friar, Fr Cyril Bernard, lecturer in the University of Propaganda at Rome on Indian Philosophy and Sanskrit and, since 1948, Prior General of his Congregation.

The author deals in turn with Mary's predestination; her place in Holy Scripture—he quotes a startling sentence from Saint Vincent Ferrer, 'The Blessed Virgin Mary is contained mystically, directly or indirectly, in all the sacred books, and in all the canticles, even in every verse'; her place in creation; her Immaculate Conception; Mary's height of sanctity; her relations with the Divinity; her part in the Incarnation; her divine maternity—a very good chapter; her perpetual virginity—he introduces many quotations to show that tradition always held that she was vowed to virginity: Saint Bede, Saint Albert, Saint Bernard, Saint Augustine, Pope Benedict XIV; her part in the Redemption, her universal maternity and her universal mediation are fine examples of Biblical and Patristic theology; her place in the Church and her Assumption. There is a final chapter on Fatima.

The merit of this book is its close adherence to Patristic and biblical tradition; its weakness is an occasional exaggeration. While we should deepen our understanding of Mary's place in the economy of Redemption, and while we should love to praise her and love to love her, we must also be on our guard in public utterances, such as this book is, for non-Catholics may be listening. These would wish to know and love her, but they are sometimes put off by pious exaggeration of Catholics.

This book is, nevertheless, a very fine treatise on the most holy Virgin, deeply spiritual, learned also but in such a way that the learning does not smother the piety; a book for the educated lay person and the clergy not looking for dry-as-dust theology.

The author quotes from one of the spurious epistles of Saint Ignatius of Antioch. It would be advisable in a second edition to state that fact. Even though spurious, this epistle is, of course, of great antiquity, and has value on that account.

COLUMBA CARY-ELWES, O.S.B.

THE PAPACY by Vladimir d'Ormesson (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

After dealing with the origins of the papacy, the author does 'no more than recall the essential tasks to which the endeavours of the popes were directed in the first centuries of Christianity; to indicate, in terms of the history of the papacy, the principal turning points of the Christian era; and finally to try to describe the position of the papacy in the world of to-day' (page 52). He succeeds admirably.

In his chapter on the primacy of Peter, d'Ormesson considers first the naming of Peter by Our Lord in John i, 42 and then links this text with the three fundamental passages of Matt. xvi, 17-19, Luke xxii, 31-32 and John xxi, 15-17. From the *Tu es Petrus* text alone, the author firmly rejects the theory which 'reduces Peter to the rank of "first" or simple "spokesman" of the apostles'. He goes on to list four arguments with which opponents of the Catholic Church try to limit Peter's primacy to a brief period at the dawn of the Church. These arguments are competently answered. A pleasing feature of the book as a whole is the author's clarity in listing points to which he draws the reader's attention.

d'Ormesson produces no new evidence in his section on the origins of the papacy (the first three chapters). All the old points are there, however, and their significance is assessed. He stresses the fact that it is nonsense to appeal to the Scriptures alone as the source of all truth and all authority within the Church. 'Unqualified biblicism is not biblical', he says on page 36; and he continues by claiming that if St Irenaeus, for example, had felt the need of written texts he 'would have invoked the *Tu es Petrus*, the *Confirma fratres tuos*, the *Pasce oves meas*. For him, however—and in this he is wholly representative of the primitive Church—Catholic truth is handed on from generation to generation by the medium of tradition' (page 44). It is a pity that d'Ormesson, in summing up on page 50, talks about 'two foundations in Christian history; tradition and Scripture'. Surely there is only one foundation—tradition—and surely the Scriptures form only one part of that tradition?

Chapters four, five and six give the reader an attractive sketch of papal history up to 1870. The details of that history have, of course, been omitted in this small book which has 'no other ambition than to be a rapid guide to the centuries'. Chapter seven deals most effectively with the pontificates of Leo XIII, St Pius X, Benedict XV and Pius XI; four men in whom the papacy possessed a political genius, a saint, a harbinger and a statesman. d'Ormesson places the loss of the papal states in its historical perspective when he says, in connection with Pius XI's Lateran Treaty, that 'time had to pass before people could realise not only that the papacy would have nothing to lose by renouncing its ancient states, its ancient power, but that it would have everything to gain thereby'. Chapter eight on the contemporary papacy is excellent, particularly the 'ten distinct elements' which go to make up the papal office.

This is a very good book, one of the best of the Faith and Fact series published so far.

CYRIL BROOKS, O.S.B.

SHORT NOTICES

IN THREE TONGUES by Ronald A. Knox, Edited by L. E. Eyres (Chapman and Hall) 18s.

We always knew that there were many opuscula that had not found a place in *Essays in Satire*; we dimly remembered an epigram in *The Times*, a version in the *Oxford Magazine* or a limerick current (with variant readings) in Week-end books and other anthologies; we had perhaps once seen or even possessed a manuscript of the *Telephoniazusae* or of the *Greek Appeal to the League of Nations*. But we had never possessed or even seen the whole brilliant performance from the versions of Belloc's *Bad Child's Book of Beasts* to *Absolute and Abitofhell*; and how gratefully we congratulate Mr Laurence Eyres who has now so lovingly gathered these works in a definitive edition (as they say)—for here we need neither fear misprints nor hesitate over doubtful readings.

In this book, then, we have the memorable achievement of a poet equally at home in Latin, Greek and English, of unrivalled ingenuity in turning one tongue into another.

*Nunc positus novus exuvius nitidusque iuventa
arduus ad solem linguis micat ore trisulcis;*

—for these verses have the zest and glitter of youth; melancholy is laid aside and the sunshine is remembered even though

... our Ark let in, through Seams ill-joined
And gaping Timbers, *Bilge* of ev'ry Kind,

even when it is grief for a fallen friend that finds final expression in the lines.

But there is no hiss of anger or mockery in all these pages; this is no Cerberus to frighten us with his triple tongue, his hundred snakes and his evil breath. For the goodness and charity of the author, his affection for his friends, his kindness to boys and undergraduates even when they were a bore, his wholehearted Christian purpose which could put such astonishing gifts at the service of a backward Latin class—these are the qualities that shine through the fireworks and give a greater value to the book.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit writes the editor at the end of his preface; *nulli flebilior quam tibi* we may rejoin. And how right the Horatian echo is, for here too is one of those poets who imply so much more than they say, even when they talk of trifles, *non praeter solitum leves*.
J.B.S.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF ABBÉ COUTURIER, APOSTLE OF UNITY by Maurice Villain, S.M.

England had long reached a dead end in relations between Catholic, Anglican and more Protestant groups by the beginning of this century. The only form of activity—once persecution was over—consisted in sniping at one another from well-prepared positions. On the whole only the 'home side' read the writings of its leaders. It was an impasse. Apologetics were not enough. This is not the same as saying that Apologetics are no good; they are useful, but not enough.

It is the glory of the Abbé Paul Couturier that he saw beyond the barriers between Christians and having seen, acted. He saw that: 'In order to be united it is necessary to love one another; in order to love one another it is necessary to know one another; in order to know one another it is necessary to meet one another.' These words from the testament of Cardinal Mercier he made his own.

Love did not mean abandoning one jot of Catholic truth. But by love he drew all to him. This first life of this holy man is worthy of him and one hopes will be followed by another and much more complete by the same hand.

C.C.E.

ST ANTHONY, THE MAN WHO FOUND HIMSELF by *Norman Painting and Michael Day*, *Cong. Orat.* (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.

This little book is a written-up version of the life of St Anthony of Padua. Most of the blemishes common in such 'fictionalized biography' are avoided and we are given a sympathetic and good humoured account of the formation of a saint with the story told in an idiom designed to appeal to modern ears. It describes, for instance, the story of the preaching to the fishes as a legend which illustrates his extraordinary reputation among his contemporaries, rather than as an historical fact. The dissensions among the early followers of St Francis over ideals and particularly over their attitude to learning are discussed, quite fairly but with an obvious preference for the intellectualist 'conventual' point of view. While its liberties with its sources prevent this book from being of my depth in its interpretation of St Anthony's character—and one feels it has failed to grasp the atmosphere of thirteenth-century Italy—it retells his life in a readable and attractive way and can only succeed in its aim of increasing devotion to him.

C.H.

LES BELLES HEURES DU DUC DE BERRY (Thames and Hudson) 42s.

The main content of this beautifully produced book is a series of thirty-two facsimile colour reproductions from the Belles Heures. This manuscript was acquired in 1954 by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York which has aided its publication.

The Belles Heures was illuminated for Jean, Duc de Berry in the years 1410 to 1413 and clearly was considered a masterpiece at that time, for the pages remain in almost perfect condition. The artists responsible for it are regarded widely as the Limbourg brothers who immediately afterwards executed the most famous Très Riches Heures. The miniatures of the latter however have a depth and spaciousness which is not apparent in the Belles Heures, though this should not belittle the magnificence and skill of the earlier work. The full-page illuminations reproduced are of scenes from the gospels and from lives of the saints inspired largely by the *Legenda Aurea* of Jacob of Voragine which had such a wide influence on later medieval iconography.

The reproductions are of a very high standard; both the richness of colour in the main illustrations and the free use of gold in the marginal vignettes are well conveyed. It is a pity that a few of the reproductions, notably the Lamentation and the Court of Heaven, are a little blurred; for their certainty of line is one of the great merits of the later medieval illuminators. Also a more balanced impression of the manuscript would have been obtained if one or two of the medallions of the calendar had been included. These are small criticisms of a production for which we should be most grateful.

E.C.

CHRISTIANITY AND MONEY by *Jacques Leclercq* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

From the title of this book one might be led to expect it to treat of the Church's teaching on usury or the morality of the creation of credit. It is in fact a short treatise on the Christian teaching on property. There are chapters on Our Lord's attitude to the rich and the poor; Christian communism in Jerusalem; poverty; the social aspects of property, and personal rights and obligations. There is a freshness and

contemporary tang (for example a brief section on hygiene) about this book which makes it attractive reading. In an age which is becoming ever more materialistic in outlook, a restatement of the Christian teaching on property is most welcome.

CHRIST IS GOD, THE CHURCH CHRIST FOUNDED by *Very Rev. Francis J. Ripley, C.M.S.* (C.T.S.) 6d. each.

The first of these pamphlets sets out very clearly and with many references to the New Testament, the proofs of Our Lord's claim to be God. The second is divided into sections dealing with Protestant misconceptions, teaching about the nature of the Church and proofs from scripture and tradition. These pamphlets may be recommended to anyone seeking a clear and concise statement of the Church's teaching on these subjects.

E.H.

HELL by *Very Rev. F. J. Ripley, C.M.S.* (C.T.S.) 6d.

This takes the form of a series of brisk questions and answers, covering the main features of the Catholic doctrine of Eternal Punishment. Difficulties are faced squarely, convincing solutions are offered and there is no diminishing of the revealed truth. The statements, on p. 7, that 'No Catholic could deny that the fire of hell is real without sinning seriously against faith . . .' and, on p. 6, 'it is certain that the souls in hell suffer from real, created physical fire', are not cancelled but rather interpreted by the later statements about differences between hell fire and earthly fire, and about the kind of effect fire can be supposed to have on spirits.

P.D.H.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- PANORAMA OF BIBLICAL HISTORY by *Jacques Montjuvin* (Éditions L'Ecole-Burns Oates) 6s.
 ST PAUL AND HIS MESSAGE by *André Brunot, S.C.J.* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
 THE CATHOLIC SPIRIT by *André Retiff, S.J.* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
 LITURGICAL LATIN by *Christine Mohrmann* (Burns Oates) 15s.
 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS IN MODERN PHILOLOGY. Vol LI \$3.50.
 IS THEOLOGY A SCIENCE? by *M. D. Chenu, O.P.* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
 HINDUISM by *Solange Lemaitre* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
 LOUISE DE MARILLAC by *J. Calvet* (Geoffrey Chapman) 18s.
 CONFESSION by *Community of St Séverin* (Geoffrey Chapman) 10s. 6d.
 SMALL MISSAL new ed. (Burns Oates) 6s. 6d.
 CATHOLIC CHILD'S MISSAL AND PRAYER BOOK (Burns Oates) 6s.
 MAKING AND THINKING by *Walter Shewring* (Hollis and Carter) 18s.
 THE POINT OF CATHOLICISM by *Cecily Hastings* (Sheed and Ward) 3s. 6d.
 THE BIBLE IN THE CHURCH by *Bruce Fawcett, C.M.* (Sheed and Ward) 3s. 6d.
 CHRIST IS GOD by *J. P. Arendzen* (Sheed and Ward) 3s. 6d.
 THE PATTERN OF SCRIPTURE by *Cecily Hastings, Vincent Rockford and Alexander Jones* (Sheed and Ward) 3s. 6d.
 TEACHING THE CATHOLIC CATECHISM, Vols I and II by *Josef Goldbrunner* (Burns Oates) 8s.

- THE HISTORY OF BELMONT ABBEY by Dom Basil Whelan, O.S.B. (Bloomsbury Publications) 25s.
- THE PROBLEM OF EVIL by François Petit, O.Praem. (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
- POST-REFORMATION SPIRITUALITY by Louis Cagnet (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
- MOTHER CABRINI by F. P. Keyes (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy-Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.
- MORE CHAMPIONS IN SPORT AND SPIRIT by E. Fitzgerald (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy-Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.
- THE IMITATION OF CHRIST trans by R. Knox and M. Oakley (Burns Oates) 3s. 6d.
- CHILDREN AND PRIEST AT MASS by Hubert McEvoy, S.J. (Oliver and Boyd) 5s.
- THE MOVEMENT OF WORLD REVOLUTION by Christopher Dawson (Sheed and Ward) 13s. 6d.
- THE FAITH EXPLAINED by Leo Trese (Geoffrey Chapman) 27s. 6d.
- I BELIEVE by Jean Mouroux (Geoffrey Chapman) 8s. 6d.
- FREE SPEECH IN THE CHURCH by Karl Rahner (Sheed and Ward) 4s.
- SACRAMENTAL PRAYER by Conrad Pepler, O.P. (Bloomsbury Publishing Co.) 10s. 9d.
- THE QUEST FOR GOD by I. Ryelandt, O.S.B. (Herder) 12s. 6d.
- LOVE AND PRAYER by E. K. Taylor, C.S.M. (C.T.S.) 6d.
- CATHOLICS AND SCOUTING by P. W. Corrigan (C.T.S.) 6d.
- THE WORSHIP OF GOD by M. D. Philippe, O.P. (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
- MARY THE MOTHER OF GOD by L. J. Suenens (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
- ST JEROME by Jean Steinmann (Geoffrey Chapman) 27s. 6d.
- THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE ART OF LIVING by J. A. O'Driscoll (Herder) 9s. 6d.



THE EDITOR acknowledges the receipt of the following:

The Downside Review, Pax, Les Cahiers de Saint-André, Revue Monastique, The Ushaw Magazine, The Venerable, Buckfast Chronicle, The Oscotian.

The Wykehamist, Kearsney College Chronicle, Belmont Abbey School Magazine, The Worth Record, The Georgian, Prior Park Magazine, The Sedburghian, The Ratchiffian, The Barnardian, The Cantuarian, The Worksopian, The Pocklingtonian, The Corbie, The Peterite, The Denstonian, The St Augustine's Magazine, The Coathamian, The Douai Magazine, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Beaumont Review, Bootham, The Priorian, The Raven, Novo, The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Cottonian, The Cornelian.

OBITUARY

FR MAURUS POWELL

RARE indeed was it for Fr Maurus to be late for any engagement. Whether he were catching a train, taking a class or going to say Mass he seemed always to be ready ten minutes before the appointed time. So with his final appointment—half-past three on the morning of All Souls' Day—he was well prepared and ready in advance. The manner of his death was such as every Catholic must hope and pray for. For several months growing physical weakness had inflicted on him severe trials. These he accepted cheerfully and calmly as but the friendly warning of the Master he had loved and served so well. On 31st October he had taught his two Latin classes as usual and had retired to bed resolved to say Mass the following day. Early on the morning of All Saints' Day he had a heart attack. He was fully conscious when he received Viaticum and Extreme Unction. Gradually during the day he lapsed into unconsciousness, though not unaware of the accompaniment of prayers from his brethren, from the Gilling staff and from the boys—prayers which, in his humility, he felt he needed so much. He was in his eighty-seventh year.

Alexander Maurus Powell was born at Waterloo, Lancashire, on 27th December 1872. He came to Ampleforth as a boy in 1887. Scholastically his career in the school was undistinguished though he early showed an appetite for hard work and thoroughness and revealed his innate artistic talent. He made his mark on the playing fields. His records for the half-mile and high jump remained unbroken for over thirty years. As a soccer player he is remembered as a most competent centre-forward, short of stature but thick-set, very determined and with a characteristic sense of the value of team work. By comparison with modern conditions the regime at Ampleforth in the eighteen eighties may seem spartan and harsh but Fr Maurus always looked back on those days with affection and certainly it was as a schoolboy that he first acquired the love of Ampleforth which continued to grow in intensity for the rest of his life.

After leaving the College Alexander Powell spent four years in the world and during this time he crossed the Atlantic to visit a relative in Canada. In February 1894 he entered the Novitiate at Belmont Abbey, receiving the habit from Prior Raynal. In June 1895 Bishop Hedley conferred Minor Orders on him. He returned to Ampleforth to make his Solemn Vows to Prior Smith in March 1898. Then began his quite remarkable career as a schoolmaster which was only to end two days before his death sixty-one years later.

The seal was set upon his vocation on 10th March 1901 when Fr Maurus was ordained priest by Bishop Lacy of Middlesbrough. Though

for a period he was Master of Ceremonies—a post he filled with characteristic efficiency—neither the elaborations nor the refinements of ceremonial made any natural appeal to him. For the simplicity of the Sacrifice of the Mass he had intense devotion and one of his hardest trials in his last few months was to be unable to offer Mass every day.

From 1898 until 1916 Fr Maurus played a very active part in the life of the College. He bore a heavy burden of teaching, chiefly of Latin and Greek, and he also taught Art and Carpentry. For a considerable period he was in charge of theatrical productions and when the theatre was built the design of the stage was carried out according to his specifications. He took an active part in the running of the school games. From 1906 to 1909 he served the Mission at Helmsley. Blessed with robust health his energy was boundless. He found recreation in covering miles on a bicycle to fish at Arden, at Fosse or in the Rye. With his great energy and orderly mind he seemed to find time for everything and yet no one of his varied interests was ever allowed to interfere with a more important duty. The time-table of those days allowed to junior monks a spare hour before breakfast, after morning office was finished. Fr Maurus employed the hour in making picture frames.

As a teacher of Latin and Greek to small boys Fr Maurus was undoubtedly a genius. His pupils readily assumed his own enthusiasm, energy, thoroughness. He always demanded and invariably obtained a high standard of scholarship. It was remarkable how his enthusiasm, his youthfulness and his flexibility of mind remained with him to the end. His classes were always carefully prepared and planned and no master ever fitted more into a forty-minute class. He was always searching for new ways of 'putting-across' what he had to teach. Many are the boys who have been set on the path to classical scholarships by him. Many more are those who learned a satisfaction in work well done.

In 1909 Abbot Smith chose Fr Maurus as Sub-Prior, a post he held for three years. Possibly this was a recognition of the respect he had won in the eyes of the community for his meticulous monastic observance and for his influence as the ideal community man. For all his energy and varied interests none knew better than he that the whole motive force and inspiration of his work derived from his life as a monk and a priest. For only two comparatively short periods in his long life did he hold a position of authority. A certain timidity in his character perhaps made him shy of its responsibility and reluctant to make decisions. Yet there could never be any compromise with duty and a reprimand from him, although couched in the gentlest and most understanding terms, carried the force of rock-like firmness.

When in September 1916 the new Preparatory School, in what is now the Junior House building, was opened, Fr Maurus was chosen to go there as assistant to the Headmaster, Fr Basil Mawson. His remark-

able influence for good over young boys was here given wider scope and out of it grew many lifelong friendships. Contact with the parents and relations of the boys brought an ever-widening circle of friends, attracted and held by his patent sincerity and simplicity, his unfailing cheerfulness and his range of interests and accomplishments. Of the latter the most evident was his talent as a draughtsman and water-colour artist. Much against his better judgement he was, on one occasion, persuaded by a distinguished portrait painter to submit three paintings to the Royal Academy. It was no disappointment to him to learn that they had been rejected. For him the artistic talent was merely something given him by God to be used to the best of his ability. Many former pupils of the old Preparatory School will remember with pleasure the Aviary he built and stocked with a wide variety of exotic birds. Later at Gilling Castle when the Aviary became impracticable his interest shifted to the gardens which, under his direction, were laid out in their present form. He had a wide knowledge as well as a deep love of flowers, shrubs and trees.

In 1930 Fr Maurus came with the Preparatory School to Gilling Castle, and in September 1934 he was appointed to succeed Fr Basil as Headmaster. Inevitably the move across the valley, entailing a physical separation from the College, implied some change in character in the Preparatory School. The imprint of the new character was undoubtedly given by Fr Maurus during his fourteen years as Headmaster. He had served a long apprenticeship and he had learned much from experience. He had proved a loyal subordinate and no one could have guessed how many were the practices and policies of which he had disapproved but to which he had submitted without a murmur. Put very simply his theory of education was that you get the best out of boys if they are happy and happiness in a school is quite compatible with hard work and sound discipline. Fr Maurus made Gilling a happy school. Happiness flowed from his own personality and was reflected both in the members of his staff whom he treated with confidence and consideration, and in the boys who rejoiced in it. During this period Fr Maurus received great help and encouragement from Fr Paul Nevill, who relieved him of much of the anxiety he might otherwise have felt at making decisions.

In April 1948 at the age of seventy-six Fr Maurus was relieved of the post of Headmaster. Many assumed that now he would slide into graceful and well-earned retirement, whereas in fact he had before him another eleven years of active and valuable work as an assistant master at Gilling. He asked for more classes to teach and threw himself into the work with renewed zest. Never were his humility and loyalty more in evidence. Generous with his advice when it was sought, it was never thrust upon one. Every innovation he welcomed and encouraged no matter what might have been his own feelings about it. As the years

went by he became physically more handicapped first by arthritis and then by chronic bronchitis. But his zeal and ability for teaching never flagged though often the effort must have been costly. His only anxiety was lest in his failing strength he should become a burden to others. During his last year he once remarked that his wish was that he might be allowed to work to the end so that he could in some measure repay to Ampleforth the debt he owed it for all it had done for him. It gave him much unaffected pleasure when in 1951 Ampleforth showed recognition of his work by appointing him Cathedral Prior of Chester.

Though the last forty years of his life were lived outside the Monastery the monastic spirit permeated his whole life. One who came to know him well in his last years remarked that for her Fr Maurus typified the 'true monk'. After a Retreat Conference on the virtue of Simplicity the late Monsignor Knox was further questioned on what he meant. 'Go across to Gilling', he replied, 'and see Fr Maurus. He is what I mean by Simplicity.' To his brethren who lived close to him he was a constant source of rejuvenating encouragement.

To his sister we offer our deepest sympathy. May God give his soul the rest and peace he so much desired.

NOTES

WE offer our respectful congratulations to Abbot Benno Gut, Abbot of Einsiedeln, who was elected Abbot Primate during the Congress of Benedictine Superiors in Rome last September. Abbot Benno was a professor in S. Anselmo before being elected to Einsiedeln, and since then has been on the Primate's Council and a frequent visitor to S. Anselmo. He therefore takes up reins which are not strange to him. He is correspondingly well known, and well liked, throughout the Order. We wish him happiness during his period, twelve years, of office.



ON its last day the Congress was honoured by a visit to S. Anselmo from the Holy Father himself. He was first received in the church, where he read an address of which an English version is printed elsewhere. Then he was conducted into the monastery, pausing in the Chapter House to give everybody a chance to speak to him, and at the door of the Refectory to gladden the hearts of the nuns who attend to the kitchen. By his dignified simplicity and his evident desire to help, he won all hearts. In his final words he commended himself to the prayers of his 'confratres', a pleasant reference to his connection with the Order.



LAST autumn there were several changes on the parishes. Fr Wulstan Gore left St Mary's, Warrington, and has since been working at St Mary's, Brownedge. Fr Leander Duffy left Ampleforth, where he had been on the School Staff as well as looking after the church at Kirby-moorside, and is now at St Mary's, Harrington. He is succeeded at Kirby by Fr Osmund Jackson and at Helmsley Fr Herbert O'Brien has taken the place of Fr Hugh Aveling. We wish all these success in their change of work, especially Fr Leander on leaving the monastery for the parishes.

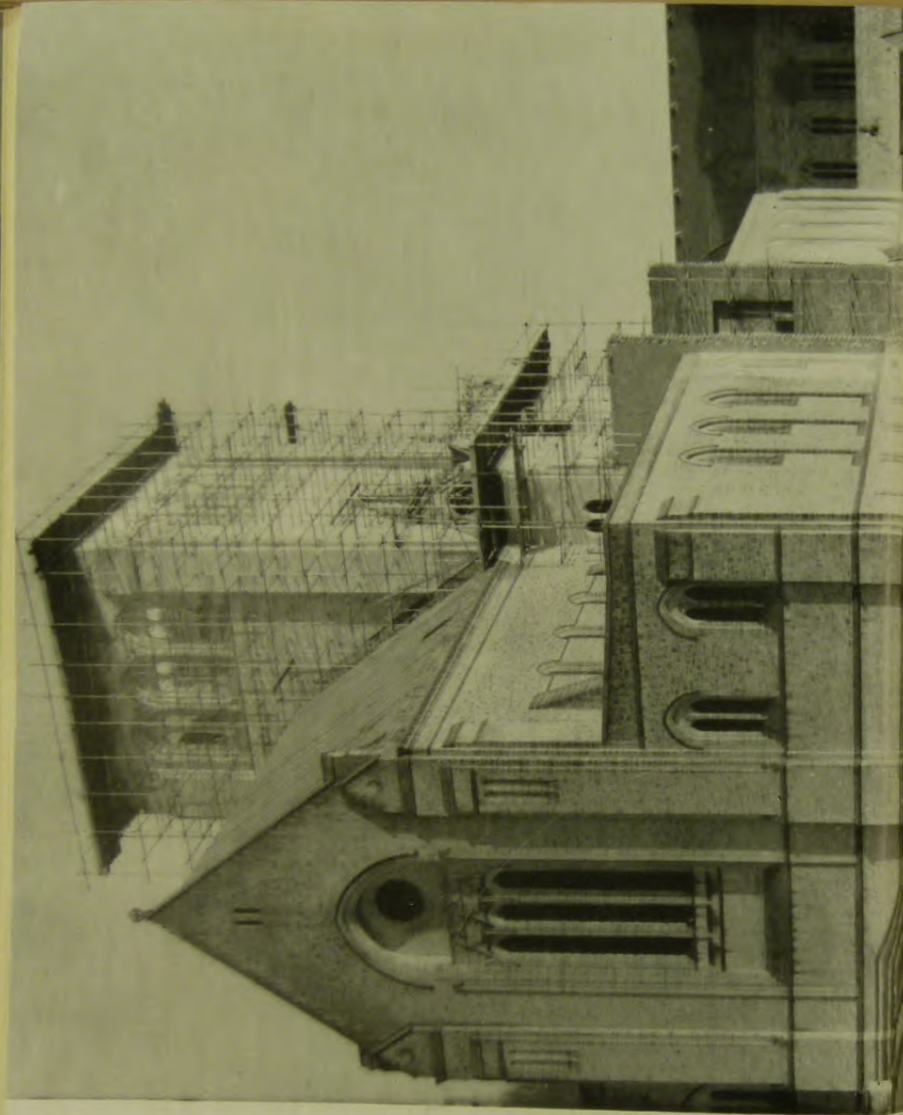
THE ABBEY CHURCH

THE Church Building Appeal has now run for just over two years, and although the fund is still of course open for further contributions—and indeed, further generous contributions have been promised—we can now say that as far as our efforts are concerned it may be considered as over. The final list of all who have contributed is below. The success of the Appeal is entirely due to the generous support of our friends and Old Boys, and to the wonderful work of the Area Chairmen and their Committees who have mobilised this support. We are all most deeply grateful to them, and give the warmest thanks from all at Ampleforth for the part they have played in this great achievement.

It would be appropriate here to give an account of the Appeal. In giving from time to time a progress report on the Appeal we have always calculated in terms of cash received and added to this the expected value of covenanted contributions according to the current standard rate of Income Tax. When Income Tax was reduced in April 1959 a calculation was made of how much the value of Covenants was thus reduced, and appropriate amounts, nearly £7,000 in all, were deducted from each area figure proportionately. The figures given below are, therefore, reasonably accurate in the light of the present tax situation.

On 15th December 1959, the calculated total for all areas were :

	£	s.	d.
The late Mr W. V. Griffin ...	19,671	18	3
London	40,054	18	9
N.E.	32,784	13	3
N.W.	20,749	8	10
Midlands	13,353	3	3
Scotland	8,080	9	8
Ireland	1,444	12	3
Abroad	8,595	5	11
Present Parents	23,874	5	2
Other Contributions	46,977	14	3
Business Appeal	8,094	5	5
	<hr/>		
	£223,680	15	0



The expenses from the beginning of the Appeal up to 30th September have been as follows :

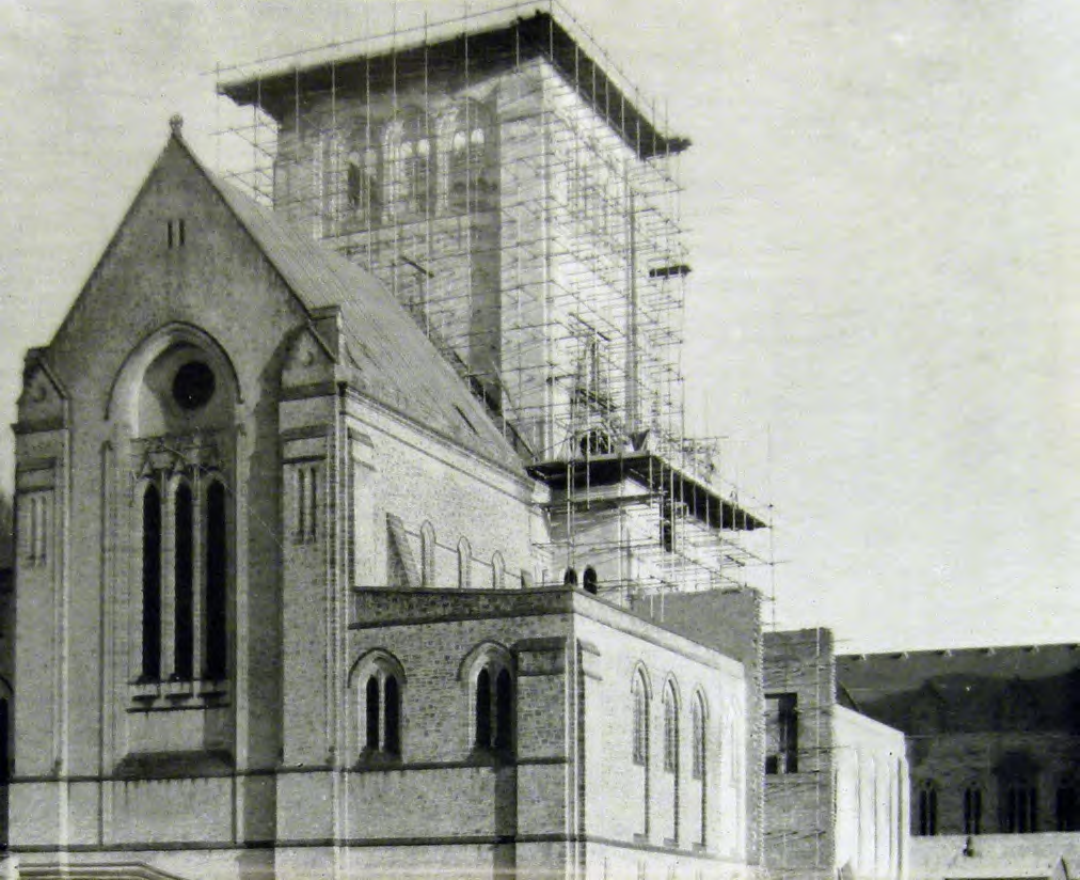
	£	s.	d.
Printing and Stationery ...	612	0	9
Salaries	787	8	10
Postage	255	14	10
Travel and incidental expenses	155	9	10
Stamping Deeds of Covenant	268	15	8
	<hr/>		
	£2,079	9	11

With regard to the completion of the Church it is hoped to be able to bring it into use in the summer of 1961 and to have it solemnly blessed and opened in September of that year. We plan to set aside Easter 1962 (when the School will be away) for a big gathering of Old Boys to celebrate the fulfilment of our endeavours.

We at Ampleforth are filled with gratitude for Almighty God's blessing on our endeavours and for the splendid work which so many friends have done for us.

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 Boardman, Mr T. G.
 Bocca, Mr G.
 Bolland, Mr D. F.
 Bond, Major D. A.
 Bonser, Mr A. J.
 Bonser, Mr L.
 Boodle, Mr J. M.
 Borland, Mr L. F. E.
 Boulton, Mr E. G.
 Bowen, Lt.-Col. F. H.
 Bowes-Lyon, Lt.-Col. J.
 Bowman, Mr M. R.
 Bowring, Mr E. H. R.
 Boyan, The Late Mrs
 Boyd, Cmdr A. J.
 Boyd, Dr P. R.
 Boylan, Major E. A.
 Boylan, The Late Brig. E. T.
 Boylan, Lt.-Col. and Mrs F. M.
 Boyle, Wing-Cmdr A. D.
 Boyle, Mr M. S.
 Bracken, The Late Viscount
 Brackenbury, Mr C. H.
 Brackenbury, Mr M. H.
 Bradley, Mrs B.
 Bradley, Dr C. H.
 Bradshaw, Mr F. J.
 Bradshaw, Mr K. A.
 Brain, Mr H. N.
 Bramley, Mr and Mrs E. A.
 Brandon, Major and Mrs R. J.
 Braybrooke, Mrs L. M.
 Braybrooke, Mr N.
 Brear, Dr F. A.
 Brennan, Mr A. P. J.
 Brennan, Mr C. A.
 Brennan, Dr H. E. J.
 Brennan, Mr J.
 Brennan, Mr J. E.
 Bridgeman, The Hon. Mrs H. G. O.
 Bridgeman, Mr J. H. O.
 Bridgeman, Mr P. O. R.
 Briggs, Mr J. R.
 Bright, Mr C. A.
 Bright, Mr J. M.
 Brightman, Mr D.
 Brigstocke, Mr C. C.
 Broadhead, Mrs
 Brockhurst Leacock, Mr and Mrs J. S.
 Brocklehurst, Mr G. L.
 Brodie Good, Mrs J. H.
 Brodnicki, Mr A.
 Bromage, Mr K. M.
 Bromage, Mrs P.
 Bromage, Dr P. R.
 Brook, Mrs H.
 Brooks, Mr C.
 Brooks, Mrs E.
 Brown, Mr A. J.
 Brown, Mr A. L.
 Brown, Mr C. C. P.
 Brown, Mr D. A. T.
 Brown, Mr G. D.
 Brown, Mr P.
 Brown, Mr and Mrs R. H.
 Brown, Mr S.
 Browne, Lt.-Col. J. R. C.
 Browne, Mr R. T.
 Bruce, Lieut. H. G.
 Bruce, Mr W.
 Bruce-Russell, Capt. I. M.
 Brunner, Cmdr R. H.
 Bryan, Mr K. M.
 Bucknall, Mr M. P.
 Buffoni, Mr G. H.
 Bull, Mr G. J.
 Bull, Mr M. M.
 Bull, The Hon. Mrs M.
 Bulleid, Mr H. A. V.
 Bulleid, Mr O. V. S.
 Bullock, Mr F. H.
 Bunting, Mrs B. E.
 Burdell, Mr J. E.
 Burdon, Mr D. J.
 Burdon, Mr J.
 Burke, Mr F. J.
 Burlison, The Late Lt.-Col. C. J.
 Burnett, Mrs A.
 Burnford, Mr J. M. W.
 Burns, Dr C.
 Burns, Mr P. D.
 Burns, Mr P. M.
 Burridge, Mr I. J.
 Burridge, Mr N. O.
 Burrows, Mrs M. E.
 Burton, Mr J. F.
 Burton, Mr R. G. F.
 Bush, Mrs A.
 Bush, Mr A. G.
 Bush, Mr and Mrs B.
 Bussy, Mr R. M.
 Butcher, Dr H. G. H.
 Bute, The Marquess of
 Butler-Bowdon, Capt. M. E.
 Butt, Mr E.
 Buxton, Mr Aubrey
 Buxton, Mr J.
 Buxton, Mr P. W. J.
 Byrne, Mr A. W. A.
 Byrne, Mr B. A.
 Byrne, Mr D. N.
 Byrne, Mr P. E.
 Byrne-Quinn, Dr A.
 Byrne-Quinn, Mr E.
 Cafferata, Mrs G. W.
 Cafferkey, Mrs J. P.
 Cahill, Mr T. J.
 Cain, Mr A. C.
 Calder, Sir James
 Caldin, Mr E. F.
 Caldwell, The Late Mrs M.
 Caldwell, Mr P. C.
 Caldwell, Mr R. G.

Caley, Mr J. L.
 Cambier, Lt.-Col. V.
 Campbell, Mrs A.
 Campbell, Mr A. C.
 Campbell, Mr C. A.
 Campbell, Mr C. L.
 Campbell, Mr J. I.
 Campbell, Mr K. M.
 Campbell, Capt R. A.
 Campbell, Mrs W. H. K.
 Cant, Mr F. E. F.
 Cape, Mr D. P.
 Capes, Mrs A. A.
 Capes, Mr D. R.
 Cardwell, Mr R. N.
 Carr, Mr C. J.
 Carr, Dr J. F.
 Carroll, Mr C. A.
 Carroll, Mrs M.
 Carroll, Mr T. C. N.
 Carron, Mr W. J.
 Carter, Mr D. G. S.
 Carter, Mr L. M.
 Carton, Dr R. P.
 Carvill, Mr Denis
 Carvill, Mr Dermot
 Cary-Elwes, Mr E.
 Cary-Elwes, Major O. A. J.
 Cassidy, Dr A. D.
 Castelli, Lt.-Col. G. D.
 Castelli, The Rev. J. A.
 Cavanagh, Mrs C.
 Cave, Mr A. O. W.
 Cave, Rev. F. O.
 Cave, Mr L. C. H.
 Cave, Mrs M.
 Cave, Mr M. H.
 Cave, Mr P. D. G.
 Cave, Mr R. P.
 Cave, Mr S. F.
 Cawkell, Mr E.
 Cazalet, Mr F. W. G.
 Cazalet, Mr R. M.
 Cerny, Mr V.
 Chamberlain, Miss C. M.
 Chamberlain, Mr G. F.
 Chamberlain, Mr and Mrs G. H.
 Chamberlain, Brig. N. J.
 Chambers, Major H. J.
 Chambers, Mr P. J.
 Chambers, Lt.-Col. S. C.
 Chamier, Mr D. C.
 Chamier, Mrs M. I.
 Chance, Dr Oliver
 Channer, Mrs
 Channer, Lt.-Col. H. K. de R.
 Channer, Mr R. H. de R.
 Chapman, Mr and Mrs W. G.
 Charles Edwards, Mrs I.
 Charlton, Mr F. J.
 Charlton, Mr L. S.
 Charlton, Mr W. E. W.
 Chasseaud, Mrs
 Cheney, Mr R. G.
 Chibber, Mr E. P. J.
 Chibber, Dr H. N.

Chisholm, Mr A.
 Chisholm, Mr R. A.
 Ciechanowski, Mr S.
 Clanchy, Capt. H.
 Clanchy, Mr J.
 Clanchy, Mr M. T.
 Clancy, Mr J.
 Clarence Smith, Mr J. A.
 Clark, Mr T.
 Clarke, The Misses
 Clarke, Mrs C.
 Clarke, Mr C. L. A.
 Clarke, Mr D.
 Clayden, Mrs
 Clayton, Lady
 Clennell, Mr J. J. O.
 Clifford, The Very Rev Canon W. A.
 Clifford of Chudleigh, The Lady
 Clifton, Mr P. A.
 Cloran, Mr M. D.
 Cochran, Cmdr A. G.
 Cochran, Mr C. D. P.
 Cockcroft, Mrs W. G.
 Cockin, Mr R. I.
 Codrington, Mr H. J.
 Coghlan, Col. E. M. E.
 Coghlan, Sq.-Ldr H. St J.
 Coghlan, Mr P. K.
 Coghlan, Mr R. A.
 Coghlan, Mr R. L.
 Coghlan, Mr R. St J.
 Coghlan, Mrs R. I.
 Coia, The Late Mr M. B. R.
 Colborne Mackrell, Mrs
 Cole, Mr J. H.
 Coleman, Mr F. A. H.
 Collingwood, Mr E. J.
 Collins, Mr B. J.
 Collins, Mr C. A.
 Collins, Mr D. M.
 Collins, Mr J. E.
 Collins, Mrs M.
 Collins, Mr M. H. D.
 Colquhoun, Mr A.
 Colville, Mr J. W.
 Comins, Mr P. C. M.
 Compton, Mr J. F. W.
 Comyn, Mr V. L.
 Comyns, Mr P.
 Conan, Major J. F.
 Conlin, Mr and Mrs C. B.
 Connell, The Rev. H. A.
 Connolly, Mr C. A.
 Connolly, Mr C. K.
 Connolly, Dr C. V.
 Connolly, Mr D. J.
 Connolly, Mr E. P.
 Connolly, Mr T. J.
 Connolly, Mr and Mrs W. J.
 Conrath, Mr F.
 Conrath, Mr P. G.
 Conroy, Mr J. P.
 Conroy, Mr M. P. L.
 Considine, Mr W. C. D.
 Cooke, Mr C. B. C. B.
 Cooke, Major-Gen. R. B.

Cooke-Hurle, Mrs F. J.
 Coope, Mr W. R.
 Cooper, Mr J. C.
 Cooper, Mr M. du Pré
 Copeland, Mrs I.
 Copeman, Rear Admiral N. A.
 Corbally Stourton, Col. The Hon. E. P. J.
 Corbould, Mr D. A.
 Corbould, Mrs H. W.
 Corbould, Mr and Mrs P. N.
 Corcoran, Mr G.
 Corley, Mr A. H.
 Corley, Mr and Mrs T. C.
 Corley, Mrs W.
 Cornford, Mr C. F.
 Corrigan, Dr J. K.
 Cossart, Mr E. A. L.
 Cotton, Lt.-Col. H. E. M.
 Cotts, Mrs R. C. M.
 Coucke, Mr G. J.
 Cowell, Mr E. J.
 Cox, Cmdr I. H.
 Cox, Lt.-Col. M.
 Cox, Mr R. J.
 Coyle, Dr J.
 Coyle, Mr M. J.
 Coyle, Mr P. J.
 Crabbe, Lt.-Col. A. D.
 Craig, Mr A. J. M.
 Craig, Mr E. H. R.
 Craig, Mr J. H.
 Cramer, Mr H.
 Cramer, Mr J. G.
 Cramer, Mr P. J.
 Cramer, Dr P. V.
 Crank, Mr J. A. M.
 Crank, Mrs M.
 Craven, Dr F. O'K.
 Crawford, Mrs M. P.
 Crawshaw, Mr C. F.
 Crichton-Stuart, Mr F.
 Crichton-Stuart, Lord James
 Cripps, The Hon. Mrs F.
 Cripps, Mr M.
 Critchley, Mr F. M.
 Crockford, Mr P. D. V.
 Croft, Dr W. H.
 Cronin, Mr C. H.
 Cronin, Mr H. F.
 Cronin-Coltsman, Capt. T. D.
 Crosland, Mr J. P.
 Crosleigh, Mrs L. C.
 Cross, Mrs G.
 Cruice Goodall, Mr F. R.
 Cruice Goodall, Mr M.
 Cruice Goodall, The Late Mr W.
 Crutchley, Mr B.
 Cubitt, Major C.
 Cubitt, Mr M. F.
 Cuddigan, Mr M. W.
 Cullen, Mr T. J.
 Cumberbatch, Mr R. L.
 Cumming, Mr A. P.
 Cumming, Mr D. A.
 Cumming, Mr J. D.
 Cumming, Miss J. M. A.

Cumming, Miss S. M.
 Cumming-Bruce, Lady Sarah
 Cunliffe, Dr A. C.
 Cunliffe, Mr F. B.
 Cunningham, Mr D. F.
 Cunningham, Mr M. D.
 Cuppage, Col. D. G. B.
 Curmi, Lt.-Col. G. T.
 Curran, Miss F.
 Curran, Mr F. B.
 Curran, Mr Paul
 Curry, Mr J. N.
 Curry, Dr S.
 Cutbill, Mr J. L.
 Cuthbertson, Mrs
 Czajkowski, Dr I.
 Czajkowski, Mr P. B. G.
 Dale, Mrs E.
 Dale, Mr J. S.
 Dalglish, Major D. R.
 Dalglish, Mr M.
 Dalglish, Mrs R. C.
 Dalhousie, The Earl of
 Daly, Mr D. P. M.
 Daly, Mr R. F.
 Dammann, Mrs R.
 Danaher, Dr J. G.
 d'Andria, Dr V.
 Danks, Mr F. S.
 Danvers, Lt.-Col. A. A. J.
 Daszewski, Mr A. A.
 Daszewski, Mr A. A. W.
 Davey, Mrs
 Davey, Mr J. A. S.
 Davey, Mr and Mrs P. F.
 David, Cmdr A. C. M. and Family
 David, Mr B. G. M.
 David, Lt.-Cmdr J. P.
 Davidson, Mr D.
 Davidson, Lady Rachel
 Davidson, Mr W. A.
 Davies, Mr A.
 Davies, Miss A.
 Davies, Mr H. G.
 Davies, Mrs I.
 Davies, Mr P. M.
 Davis, Mrs E.
 Davis, Major M. P.
 Davis, Mr P. W.
 Davis, Mr T. J.
 Davis, Group Capt. W. A. L.
 Davy, Mr C. J. B.
 Dawson, Mrs J.
 Dearlove, Mr F. G.
 Dearlove, Mr L. J. S.
 Dease, Sq. Ldr E. J.
 de Chazal, Mr R. L.
 Dee, Mr B. D.
 Deedes, Col. C. J.
 Deedes, Mrs G. M.
 Dees, Mr B. H.
 Dees, Major C. H. G.
 de Ferranti, Mr S. Z.
 de Fonblanque, Major-Gen. E. B.
 de Fonblanque, Mr H. B.
 de Fonblanque, Mr J. A. L.

de Fonblanque, Mrs S.
 de Guingand, Mr G. P.
 de Guingand, Mr J. E.
 De Lacy, Dr W.
 de Larrinaga, Major R. A. R.
 de Larrinaga, Mr R. M.
 de las Casas, Major E.
 de las Casas, Lt.-Cmdr O. M.
 del Tufo, Mr P. R.
 Dembinski, Count J. S.
 Dempsey, Mr and Mrs J.
 Denny, Mrs
 de Normanville, Mr E. J.
 des Forges, Mr J. A. S.
 des Forges, Mrs W. S.
 Dessain, Col. P. H. D.
 de Trafford, Capt. R. E. F.
 Devas, Mr A. J.
 Devos, Mr D. J. F.
 Dewar, Mr J.
 Dewe-Mathews, Mr B. P.
 Dewe-Mathews, Mr D. C.
 Dewe-Mathews, Mr P.
 Dewey, Mr T. C.
 Dewey, Mr T. H.
 Dewey, Mrs T. S.
 Dewhurst, Mr C. J.
 Dewhurst, Mrs M.
 Dewhurst, Mr M. J.
 de Zulneta, The Rev. A.
 Dick, Mr J.
 Dick, Mr M. W. H.
 Dickinson, Dr R. G.
 Dillon, Mr A. P.
 Dirks, Major R. G.
 Dizer, Mr J. P.
 Dobson, Mr D. F.
 Dobson, Mr J. I.
 Dobson, Mr J. S.
 Dobson, Mr W. F.
 Dodd, Mr R.
 Dodge, Capt. D. J. B.
 Doherty, Mr H. D.
 Doherty, Mrs J. F.
 Dominy, Capt. A. R.
 Donald, Mr A. R. N.
 Donelan, Mr M. D.
 Donnell, Dr J. P.
 Donnellon, Dr J. O'Neil
 Donnelly, Major T. A.
 Donohue, Mr J. M. K.
 Donovan, Mr E. A.
 Dormer, Miss A.
 Dormer, Mr G. M.
 Dormer, Mrs K.
 Dormer, Capt. R. S.
 Dougal, Mrs M.
 Dougal, Mr M. G.
 Dougal, Mr R. G.
 Douglas, Mrs
 Dowling, Dr A.
 Dowling, Dr E. J.
 Dowling, Dr G. B.
 Dowling, Dr and Mrs G. Barrow
 Dowling, Mr G. S.
 Dowling, Dr S. G. J.

Downie, Mr C. E.
 Downing, Mr K. H.
 Dowson, Mr K. P. M.
 Doyle, Mr L. J.
 Driscoll, Mr D. J.
 Driscoll, Capt. E. J.
 Drury, Mr P. M. E.
 Dubois, Mr and Mrs P. R.
 Du Bos, Mme M.
 Duckworth, Mr P. W. T.
 Dudzinski, Lt.-Col. Z. T.
 Dufort, Mr T.
 Duggan, Miss
 Duggan, Mr A. E.
 Duggan, Mr J. E. N.
 Duggan Sykes, Mrs J.
 Dugmore, Mrs G. V. R.
 Duguid, Dr J.
 Dunbar, Mr A. H. W.
 Duncan, Mrs E. F.
 Duncan, Capt. H. W.
 Dunlop, Cmdr F. H.
 Dunn, Mr J. R.
 Dunn, Mr R. M.
 Dunne, Mr J. P. G.
 Dunworth, Mr M. C. P.
 Du Pré Moore, Mr G. C.
 Durack, Mrs J.
 Durack, Miss N.
 Durack, Major P. W. G.
 Durkin, Mr B. J.
 Dyer, Major-Gen. G. M.
 Eaglestone, Mrs A.
 Eales, Miss G.
 Easter, Mr B. H.
 Ebrill, Mr D.
 Edge, Dr W. L.
 Edlemann, Mr and Mrs
 Edmonds, Mr R. H. G.
 Edward, Mr D. A. O.
 Edwards, Mr G. R.
 Edwards, Dr J. d'A.
 Edwards, Sq.-Ldr J. M. B.
 Egerton, Mrs W.
 Eldon, Earl of
 Ellenbroek, Mr T. H.
 Elliman, Mr B. A.
 Elliman, Mr J. S.
 Ellingworth, Mr W. V.
 Elliot, Major R.
 Ellis, Mr G. J.
 Ellis-Rees, Mr H. F.
 Ellis-Rees, Lady
 Elwes, Mrs Geoffrey
 Elwes, Mr G. J.
 Elwes, Col. and Mrs Guy
 Elwes, Mr J. G. G. P.
 Elwes, The Rev. R.
 Elwes, The Late Mr R. V. G.
 Elwes, Monsignor V.
 Emmet, Mr C. A. R.
 Emmet, Mr D. A. R.
 Endall, Mrs A.
 Engleheart, Mr F. H. A.
 Engleheart, Mr H. F. A.
 Entwistle, Mr C. J.

Ettlinger, Mr E. G.
 Evans, The Rev. C. E.
 Evans, Mr F. G.
 Evans, Mr H. F. O.
 Evans, Mrs J.
 Evans, Dr J. D.
 Evans, Dr J. S.
 Evans, Mr M. J.
 Evans, Mr P. R.
 Evans, Major R. N.
 Evennett, Mr H. O.
 Everard, Mr T. J.
 Everest, Mr R. L.
 Eyre, Miss
 Eyre, Capt. A. C.
 Eyres, Mr L. E.
 Eyston, Lady Agnes
 Eyston, Mr J. J.
 Eyston, Mr T. M.
 Faber, Mr D. S.
 Faber, Mr T. H.
 Fairbairns, Mr R.
 Fairfax-Blakeborough, Major J.
 Fairfax-Cholmeley, Mr R. W.
 Fairlie, Capt. D. O.
 Fane-Saunders, Mr B.
 Fanshawe, Brig. G. H.
 Fanshawe, Mr H. D.
 Fanshawe, Mr P. D.
 Farrell, Mr C. O'M.
 Farrell, Mr D. J.
 Farrell, Mr F. V.
 Farrell, Mr M.
 Farrell, Mr T. H. F.
 Farrow, Group Capt. B. G.
 Fattorini, Mr D. W.
 Fattorini, Mr E. W.
 Fattorini, Mr H. T.
 Fattorini, Mr J. J.
 Fattorini, Mr L. F.
 Fattorini, Mr T. P.
 Fattorini, Mr W.
 Faulkner, Lt.-Cmdr W. J. M.
 Fawcett, Mr J. E. S.
 Fawcett, Mr P. F.
 Fawcett, Mr R. T.
 Fay, Dr L.
 Fazackerley, Mr L. J.
 Fearnley, Mrs J. T.
 Feeny, Mr H. R. J.
 Feeny, Mr P. D.
 Feeny, Mr W. B.
 Feilding, Hon. B. E.
 Feilding, Hon. H. R.
 Fellowes, Mr P. E. L.
 Fennell, Dr A. J.
 Fennell, Mr J. D. A.
 Fennell, Mr J. F.
 Fenwick, Mr A. B. X.
 Fenwick, Mr A. W.
 Fenwick, Mrs M. C.
 Ferrier, Cmdr J. I.
 Ferriss, Mr E. A.
 Ferriss, Mr J. A.
 Festing, Mr J. F. C.
 Festing, Gen. Sir Francis W.
 ffild, Mr B.
 ffild, Mr C.
 ffrench-Davis, Mr P.
 Finch, Mr D. E.
 Finlow, Capt. H. R.
 Finn, Mr and Mrs W.
 Firth, Mr A. E.
 Firth, Mr E. M. T.
 Firth, Mr J. A.
 Firth, Mr T. J.
 Fisher, Mr F. M. B.
 Fisher, Mrs L. K.
 Fishwick, Mr E. N.
 Fishwick, Mr T. G.
 Fitzalan Howard, Mr Edward
 Fitzalan Howard, Mr Henry
 Fitzalan Howard, Hon. Mark
 Fitzalan Howard, Hon. Martin
 Fitzalan Howard, Brig. Hon. Michael
 Fitzalan Howard, Brig. Hon. Miles
 Fitzalan Howard, Mr Richard
 Fitzalan Howard, Mr Thomas
 Fitzgerald, Miss N.
 Fitzgerald-Hart, Major M. E.
 Fitzgerald Lombard, Col. J. C. R.
 Fitzherbert, Mr A. R.
 Fitzherbert, Mr C.
 Fitzherbert, Mr L. J.
 Fitzherbert, Mr N. J.
 Fitzherbert, The Late Hon. Mrs T. C.
 Fitzherbert, Miss W.
 Flaherty, Dr K. A.
 Flanagan, Mr J. B.
 Flanagan, Mr J. I.
 Flavel, Mrs S. W. B.
 Fleming, Major M. W. S.
 Flisher, Mr J. Rankine
 Fogarty, Mr C. W.
 Fogarty, Air Chief Marshal Sir Francis
 Foley, Mrs C.
 Foley, Mr S.
 Foll, Dr C. V.
 Foll, Mr N. J.
 Foot, Lt.-Col. Patton B. D-H.
 Forbes, Mr C. H.
 Forbes, Mrs E. F.
 Forbes-Winslow, Mrs C. M.
 Ford, Mr Brinsley
 Ford, Mr P. C.
 Ford, Surgeon-Capt. R. A. W.
 Ford-Hutchingson, Mr P. W. S.
 Fordyce, The Hon. Mrs C.
 Forster, Mr J. E.
 Forster, Mr T.
 Fortney, Major R. S.
 Foster, Mr G. A.
 Foster, Mrs R.
 Fowler, Mr S.
 Fox, Mrs S. A.
 Francis, Mrs G. B. H.
 Francis, Mrs P. R.
 Franklin, Mr C. P. D.
 Franklin, Mr R. A.
 Fraser, Major The Hon. Hugh
 Fraser, Mr I. J.
 Fraser, Mrs J.

Fraser, Mr J. M. A.
 Fraser, Mr S. J.
 Freeland, Mrs R. B.
 Freeman, Mr J. G.
 Freeman, Mr M. A.
 French, Mr A. E.
 French, The Hon. Mrs B. L.
 French, Capt. M. A.
 Fresson, Air Commodore N. H.
 Freyne, Rev. T.
 Friel, Dr J. C.
 Fuller, Col. F. H.
 Fuller, Mr M. T.
 Fuller, Rev. R. C.
 Furness, Major S. N.
 Gadd, Mr T.
 Gainer, Sir Donald St C.
 Gainsford, Mrs H.
 Gainsford, Mr J.
 Gaisford St Lawrence, Mr C. S.
 Gaisford St Lawrence, Mr J. F.
 Gallagher, Mrs
 Gallagher, Dr E. J.
 Gallagher, Mr R. B.
 Galliers-Pratt, Mr G. K.
 Gallwey, Mr G. P.
 Gallwey, Major H. D.
 Galsworthy, Mrs
 Gange, Mrs A. G.
 Garbett, Capt. G. V.
 Garbett, Wing-Comdr H. N.
 Garnett, Mr A.
 Garnett, The Late Mrs M. L.
 Garnett, Major W. F.
 Garrett, Dr G. A.
 Gatacre, Mr E. V.
 Gawel, Dr E.
 Gaynor, Dr G. C.
 Gaynor, Mr P. J.
 Gegg, Mr S. J. D.
 Geipel, Mr L.
 Geoghegan, Mr G. J. M.
 George, Mr C. S. D.
 George, Lieut. D. E. P.
 George, Mrs E. H.
 George, Mr H. L.
 George, Mr J. C.
 George, Mr T. D.
 Ghika, Prince John
 Gibbons, Mr J. N.
 Gibbons, Mr P. E.
 Gibbs, Major A. W.
 Gibson, Mr A. G.
 Gibson, Capt. P. C.
 Gibson, Mr W. H.
 Gilbey, Mr A. W.
 Gilbey, Hon. John
 Gilbey, Mr R. N.
 Gillan, Rev. I. T.
 Gillman, Mrs J. R.
 Gilman, Mrs E.
 Gilroy, Mr C. B.
 Gilroy, Mr I. C.
 Girouard, Mr M.
 Girouard, Mr R. D.
 Gladstone, Admiral Sir Gerald and Lady
 Gladwin, Lt.-Col. P. F.
 Glanville, Mr A. W.
 Glanville, Mr W. G.
 Glavina, Dr J.
 Glover, Mr F. G.
 Glover, Mr T. C. G.
 Glynn, Mr D. H.
 Godfrey, Mr W. B.
 Golden, Dr E. C. E.
 Goodall, Mr A. D. S.
 Goodall, Mr A. W.
 Goodall, Mr R. N.
 Goodman, Mr G. J.
 Gordon, Flt-Lt. R. W.
 Gorham, Dr D. J.
 Gorman, Mr G. J.
 Gormley, Mr A. J. C.
 Gormley, Mr J. W.
 Gorst, Mr C. R.
 Goslett, Mr W. M.
 Gould, Mr A.
 Gowing, Mrs E. B.
 Grace, Mr H.
 Graham, Mr J.
 Graham, Katharine, Lady
 Graham, Mr T. L.
 Granger, Mr R. J. T.
 Grant, Mr A. M.
 Grant, Col. J. D.
 Grant-Ferris, Wing-Comdr and Mrs R.
 Graves, Mr C. R.
 Gray, Mr D.
 Gray, Dr and Mrs K. W.
 Gray, Miss M.
 Gray, Mrs R.
 Gray, Professor T. C.
 Gray, Mrs W. N.
 Green, Mr A. F.
 Green, Mr A. J. A.
 Green, Mr A. J. W.
 Green, The Late Col. C. H.
 Green, Mr G. G.
 Green, Mr H. L.
 Green, Mr J. F.
 Green, Dr J. G.
 Green, Mr P. L.
 Greene, Lady
 Greene, Mr F. C. B.
 Greene, Mr Graham
 Greenlees, Mr H. S. K.
 Greenlees, Mrs R.
 Greenwood, Mr A. R.
 Greenwood, Mr K. R.
 Greenwood, Mrs R. C.
 Gretton, Rear Admiral P. W.
 Grey, Mr P. F.
 Griffin, The Late Mr and Mrs W. V.
 Griffiths, The Rev. A.
 Griffiths, Major G. B.
 Griffiths, Miss G. E.
 Griffiths, Mrs H.
 Griffiths-Jones, Mr L. N.
 Griffiths-Jones, Mr M. A.
 Grotian, Mr J. S.
 Grotian, Mr M.

Grotian, Lt.-Comdr P. B.
 Grubb, The late Mr A. V.
 Grubb, Mrs D.
 Grzybowski, Flt-Lt.
 Guiver, Dr F.
 Gunn, Mr P. M.
 Habbershaw, Mr G. K.
 Hadcock, Mr G. F. C.
 Hadcock, Lt.-Comdr M. W.
 Hadcock, Mr N.
 Hadcock, Mr R. N.
 Haddington, The Earl of
 Hadow, Sir Gordon
 Hagreen, The Rev. J. D.
 Haigh, Major P.
 Hailey, Brig. J. M.
 Hailey, Major P. C.
 Haines, Mrs
 Hales, Mr E. E. Y.
 Hall, Dr and Mrs H. F. G.
 Hall, Very Rev. J. L. M.
 Hall, Mr R.
 Hall, Mr T. R.
 Halliday, Mr F. D. P.
 Hallinan, Mr T. E.
 Halpin, Mrs W. E.
 Halstead, Mr A.
 Hambleton, Viscount
 Hamilton, Mr A. H.
 Hamilton, Col. L. W. G.
 Hamilton Dalrymple, Major Sir Hew
 Hamilton Dalrymple, The Rev. J. D.
 Hammond, Lt.-Col. C. D.
 Hammett, Mr T. G. I.
 Hampshire, Mrs L. C.
 Hampton, Mr G. H.
 Hanratty, Mrs A.
 Hansen, Dr R. E. A.
 Hanson, Mr F. H.
 Harding, Mr B. W.
 Harding, Mr E. C. F.
 Harding, Mr K. J.
 Hardy, Capt. E. M. P.
 Hare, Mr O. F. F.
 Hare, Major R. G. D.
 Harman, Mr T. R.
 Harold-Barry, Mrs B.
 Harper, Mr G. E. M. C.
 Harrington, Mr E. C.
 Harrington, Mr R.
 Harris, Mr C. G.
 Harris, Mr F. H.
 Harris, Mr H. S.
 Harrison, Mr D. A.
 Harrison, Mr J. J.
 Harrison, Dr L. M.
 Hartigan, Mr A. J.
 Hartigan, Mr G. C.
 Hartigan, Mrs G. F. X.
 Hartigan, Mr J. M.
 Harvest, Lt.-Col. and Mrs G. A. de V.
 Harvest, Mr J. P. G.
 Harvey, Lt.-Col. A. J.
 Harvey, Mr J. J.
 Harwood, Lady
 Harwood, Lt. S. C. P.
 Haslam, Mr G. S.
 Hasslacher, Mr C. J.
 Hastings, Mr J. F. W.
 Hatfield, Comdr H. R.
 Hatton, Sir Ronald and Lady
 Hattrell, Mr J. S.
 Hattrell, Mr M. W.
 Haughton, Mr A.
 Havard, Mr J. E.
 Havard, Dr R. E.
 Havenith, Mr F. J.
 Hawe, Dr A. J.
 Hawe, Mrs A. J.
 Hawe, Mr B. J.
 Hawe, Dr J.
 Hawe, Mr P.
 Hawkins, Mr D. P.
 Haworth, Mr R. A.
 Hay, Rev. G. A.
 Hay, Major J. M.
 Hay, Capt. J. S.
 Hay, Major P. B.
 Hay, Lt.-Col. Sir Rupert
 Hay, Comdr R. C.
 Haydon, Lt.-Col. F.
 Hayes, Mr F. N. L.
 Hayes, Mr L.
 Hayhoe, Dr F. G. J.
 Hayward, Miss
 Haywood-Farmer, Mrs R.
 Haywood-Farmer, Mr R. E.
 Heagerty, Wing-Comdr J. S.
 Heagerty, Mr P. J.
 Heagney, Mr A.
 Heath, Lady
 Heathcote, Lady
 Heaton-Armstrong, Mr W. H. D.
 Heddy, Mr B. H.
 Heffernan, Mr J. F.
 Heffron, Mr N.
 Hely, Brig. A. F.
 Henderson, Mr A. W.
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 Henderson, Mr G. A.
 Henderson, Mr J. B.
 Henderson, Dr K. N.
 Henderson, Mrs P. C.
 Heneage, Mrs
 Hennessy, The Hon. David
 Hennessy, The Hon. Rosalie
 Henry, Dr G.
 Henry, Mr M. J.
 Herbert, Mr A. M. H.
 Herdon, Mr C. de L.
 Herley, Mr R. M.
 Hewitt, Mr H. W.
 Hewitt, Mr S. W.
 Heyes, The Rev. J. A.
 Heyes, Mr T. D.
 Heyes, Mr T. F.
 Heylings, Dr W. R.
 Hibbert, Major H. W.
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 Hickey, Mr P.
 Hickman, Mr J. A.
 Higgins, Dr P. M.

Hill, Mr J. R. D.
 Hill, Mrs S.
 Hillyard, Mr V.
 Hime, Mr F. W.
 Hime, Mrs V.
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 Hodge, Mr P. E.
 Hodges, Mrs R. A.
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 Hodgkinson, Mr R. B.
 Hodgson, Dr L. P.
 Hodsman, Mr and Mrs
 Hodsman, Mrs H. M.
 Hodsman, Mr M. J.
 Hodsman, Mr R. H.
 Hodsman, Mr S. F.
 Hogge, Major A. M. L.
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 Holder, Mr E. J. N.
 Holdsworth, Mrs C.
 Hollings, Mr H. A. J.
 Holloway, Mr P. G.
 Holmes, Major-Gen. Sir Noel
 Holmes, Mr R.
 Holmwood, Mr A. S.
 Holmwood, Dr L. S.
 Holt, Mr E. B.
 Home Robertson, Major J. W.
 Honan, Dr P.
 Honan, Mr R. P.
 Honoré, Mr M. P.
 Hood, Sir Harold J.
 Hooke, Mrs D. T. H.
 Hookham, Rev. T. J. F.
 Hope, Major C. J. P.
 Hope, Mr J. M.
 Hopkins, Dr C. J.
 Hopkins, Mr F. D.
 Hopkins, Mr W. C.
 Hopkins, Mr W. M.
 Horgan, Mrs R.
 Hornoyd, Mr A. F. G.
 Hornoyd, Mr S. G.
 Hornoyd-Strickland, Lt.-Cmdr T.
 Horridge, Mr R. G.
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 Horsley, Mr J. M. P.
 Horsley, Mr M.
 Hoslin, Mr E. J.
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 Howard, Mr F. V.
 Howard, Mr G. A.
 Howard, The Hon. Hubert
 Howard, Mr J. C.
 Howard, Mr J. N.
 Howard of Glossop, Lord
 Howard of Penrith, Lord
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 Howden, Mr R. A.
 Howden, Mr R. A. B.
 Howe, Mrs K.
 Howell, Sir Evelyn
 Howeson, Mr E. J.

Howkins, Dr T. P.
 Hrabkiewicz, Major L.
 Hubbard, Mr T. F.
 Hugh Smith, Mr H.
 Hughes, Mrs C.
 Hughes, Mrs E. M. D.
 Hughes, Mrs P. A. M.
 Hughes-Onslow, Mr D. J.
 Hughes Smith, Mrs
 Hume, Dr J. E.
 Hume, Mr R. T. P.
 Hume, Mrs T.
 Hume, The Late Sir William
 Hunt, Mrs L. S.
 Hunt, Mr W.
 Hunter, Major H. B. de M.
 Hunter-Gray, Mrs M. K.
 Huskinson, Mr G. M. C.
 Huskinson, Mr and Mrs G. N. B.
 Hutchinson, Mrs J. I.
 Huws, Mr and Mrs R. H.
 Ilbert, Mr O. M.
 im Thurn, Mr J. R.
 im Thurn, Mrs R. F.
 Inglis, Major A. D.
 Inman, Mr J. C. L.
 Inman, Mrs M. M.
 Inman, Mr R. D. H.
 Inman, Mr W. H. W.
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 Irven, Brig. D. N.
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 Irvine, Dr R. E.
 Irvine, Mr R. J. M.
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 Jackson, Capt. G. R.
 Jackson, Lt.-Col. P. S. F.
 Jackson, Dr R. W. P.
 Jackson, Cmdr Sir Robert
 James, Dr A. H.
 James, Dr G. W. B.
 James, Miss R. S.
 Jameson, Mrs J. W.
 Jamieson, Mr G. J. A.
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 Jaques, Mr D. F.
 Jarrett, Major C. J. B.
 Jarzebowski, Major W. T.
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 Jeffcock, Mr W. P.
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 Jennings, Major and Mrs C.
 Jennings, Mr J. A. W.
 Jennings, Mr M.
 Jephcott, Capt. H. C.
 John, Mrs
 Johnson-Ferguson, Lady
 Johnson-Ferguson, Mr I. E.
 Johnson-Ferguson, Mr M.
 Johnson-Ferguson, Mr N. S.
 Johnston, Major J. F. D.
 Johnston, Mrs W. E.
 Johnstone-Scott, Major H.
 Jones, Mrs A.

Jones, Dr H. A.
 Jones, Miss M.
 Jones, Mr N. Clifford
 Jones, Mr R. Arnold
 Jones, Lt.-Col. R. F. R.
 Jones, Mr R. L.
 Jones, Mr W. Clifford
 Jowers, Mr J. T.
 Jungman, Mrs L.
 Jurgens, Mr R. v.d.
 Jurgens, Mr R. G. v.d.
 Jurgens, Mr W. J. v.d.
 Kaduna, Bishop of
 Kallaway, Mr H.
 Kane, Wing Cmdr M. M.
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 Kassapian, Mr S.
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 Kearney, Mr K. D. N.
 Kearney, Mr N. A.
 Kearney, Dr W. P. F.
 Keay, Mr E. A.
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 Keenan, Mr R. G.
 Keliher, Mr E. C.
 Keliher, Mr P. E.
 Kelly, Mr D. F.
 Kelly, Mr J. A.
 Kelly, Mr L.
 Kelly, Mr Paul, k.s.g.
 Kelly, Mr R. B.
 Kelly, Mr T. B.
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 Kenna, Mr G. W.
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 Kennedy, Mr P. J. M.
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 Kenworthy-Browne, Mr J. M.
 Kenworthy-Browne, Mr L. A.
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 Kerr, Major F. R. N.
 Kerr-Smiley, Lt.-Col. C. H.
 Kerr-Smiley, Mr H. R.
 Kerr-Smiley, Mr N. E.
 Kerr-Smiley, Mr S.
 Kershaw, Mr P.
 Kevill, Mr J. A.
 Kevill, Mr M. H.
 Kevill, The Late T. H.
 Kidner, Mrs M. C.
 Kilkelly, Mrs
 Kilner, Mr B.
 Kilner, Mrs T. P.
 Kinch, Mr A. A.
 King, Mrs
 King, Mr C. P.
 King, Major E. D.
 King, Mr E. H.

King, Mr G. B.
 King, Mr H. D.
 King, Mr H. J.
 King, Dr J. L. F.
 Kinross, Mr K. S.
 Kirby, Mrs
 Kirby, Mr J. E.
 Kirk, Capt. J. O. P.
 Kitching, Mr H.
 Knapton, Brig. and Mrs W. G. D.
 Knight, Mr A. S. B.
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 Knollys, Mr and Mrs F. E.
 Knollys, Mr J. G.
 Knollys, Mr R. C.
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 Knowles, Brig. C.
 Knowles, Mr E. G.
 Knowles, Mr J. J.
 Knowles, Mr L.
 Knowles, Mr T. C.
 Krier, Mrs J.
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 Lamb, Mr D. S. O.
 Lamb, Lt.-Cmdr J. B.
 Lambert, Mr J. F.
 Lambert, Mrs P. J.
 Lambert, Mr R. G. W.
 Lanceley, Dr F.
 Langford, Lt.-Col. A. G. C.
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 Larkin, Major J. P.
 Laughton, Major P. I.
 Laver, Mr J.
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 Lawler, Mr J. J.
 Lawrence, Mrs J. F.
 Lawson, Mr J. P.
 Leach, Lt.-Col. L. R. H. G.
 Leacock, Mr and Mrs J. P.
 Leadon, Flt.-Lt. F. R.
 Leahy, Dr J. A.
 Leatham, Mrs E.
 Leatham, Mr J.
 Leatham, Mr M. G.
 Lecutier, Dr M. A.
 Leeming, Mr R. W.
 Lees, Mr M.
 Lees, Mrs M.
 Leese, Brig. J. F. M.
 Leese, Major K. H. R.
 le Fanu, Mr R.
 Leigh, Mr M. R.
 Lennon, Dr T. E.
 Lentaigne, Commodore C. N.
 Leonard, Mrs J. S.
 Leonard, Mr J. T.
 Leonard, Mr P. B. J.
 Le Seilleur, Col. A. J.
 Lethbridge, Mr R.
 Levett-Scrivener, Mr J. G.
 Levin, Lt.-Col. and The Late Mrs
 Lewin-Harris, Mr F. C. S. L.
 Lewis, Mrs
 Lewis, Mr B. G.

Lewis, Mr D. H.
 Lewis, Lt.-Cmdr J. D'o. C.
 Lewis, Mr S.
 Lewis-Bowen, Mr T. E. 1.
 Liddell, Mr P. J.
 Lightburn, Mr E. K.
 Lillis, Mr F. B.
 Lingeman, Mr P. J.
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 Lissett, Mr I. W.
 Lister, Mr R. P.
 Lister, Mr T. F.
 Liston, Dr R. P.
 Liston, The Late Mr R. P. P.
 Llewellyn, Mr and Mrs C.
 Llewellyn, Mr T. A.
 Lloyd, Mr F. G.
 Loch, Mrs I. J. C.
 Lochrane, Mr C. H. R.
 Lochrane, Mr F. H. A. J.
 Lodge, Mr and Mrs J.
 Lodge, Mr T.
 Loftus, Mr J.
 Loftus, Mr N. A.
 Lomax, Mr G.
 Lomax, Mr M. R. C.
 Lomax, Mrs R.
 Long, Mr A.
 Longueville, Lt.-Col. F.
 Longueville, Mr P. A.
 Lonsdale, Mr A.
 Loring, Brig. W.
 Lorrimer, Dr F. J.
 Lorrimer, Mr G. F.
 Lothian, The Marquess of
 Loughran, Mr J. A.
 Lovat, Laura, Lady
 Lovat, Lord
 Lovell, Miss C.
 Lovell, Mrs C. M.
 Lowe, Mr V. P. W.
 Lewis, Mrs J. W. A.
 Lowndes, Mr J.
 Lowsley-Williams, Mr P. G.
 Loyd, Capt. E. W.
 Loyd, Mr J. M.
 Lubomirski de Vaux, H.S.H. Prince
 Eugene
 Lucas, Mrs M. M.
 Ludley, Mrs S. H.
 Lukas, Mr S.
 Lumsden, Mr P.
 Luttman-Johnson, Mr H.
 Luxembourg, H.R.H. The Grand Duke of
 Luxembourg, H.R.H. Prince Felix of
 Lynch, Mr H.
 Lynch, Group Capt. J. B.
 Lynch, Mr J. E.
 Lyons, Mrs A.
 Lyons, Mr A. J. B.
 Lyons, Mr M. J.
 MacAdorey, Dr J. D.
 McArdie, Mr R. G.
 Macaulay, Dr R. B.
 Macaulay, Mr W. P.
 Maccabe, Dr J. E.

McCann, Mr J. A.
 McCann, Mr P. J.
 McCarthy, Mr D. J.
 McCausland, Lt.-Col. C. R.
 McCormick, Mr A. D.
 McCraith, Dr J.
 McCraith, Mr P. E. N.
 McCraith, Miss V.
 MacDermott, Mr G.
 Macdonald, Miss
 MacDonald, Mr A. J.
 Macdonald, Mr A. M.
 McDonald, Mr C. D. P.
 MacDonnell, Lt.-Col. F.
 MacDonnell, Mr D. L.
 MacDonnell, Mr J.
 McElligott, Mr N. M.
 McEvoy, Mr J.
 McEvoy, Mrs M.
 McEwen, Dr W. G.
 Macfie, Dr J. M.
 McGinity, Mr J. P.
 McGonigal, Mr C. I.
 McGrath, Mr F.
 McGrath, Dr P. D. P.
 McGuinness, The Rev. R. J.
 McIlvenna, Major J. A.
 McKechnie, Mr A. R.
 McKechnie, Mrs E.
 McKechnie, Mr W. D.
 McKeever, Mr M. C. M.
 McKeever, Mr J. M.
 McKelvey, Lt.-Col. T. P. H.
 McKenna, Dr J. B.
 Mackenzie, Mrs H.
 Mackenzie, Miss N.
 Mackenzie-Mair, Mrs J.
 Mackenzie-Mair, Mr J. P.
 MacKernan, Dr E.
 Mackey, Dr J. P.
 McKibbin, Dr K.
 Mackrell, Mr J. Q. L.
 McLachlan, Mr H.
 McLaughlin, Dr E. R.
 McManemy, Mrs
 Macmillan, Mr J. A. H.
 Macmillan, Mr J. H.
 McNaughton, Mr P.
 McPherson, Dr G. H.
 McSheehy, The Rev. J.
 McSwiney, Mr B. A.
 McSwiney, Mrs M. M.
 MacTaggart, Mrs I.
 Mackwood, Mrs A. M.
 Maczek, Mr A. O.
 Madden, Dr D. J.
 Magee, Mr M.
 Magrath, Mr J. P.
 Maher, Miss A.
 Mahony, Mr E. T.
 Mahony, Col. L. A.
 Mahony, Mrs M.
 Malczewski, Dr S.
 Maller, Mr V. A. J.
 Mangham, Major W. D.
 Manners, Cmdr E. A. S.

Marke, Mr T. M. L.
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 Markus, Mr S.
 Mark-Wardlaw, Cmdr M.
 Marlin, Mr E. R.
 Marlin, Mr R. R.
 Marnan, Mr Justice
 Marnan, Mr A. T. K.
 Marnan, Mrs M.
 Marriner, Mrs
 Marron, Mr and Mrs E. J.
 Marron, Mr M. L.
 Marsden, Dr G. B.
 Marsden, Sir John
 Marsh, Col. H. R.
 Marshall, Mr A.
 Marshall, Dr A. T.
 Marshall, The Late Mr J. C.
 Marshall, Mr J. W.
 Marston, Capt. M. A.
 Martelli, Mr D. F. J.
 Martin, Mr A. J.
 Martin, Mr A. W.
 Martin, Mrs S.
 Martindale, Major D.
 Martin-Hoogewerf, Capt. E. St J.
 Marwood, Miss F. M.
 Maslinska, Mrs Y. M.
 Massey, Mr E. J.
 Massey, Mr J.
 Massey, Mr J. R.
 Masters, Lt.-Col. W. E. A.
 Masterton-Smith, Col. J.
 Masterton-Smith, Mr M. J.
 Mather, Dr L.
 Mathews, Mrs
 Mathews, Mr M. R.
 Maude, Mr C. H.
 Maxwell, The Late Hon. Mrs B. C.
 Maxwell, Mr D. C.
 Maxwell, Mr E. F. McK.
 Maxwell, The Late Wing-Cmdr G. C.
 Maxwell, Mr I. C.
 Maxwell, Wing-Cmdr M. C.
 Maxwell, Mr R. C.
 Maxwell Stuart, Mr M. J.
 Maxwell Stuart, Miss A.
 May, Cmdr H.
 May, Capt. R. K.
 Mayer, Mr A. E.
 Mayer, Mr E. V.
 Mayne, Mr C. J.
 Mayne, Mr D. J.
 Medicott, Mr A. L.
 Medicott, Mr R. F.
 Meredith, Mr G.
 Messervy, General Sir Frank
 Messervy, Mr N. J.
 Mexborough, The Earl and Countess of
 Meyer, Mr M. A.
 Meynell, Mr H. B.
 Meyrick, Cmdr T. C.
 Micklethwait, Mr R. M.
 Micklethwait, The Hon. Mrs
 Miles, Mr R. O.
 Milestone, Miss G. D.

Millar, Mr Adrian
 Millar, Mr Anthony
 Millard, Mr E. A.
 Millen, Capt. A. T. P.
 Miller, Mr G. J. I.
 Miller, Mr M. B.
 Miller, Col. P. D.
 Millington, Mr and Mrs E. N.
 Mills, Mr J. W.
 Milne, Mr K. S.
 Milroy, Mr W. H.
 Mincer, Lt.-Col. B. A. B.
 Mineyko, Mr A.
 Minihane, Rt Rev. D.
 Misick, Mr and Mrs F. C.
 Mitchell, Dr E. J.
 Mitchell, Mr J. H.
 Mocatta, Mrs F. N.
 Mocatta, Mr G. D.
 Moll, The Misses
 Mollet, Mr M. B.
 Mollet, Mr P.
 Molony, Mr J.
 Molony, Mr T. D.
 Molony, Mr T.
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 Monro, Mr W. S. G.
 Montgomery, Lt.-Col. J. R. P.
 Moon, Mr N. J. A.
 Mooney, Mr R. E. A. G.
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 Moor, Mr J. B.
 Moore, Mr C. M. J.
 Moore, Mrs G.
 Moore-Smith, Dr B.
 Moore-Smith, Mrs K. P.
 Moorhead, Mr G. A.
 Moorhead, Mr G. M.
 Morgan, Mr A. J. A.
 Morgan, Mr P. J. H.
 Morgan, Major W. A.
 Morland, Mr D. P.
 Morland, Mr M. R.
 Morland, Sir Oscar
 Morley, Mr and Mrs A. P.
 Morley, Mr G.
 Moroney, Mr P. B.
 Morris, Lt.-Col. A. J.
 Morris, Mr B.
 Morris, Mr G. H.
 Morris, Dr H.
 Morris, Mr J. C.
 Morris, Mr J. D.
 Morris, Mr T. C.
 Morris, Mr W. G.
 Morrissey, Mrs
 Morrogh, Mr D.
 Morrogh-Bernard, The Right Rev. Mgr E.
 Morrogh-Bernard, Capt. J.
 Morton, Lady
 Morton, Mr H. L.
 Morton, Mr M. L.
 Mostyn, Mrs H.
 Mounsey, Mr H. C.
 Mounsey, Mrs H. P.
 Moylan, Mr R. S.

Moylan, Mrs
Muir, Mr F.
Mulholland, Mr J.
Mulligan, Mr A. W. P.
Muntz, Mrs
Murnane, Mr N. P.
Murphy, Dr D. F.
Murphy, Dr M. J.
Murphy, Dr P.
Murphy, Mr P. J.
Murphy, Major-Gen. R.
Musgrave, Mr I.
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Nairac, Mr M. L.
Nares, Mr G. I.
Nason, Mr J. P.
Neely, Mr G. D.
Nelson, Mr H.
Nelson, Mr H. G.
Nelson, Mr H. R.
Nelson, Mr R. E. H.
Nester-Smith, Mr L.
Neville, Mr H.
Nevill, Miss P.
New, Lady
New, Mr J. H. S.
Nicholson, Sir John
Nicholson, Mr T. P.
Nicol, Dr C. G.
Nicole, Mr T.
Nicol, Major E. W.
Nihill, Mr A. B.
Nihill, Sir Barclay
Nixey, Mrs
Noble-Mathews, Mrs G.
Noblett, Miss C.
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Noon, Major N.
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Norman, Mr G. A. S.
Norman, Mr P. A.
Norman, Mr P. L.
Nosworthy, Lieut. T. C.
Noton, Mr C. H.
Noton, Mr D. H.
Nugent, Dr A.
Nugent, Mr C. J.
Nuttall, Mr N.
O'Brien, Mr D.
O'Brien, Mrs D.
O'Brien, Mr D. M.
O'Brien, Mr D. P.
O'Brien, Mr F. E.
O'Brien, Mr J. D. P.
O'Brien, Mr M.
O'Brien, Mr M. D.
O'Brien, Mr P. W.
O'Brien, Major R. A.
O'Brien, Dr T.
O'Brien, Major W.
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O'Callaghan, Mrs C. T.
O'Callaghan, Mr T. J. P.
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O'Connor, Mr A.

O'Connor, Mr B. J.
O'Connor, Capt. J. C. J.
O'Connor, Mr J. D.
O'Connor, Capt. M. J. T.
O'Connor, Wing-Comdr P. J.
Odone, Mr J.
O'Donnell, Miss J. E.
O'Donnell, Dr P. A.
O'Donovan, Mr G. B.
O'Donovan, Mrs H. M.
O'Driscoll, Mr K.
Ogilvie, Mr A. S.
Ogilvie, Mr I. H.
Ogilvie, Major J. J.
Ogilvie, Major R.
O'Hanlon, Mr J. F.
O'Hanlon, Dr R. H.
O'Keeffe, Dr and Mrs J. G.
O'Kelly, Lieut-Comdr E. M. S.
O'Kelly, Major R. W. E.
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O'Leary, Dr Mary
O'Malley, Mrs
O'Malley, Mr S. K.
O'Meara, Mrs M.
O'Neill, Air Commodore C. T.
O'Neill, Dr M. B.
Oppé, Mr D. L. T.
Oppenheim, Baroness von
O'Reilly, Mr C. V.
O'Reilly, Mr F. J.
O'Reilly, Mr J. A.
O'Reilly, Mr M. P.
O'Reilly, Dr V.
O'Rourke, Capt. B. R.
Osborne, Mr A. H.
Osborne-Young, Mr K. H.
O'Shee, Major P. P.
O'Sullivan, Mr J. C.
O'Sullivan, Dr M. E.
O'Sullivan, Mr R.
Otten, Mr J.
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Oxley, Col. W. M.
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Pakenham, The Hon. T. F. D.
Palaiet, Lady
Palaiet, Lieut-Comdr A. M.
Palengat, Mr D. P.
Pantin, Mr W. A.
Parker, Mrs G.
Parker Bowles, Mr A. H.
Parker Bowles, Mrs D.
Pastore, Mr and Mrs F. F.
Pater, Mr E.
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Patteson, Mr T. F.
Pattison, The Late Mr A. R.
Pavillard, Dr E. R.
Peacock, Dr D. I.
Peake, Mr D. A. E. R.
Peake, Mr H. A.
Peake, Mr R. A.
Pearce, Mrs C. M.
Pearce, Mr J. P.

Pearce, Mr J. P. (Jnr)
Pearse, Mrs P. H.
Pearson, Mr D. M.
Pearson, Mr E.
Pearson, Dr H. E. S.
Pearson, Mrs J. J.
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Dorothy Barker
 Ewan Blackledge
 Viscount Bracken
 John and Mary Byrne
 Philip Byrne
 Josephine Cunliffe

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for J. McSheehy, who was at Ampleforth in the late '80's, who died on 20th September; Fr Maurus Powell (1892) on 2nd November; C. Power (1916) on 11th November, as the result of a motor accident; and C. E. Rochford (1907) on 19th December.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:

Richard Dunn to Caroline Lois Stammers at the Oratory, Edgbaston, on 1st November 1958.

Patrick James Mulligan to Edith Wepner at St Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on 7th November 1959.

Lieutenant William David Gladstone to Mary Josette Caruana at St Mary's, Cadogan Gardens, on 17th October.

Jeremy Christopher Francis Wilcocks, the Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry, to Lydia Margaret Haworth at St Osmund's Church, Barnes, on 10th November.

Richard Rothwell to Caryl Gore Allen at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Exeter, on 23rd January 1960.

Reginald Francis Grieve to Esperanza Puertas, at Santander Cathedral, Spain, in August 1959.

AND to the following on their engagement:

Peregrine Bertie to Susan Wills.

Robert Constable Maxwell to Susan Gaisford St Lawrence.

R. C. M. Jurgens to Marijke Blomjous.

John Peter Harvest to Ann Blyth-Praeger.

Nigel John Marsden to Diana Jean Dunn.

Nicholas John Connolly to Jane Gallagher.

David Stapleton to Annabelle Ley.

Christopher Young to Ann O'Grady.

In the New Year's Honours, Brigadier the Hon. Miles Fitzalan Howard (1934) was appointed C.B.E. He has been selected to attend a course at the Imperial Defence College.

MAJOR J. F. D. JOHNSTON, M.C. (1941), Grenadier Guards, has been appointed Brigade Major, Household Brigade, in London.

MAJOR SIR HEW HAMILTON DALRYMPLE (1944) has been appointed Regimental Adjutant, Grenadier Guards.

MAJOR M. A. WILBERFORCE, R.M. (1935), has returned from Malta, and has been promoted Lieut.-Colonel.

MAJOR D. R. DALGLISH, M.C. (1936), has been appointed Brigade Major of the 19th Infantry Brigade Group.

LIEUT.-CMDR M. R. D. HOOKE R.N. (1946), is attending the course at the Staff College at Camberley.

D. P. M. D'ARCY (1953) has entered the St John Vianney seminary for late vocations in Toronto.

FR F. W. DE VAN DER SCHUEREN, S.J. (1943), who was ordained in Indonesia last year, is doing his tertianship at St Beuno's College, St Asaph.

H. J. KING, O.B.E. (1898), has been appointed His Thai Majesty's Consul-General at Gibraltar.

CECIL SHERIDAN was appointed last year Attorney-General of the Federation of Malaya.

THE HON. H. C. P. J. FRASER (1935), Parliamentary Under Secretary of State and Financial Secretary, War Office, was re-elected for Stafford and Stone, increasing his majority from 8,700 to 10,000. T. H. F. FARRELL (1947) was the Conservative candidate for Kingston upon Hull, West, and the Hon. D. J. G. HENNESSY (1950) Conservative candidate for Tottenham; A. M. H. HERBERT (1940) was Liberal candidate for Sudbury and Woodbridge. Though none were elected, all secured a considerable increase in votes for their party.

A. W. A. BYRNE (1943) has obtained his Mus.Doc. at London University.

P. J. COYLE (1954) has qualified M.B., B.S., at London University.

J. C. GEORGE (1948) has been nominated Vice-President of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians.

P. L. POLLEN (1946) held an exhibition in Dublin of the twenty-eight stained glass windows which he has designed and made for the new Cathedral of Christ the King in Johannesburg.



A RECENT issue of *TV Times* gave news of T. St John Barry (1932). 'He has been connected with ITN from the beginning. He was a film commentator and then went on to film script writing. For a while he was a sub-editor and then a reporter. From there he joined "Roving Report" and went to Amsterdam to cover the 10th Anniversary of the inauguration of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands. Since then he has visited Morocco, Portugal, France, Sweden and Ireland.'



D. J. HERDON (1945), with Shell International Petroleum, has been transferred from Nairobi to Hong Kong; J. P. Magrath (1939) is now with the Shell Company of West Africa in Angola; and I. E. Johnson-Ferguson (1951) with Libya-Shell in Tripoli.



DAVID WALKER (1926) has produced another children's book in succession to *The Fat Cat Pimpernel*, in *Pimpernel and the Poodle*. Both are published by Fabers and are delightfully illustrated by Alan Howard.



THE Downside, Ascot and Ampleforth Dance was held in December and the Stonyhurst-Ampleforth Ball in January. About eighty were present at the Dinners of the Yorkshire and Liverpool Areas, and over one hundred and thirty at the Dinner in London.



MAJOR H. W. ROGERS (1940) is in Uganda on a three-year secondment with the K.A.R. Uganda Rifles. He is still interested in athletics, and plays hockey for Uganda, as he did previously for the Army, Warwickshire and Berkshire.



S. KERR-SMILEY (1952) is A.D.C. to Admiral Sir Guy Grantham, Governor of Malta.

OXFORD. Among the Freshmen were: A. J. Tarnowski, *University*; M. D. Petre, A. Green, *Exeter*; A. H. Bradshaw, T. M. Corley, *Oriel*; M. P. C. Gibson, *Lincoln*; F. W. G. Cazalet, A. P. J. Brennan, T. F. Patteson, *Corpus Christi*; J. M. Horsley, F. Madden, *Christ Church*; P. M. Kershaw, *St John's*; J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, *Trinity*; C. P. Rushforth, A. Stevenson, *Jesus*; M. C. Montgomery, *Wadham*; S. Dyer, D. G. Wilson, *St Edmund Hall*; A. P. Peel, *St Catherine's*; Dom Stephen Wright, A. J. King, A. Knowles, *St Benet's Hall*.



CAMBRIDGE. Among the Freshmen were: J. Hunter, *Clare*; H. Stobart, C. Stobart, *Pembroke*; L. Hrabkiewicz, *Caius*; P. P. Read, *St John's*; M. L. Mather, P. H. Dale, P. J. Wilson, *Trinity*.

C. S. Tugendhat has been elected President of the Union Society for the Lent Term 1960.



LONDON. W. H. Considine, *Imperial College*; R. W. Cuthbertson, *St Thomas's*; C. J. Kelly, *Bart's*; G. V. Unsworth, *St Mary's*; J. H. Whitworth, *Guy's*.

D. F. P. Burns, N. G. P. Carver, D. M. Pollock are at the Architectural Association, Bedford Square.



DURHAM. J. M. Muir, G. W. Stitt, *King's College*; A. G. Pernyes.



MANCHESTER. J. K. Horridge.



TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. A. Fogarty, F. C. French Davis, R. C. David, H. C. Castelli, F. H. Quinlan.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE OFFICIALS were :

Head Monitor	...	...	...	J. J. E. Brennan
School Monitors	T. D. Ely, R. E. Randag, G. R. Habbershaw, A. N. Stanton, J. A. Badenoch, T. J. Jackson, J. C. Heddy, P. J. Le Breton, A. J. Richards, E. J. ffield, S. H. Ricketts, K. M. O'Neill, C. R. Balfour, H. J. Bowen, R. J. Grant, A. T. Festing, J. P. Stephens, C. N. White			
Captain of Rugby	...	...	...	G. R. Habbershaw
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	R. E. Randag
Captain of Boxing	...	...	...	K. M. O'Neill
Master of Hounds	...	...	...	R. A. Campbell
Librarians	M. J. Barry, T. M. Charles Edwards, A. P. H. Byrne, N. J. Brockhurst Leacock, W. J. Morland, J. C. Ryan, N. P. C. Cavanagh, J. A. Davey, D. R. Lloyd-Williams, M. Hailey			
Officemen	C. N. White, K. O'Neill, M. Barry, P. Channer, M. Dempster, N. Reynolds, D. Trench, P. Meyer, A. Crawford			

THE following left the School in December 1959 :

J. A. Badenoch, C. R. Balfour, P. J. B. Batten, H. J. J. Bowen, A. E. Bowring, A. J. Cornford, H. Crawford, C. M. J. Deedes, W. E. H. de Jouffroy D'Abbans, E. T. D. Ely, A. T. Festing, E. J. ffield, R. J. Grant, G. R. Habbershaw, A. L. S. Harris, T. J. H. Jackson, P. J. W. Le Breton, B. L. Marriner, A. M. G. Martelli, R. P. Murphy, E. A. H. Pearse, M. C. Pratt, R. M. B. Rooney, C. A. B. Sanders, A. J. Scholefield, D. J. P. Synnott, C. N. White.

THE following boys entered the School in January 1960 :

J. D. Aykroyd, R. D. Bramley, S. B. Darby, J. R. Madden, P. B. O'Reilly, J. F. M. Reid, C. N. Robertson, R. C. Vaughan, S. J. Walton.

WE congratulate Mr and Mrs Dore on the birth of a son, and Mr and Mrs Moreton on the birth of a daughter.

WE congratulate the following on gaining awards :

Classics. P. W. Martin : Open John Watson Scholarship, Brasenose College, Oxford.

P. C. Cafferkey : Open Exhibition, Merton College, Oxford.

History. J. E. Scholefield : Open Scholarship, Christ Church, Oxford.

T. M. Corley : Open Exhibition, Oriel College, Oxford.

P. J. W. Le Breton : Open Exhibition, Peterhouse, Cambridge.

A. N. Stanton : Stearns Exhibition, Lincoln College, Oxford.

Modern Languages. E. A. W. Pearse : Open Scholarship, Worcester College, Oxford.

C. R. Balfour : Open Scholarship, the Queen's College, Oxford.

AND M. G. L. M. Stacpoole on passing 23rd out of Sandhurst, and being awarded the prize for Mathematics.

WE are grateful to Messrs Ferranti for the gift of a considerable amount of useful electronic and workshop equipment ; to the Esso Petroleum Company for the loan of several pieces of apparatus which were in continuous use in the second half of the term ; and to Shell International Petroleum for a most generous gift which has made possible the purchase of a number of valuable items for the School Library and the Science Reference Library.

THE LIBRARY

THERE is no truth in the rumour that all School Librarians go west. It is an understandable rumour none the less ; some, indeed, would go so far as to give it the status of a scientific law, i.e. a theoretical principle deduced from practice or observation. The observed fact, namely the departure for St Louis of three successive librarians, can scarcely be denied ; but the cautious observer will be reluctant to discern the pattern of necessity in what may be no more than a fortuitous series. To the latest departure, Fr Augustine, we extend our good wishes. His successor is Br Dominic.

Recent gifts to the Library include a generous bequest by the late Lieut.-Colonel G. R. S. Wilson and a very kind donation by Mrs Greenlees. Books have been presented by J. Kenworthy-Browne, P. Weare, M. Chamier and D. Synnott. The Librarian also wishes to acknowledge gifts made by several members of the staff, together with any other donations which may have been overlooked.

MUSIC

THE musical activities of the term opened on 15th October with a recital for Violin and Piano by Mr Walker and Mr Dowling. Unfortunately the date clashed with two other society meetings, and the attendance was consequently sparse in the extreme. The loss was theirs however, for both Mr Walker and Mr Dowling were in excellent form, and had, moreover, chosen an interesting programme—Handel No. 6 in E major, Mozart in G major K301 and Brahms No. 3 in A major op. 100. Let us hope that in future recitals of this sort more will come to listen.

On 5th November there was an informal concert in the music school given by boys in the school, and it was of an impressively high standard. Detre and Havard on the violin, Cafferkey on the viola and Tolkien on the 'cello represented the strings, and without exception played their by no means easy pieces admirably. Perhaps before long we may hear them all together in a string quartet, for they are all of them polished players, and it must be many years since we have had four such able exponents of their respective instruments. The woodwind was represented by Ford and Cooper on flute and clarinet respectively, and the brass by Coghlan on the trombone—three more good players. Altogether this was a most impressive and encouraging evening.

What turned out to be a preliminary canter for the final end of term concert took place in the theatre on 26th November. Again the attendance was disappointingly small, but it was an enjoyable evening for all that. The outstanding musical event that night was the first movement of a Mozart Trio for Clarinet, Viola and Piano, which was most sensitively played by Brennan, Cafferkey and Mr Dore. Brennan's clarinet tone and phrasing are quite remarkably fine, and the same may be said of Cafferkey on the viola, though perhaps he is just a little too reticent and unassuming. It would perhaps be unfair to judge here the performance of the orchestra which played the same works again at the end of term in more complete form; they will be found reviewed later. One may, however, be permitted to question the psychological wisdom of performing a fortnight or so before a big concert works which are not yet fully up to scratch, both for the sake of the audience and indeed of the performers too. In view of the length of the end of term concert would it not have been wiser to have had this concert consist entirely of independent works? Be that as it may, this has been an enterprising term as far as the music is concerned, and we are grateful to all those who must have worked so hard for our enjoyment.

RECITAL BY MICHAEL CHELK

After some rather poorly attended concerts during the course of the term it was a pleasant surprise to find a sizeable audience in the

theatre to hear a piano recital on 8th December by Michael Chelk. He gave us a fairly stiff programme for a school audience, but this made no difference to the enthusiasm with which he was acclaimed at the end and to judge by remarks made afterwards the evening was highly successful.

The programme opened with two sonatas by Haydn, the first in G minor, the second in E flat, both charming works and delightfully played. The outstanding feature of Mr Chelk's playing lies in his impeccable accuracy coupled with an impressive rhythmical steadiness and a fine sense of phrase—three attributes which are indispensable for playing Haydn.

As a result we had splendidly lucid and refreshing accounts of the two works. The same may be said of the early Beethoven sonata in C minor, op. 10 No. 1. Mr Chelk adopted here as in the Haydn a severely disciplined approach with everything under perfect control; and though some may prefer their Beethoven a little less disciplined, being quite prepared to sacrifice note for note accuracy in favour of a more whole-hearted abandon, yet the reviewer for one was completely convinced and delighted throughout the evening.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT

The Orchestral and Choral Society gave a concert on the last Monday of term and we had an enjoyable evening. The only major adverse criticism that could be made was that it went on too long for it finished two and a quarter hours after the advertised time for starting. This is by common consent about half an hour too long. The 'London' which is a most attractive work was well played, the strings being particularly good and with much credit due to them for there were so many boys and fewer adults in proportion. They were good, in fact, throughout the evening. Tyrrell gave a most finished performance which showed a real appreciation of the music: his phrasing and breathing were both above reproach. It must have been one of the finest performances of a wind instrument ever given by a boy here. One could have wished that the music was more worthy of the performer for it is a show piece and meant to be such but its musical content does not go deep. Perhaps we can hear Tyrrell again in some work of greater value: it does not need anything showy to tell us just how good a performer he is. The Hallelujah Chorus is worth doing even on its own, especially at this time of year, and it was creditably performed. The school trebles were better than one remembers hearing for a very long time and one hopes that this may be the renaissance of a school choir. After the interval Ford gave a very good performance of the B Minor suite. His playing has improved a great deal. The Mozart Trio was the most balanced and

probably the most satisfying item of the evening. Both Brennan and Cafferkey have improved immensely and showed a real understanding of the music and in Brennan we have another skilful clarinet player whose tone is warmer than Tyrrell's. Havard played the difficult but attractive Mozart Rondo very skilfully, though perhaps it is really too difficult for someone of his age and experience. The programme was saved at this moment, for the seats were by now becoming very hard, by the rumbustious trombone duet. The piece is admirably suited for these splendid instruments and Coghlan and Curran did it full justice and enjoyed its humour as much as did the audience. Carols followed, each of them good and well arranged; they were clearly sung and much enjoyed by the audience. One felt that they would have had even better performance if placed earlier in the programme for everyone was getting very tired: or were six carols too many, anyway? They rounded off an enjoyable evening and any Christmas concert without carols would have been unthinkable. It remains once more to compliment the Press on the programme sheet: it must, surely, be as elegant as anything that has been printed here so far.

AMPLEFORTH CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY

14th December 1959

Theatre 8 p.m.

1. Symphony in D major (The London) Haydn
Adagio, Allegro, Andante, Minuet and Trio, Allegro spiritoso
2. First movement from Clarinet Concerto in F minor Op. 73 Weber
S. E. TYRRELL
3. Hallelujah Chorus Handel
Interval
4. Suite in B minor for Flute and Strings Bach
Rondeau, Bourrée, Minuet, Badinerie
R. A. FORD
5. Andante from trio in E flat for Clarinet, Viola and Piano (K.498) Mozart
J. J. E. BRENNAN, P. C. CAFFERKEY and MR DORE
6. Violin Solo: Rondo in G Mozart
D. T. HAVARD
7. Duet for Two Trombones 'Chevaliers' Poitier
R. E. H. COGHLAN and P. T. CURRAN
8. Carols for Choir, School and Orchestra
I know a flower *Praetorius*
In dulci jubilo *arr. de Pearsall*
Ding, Dong merrily *arr. Charles Wood*
A Virgin most pure *arr. Widdicombe*
The Three Kings *Cornelius*
I saw three ships *arr. C. S. Lang*

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

At the beginning of the term C. R. Balfour was elected as Leader of the Government, T. H. Jackson as Leader of the Opposition and A. W. Crawford as Secretary. Leadership of the benches of Government and Opposition passed to various members in the course of the term, Messrs Le Breton, Field, Nicholson, Ely, Ricketts and Heddy at different times holding one or other of these positions, an arrangement of mixed value, relieving the House swiftly of those that were not likely to improve with keeping but as surely debarring the others from the benefit of a chance to learn by experience.

Debating was occasionally good. Attendances were mostly poor. But there were many speakers at most of the meetings and some of them spoke regularly and were getting better as they gained familiarity with the art.

T. D. Ely stood out among regular speakers, as one would expect. S. H. Ricketts was also a notable speaker. It is a pity we did not hear more of P. J. W. Le Breton, J. C. Heddy and C. R. Balfour. T. H. Jackson and C. C. Nicholson got better as time went on. Other regular and promising speakers were T. J. Berry, N. R. Lorrman, R. H. Jackson, N. P. Tanner, A. C. Chambers, J. J. O'Reilly and W. J. Morland.

The last debate was for new and infrequent speakers and twenty-five members spoke, ten of them for the first time. Among the recent maiden speakers should be mentioned M. G. Tugendhat, N. R. Balfour, M. B. Bean, R. J. J. Mostyn and M. J. Bartlett.

J. L. MacKernan was conscientiously and often agreeably dedicated to the comic and the irrelevant.

The Society's thanks go to Br Fabian, Mr Davidson, Mr Dizer, Mr Canovan and Dr Jarman who were guest speakers and to Br Francis who was multifariously influential in the interests of the House.

The motions debated were:

'This House seeing no long term hope in Khrushchev's visit to America, is indifferent to his reception there.' Lost 24—42, with 8 abstentions.

'This House maintains that humanity has still something worth while to gain from Twentieth Century civilization.' Won 29—21, with no abstentions.

'This House prefers Arties to Hearties.' Lost 26—39, with 6 abstentions.

'This House hotly denies that modern youth is unworthy of its opportunities.' Won 37—18, with 3 abstentions.

'This House is a firm upholder of democracy.' Lost 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ —48 $\frac{1}{2}$, with $\frac{1}{2}$ abstention.

'This House, were it not for its religion, would consider that the only practical rule in life is this: "eat, drink and be merry for to-morrow we die".' Won 47—25, with 3 abstentions.

'This House views with horror the prospect of the Americanization of English life and culture.' Won 32—31, with 2 abstentions.

'This House prefers 1859 to 1959.' Lost 20—27, with 4 abstentions.



THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

During the term, the Society held its 1,000th meeting. Like all human institutions, the Junior Debate has had its ups and downs; but it has never yet been 'down and out', and since its foundation in 1902 it has met regularly, roughly nine times a term (excluding the summer term). Its minute books present an absorbing, and in some ways unique, record of public opinion during a very turbulent half-century, in which people of all ages and interests have had a great deal to think about. In its first session the House dealt with the morality of the Boer War, Imperialism, Socialism and the future of mechanisation; and those early debates raised a number of issues which have been of interest, one way and another, ever since. Some topics, such as National Service, Capital Punishment, the Monarchy, Field Sports, and Professionalism in Sport, have retained an almost perennial attraction. Others, such as Votes for Women, the Channel Tunnel, the early 'picture palaces' and the possibilities of aerial navigation, were for a time controversial, but soon became dated. The balance of opinion in the Society has not always been what one might expect, and sometimes one discovers odd contrasts, as for instance in 1907, when the Society displayed characteristic and conservative anti-feminism by throwing out (24 votes to 13) the motion that women should have votes, and then immediately proceeded to pass a motion (21 votes to 17) approving of the Labour Party, thus showing a political broad-mindedness which their modern successors could not hope to emulate. It would be misleading, however, to convey the impression that the Society is predominantly concerned with making solemn utterances upon grave public issues. Not all the motions debated have been equally thought-provoking: it is doubtful, for instance, whether future historians will gain much from discovering that the Society had a higher opinion of needles than of pins, or that it would rather (like Julius Cæsar) have a fat prime minister than a thin one. Nor have all the speeches made in the House (there have been about thirty-five thousand) been of sufficient profundity, originality or wit to deserve the immortality granted to them by the pens of innumerable painstaking

secretaries. The annals of the Society are fairly liberally scattered with interludes of light relief, hot air, hilarity and even (it must be confessed) violence. But the same goes for the national assemblies of most democratic countries, and the Junior Debate stands up pretty well to the comparison.

This notable landmark in the Society's history fell, by good fortune, in a season of prosperity. In most respects the term's debating was probably as good as it has ever been, which, considering that our forbears prided themselves on their ability to speak in public a good deal more than we do, is saying quite a lot. The membership reached record proportions, and the weekly attendance ranged from 72 to 112. This meant that the speakers were cramped for time, everyone was cramped for space, and the non-speakers were able to shelter for too long behind their less reticent neighbours. But on the whole a large attendance is a good thing; and when combined—as it was this term—with a sufficient number of provocative motions, it creates a lively spirit of competition which keeps the debating at a good pitch right through the evening. The House was, moreover, open-minded and tolerant; it had an instinctive respect for order without sacrificing spontaneity and humour; and it managed to retain (with a certain amount of persuasion at times) the mood of courtesy which characterised the House last year. The debating talent was unusually well-distributed: the few very good speakers were well buttressed by a fair number of tolerably good ones. Too many speakers tended to make points rather than speeches; but when the House was in form, as it was conspicuously on the occasion of the 1,000th meeting itself, some very competent debating resulted.

A number of second-year members spoke very well. Mr Tugendhat has the polish and fluency of an accomplished debater. Mr Freeman was successfully avuncular, and Mr V. Dewe Mathews always spoke with a pleasant blend of conviction and humour. The Secretary was usually too busy with minutes to produce a coherent full-length speech, but ended the term's proceedings with a speech which was a model of clarity and delivery. Mr Tate was at his best with destructive interruptions and provided much entertainment. Mr Devas was suavely competent: he and the enthusiastic Mr Bulleid had the advantage of a considerable St Edward's following. Messrs Brennan, Tyler and Blackden produced good speeches, and Mr Mostyn's Churchillian interpolations were amongst the term's brightest jewels.

There was some notable talent amongst the first-year speakers. The vehement Mr Halliday rarely paused for breath, but his rapidly constructed arguments lost nothing in clarity. Mr Fawcett showed a keen sense of what was relevant and a great desire to convince—a valuable combination in a debater. Messrs Carlson, Field, Brunner, Speaight and Barretto also stood out amongst a good bunch of maiden speakers.

The officials of the Society were as follows: Hon. Secretary, R. Q. Honeywill; Committee, M. G. Tugendhat, B. M. Brennan, J. C. Tyler, R. R. Carlson.

The motions debated were as follows:

This House is optimistic about the future. Ayes 41, Noes 47, Abstentions 6.

This House does not accept the view that money is the root of all evil, and hopes to make a lot of it. Ayes 50, Noes 34.

This House takes a dim view of the old saying that 'Your school-days are the happiest days of your life.' Ayes 35, Noes 36, Abstentions 14.

In the opinion of the House, the world was a happier place when this Society was founded than it is now. (This was the 1,000th meeting: Fr Prior, Fr Bruno, J. J. E. Brennan and J. J. Jephcott kindly spoke as guests, and the Society was addressed by the Headmaster. Ayes 59, Noes 48, Abstentions 5.)

This House would prefer to be well-fed and ignorant than well-read and hungry. Ayes 41, Noes 25, Abstentions 6.

In the opinion of this House, it would be a good thing if strikes were illegal. Ayes 30, Noes 39, Abstentions 6.

This House considers that modern Society should be ashamed of the encouragement it gives to professional sport. Ayes 28, Noes 51, Abstentions 5.

The Society ended its session by celebrating its jubilee with a 'semi-punch' in SS. Aidan's and Dunstan's refectories. Fairly substantial light refreshments were consumed by a large number, and a skilful entertainment provided by a rather smaller one. If noise is anything to go by, the evening was a success.

D.L.M.

THE FORUM

The Society had a successful term. It is worth pointing out that not one of the speakers (with the notable exception of the President) was a member of the Society, which was a pity. However, the various topics discussed and papers delivered were of unusual interest. Fr Francis started the term with a paper entitled 'Historicism is bunk': his application of Aristotelian metaphysics to the problem of history made considerable demands upon the intellectual standards of the Society. Mr Tolkien then gave a paper on 'Revolution: who revolts?' This was the result of many years of research, and the thesis put forward was as well-documented as it was original. Mr Smiley introduced a discussion on

'Language, slave or master?' in which, using examples from languages as far apart as Eskimo and Vietnamese, he suggested that thought and language are to a great degree interdependent. Fr Gregory Swann, referring to subjects ranging from the ancient temple at Heliopolis to Calvinist ministers who wrote poetry in the rain, gave an instructive and amusing talk on 'Liturgy, the language of Symbolism'. The President, Br Dominic, addressed a combined meeting of the Forum and Lingua Franca on 'The theological and cultural issues of the Counter-Reformation': a most instructive talk which was not even spoilt by the unwelcome necessity of moving from the Classics Room to the less uplifting environment of the Science Lecture Room. The last meeting reverted to Forum tradition: Fr Patrick spoke on 'Chesterton, Thinker and Prophet'; this most illuminating exposition of the central significance of Chesterton was an eye-opener to most of those present, who preferred on this occasion to listen rather than to discuss. We extend our thanks not only to the six distinguished speakers who addressed us during the term, but also to the guests who honoured us with their presence.

The officials were: Hon. Secretary, C. R. Balfour; Committee, E. A. H. Pearse, W. J. Morland, A. J. Cornford.

C.R.B.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

The Historical Bench enjoyed a thoroughly successful and interesting term. Owing to the demand for membership the size of the Society had, once again, to be increased, this time to eighty-five members. Perhaps the most notable feature was the large attendances.

The President started the term with a lecture on Lord Northcliffe. Fr Hugh's 'Historical Sources' more than satisfied his large audience. The Society then heard Mr Jackson's imperial views on 'The British Army 1914-18' and at the next meeting, Dr Jarman illuminated us about 'Cold Light'. As a change from lectures the next two meetings consisted of a Quiz and a Historical Debate. The House disagreed that 'British History' was a source of embarrassment rather than pride' by 19 votes to 12. The term ended with a film, *Earth and Sky*, which attracted one hundred and twenty people. The outing of the term was once again a great success; Kirkdale, Lastingham and Burton Agnes Hall were visited and proved both educative and enjoyable.

Thanks are extended to the operators of the epidiascope and especially to S. B. Brett, the Society's honorary artist, and to all the speakers.

N.P.T.

LINGUA FRANCA

This has been an enjoyable term with six quite well-attended meetings.

At the first the Vice-President gave short talks on 'El Dorado' and a certain 'M. Sans-Chaise'. This was followed by Mr Cossart, who, speaking his native tongue, introduced the Society to the beauties of 'France Pittoresque'. The most applauded meeting was staged by Messrs Dempster and Hughes Smith, who gave very characteristic interpretations of Spanish music on their guitars. Br Mark, the *pre-stidigitateur*, in an unusual meeting gave a display of conjuring. The fifth meeting, held in conjunction with the Forum, was a very enlightening lecture by Br Dominic on the Counter-Reformation. The term was rounded off with an amusing French film show.

In fact it was a successful term, full of the variety which is the spice of the 'Lingua Franca'. The Society would like to express its cordial thanks to all the speakers and especially to the Vice-President.



THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Although the Society has had several excellent lectures, the attendance at meetings this term has been rather disappointing. This was due in the main to unfortunate conflicts with the meetings of other Societies.

At the first meeting of the term M. L. M. Wright read his paper on 'The Physiography and Scenery of the Isle of Eigg'. This paper was well received as it had been in York in September when delivered to the British Association. The next lecture was given by M. J. Krier on 'Russia'. This was a well-informed talk and the attendance did not do justice to the speaker. Following on this we had a return visit from Br Anscar who exhorted us all to 'Go West Young Man'. The next meeting was one of both topical and geographical interest. Mr Burns lectured to us on Aden. The penultimate meeting of the term the Society learned something of Mr Dammann's experiences of rock climbing, and he gave a very able commentary on Sir John Hunt's slides of the Everest Expedition. We are greatly indebted to Sir John Hunt for the use of his wonderful slide collection. The last meeting of the term was held in the theatre. The Secretary and C. J. Nicol talked on the work of the 1959 Ampleforth Rhum Expedition. The film which was taken on the Expedition was also shewn. For the success of this last meeting the Society is greatly indebted to Fr Leonard and Br Oliver and their staffs for their willing assistance.

R.A.C.

YOUNG FARMERS' CLUB

Membership of the Club has increased once again this year and all meetings were well attended. The term's meetings included two evenings of films and a number of talks from members and guests. Particular attention was given to pig keeping; Mr D. O. Ainscough gave a very well-informed talk, which was followed up in a later meeting by a film and lecture by the Factory Manager of the Yorkshire Farmers' Bacon Factory at Malton. The emphasis on pigs was occasioned by the fact that the Club kept two pigs throughout the term which were fattened and sold for the Christmas pork market. The project has not been costed yet, but it is hoped a slender profit has been made. We are grateful to Mr R. P. Silcock for his firm's help in this project.

On the whole holiday, on 4th November, the Club visited the farms of Col. F. R. P. Barker at Lund Court, and spent the afternoon at the Yorkshire Farmers' Bacon Factory.

M.B.



THE CHESS CLUB

The Club, despite a late start, had a fairly successful term. The standard of play and the attendance at meetings were better than in previous years, although the Club has received little support from the Senior members of the School. There are, however, three players, who should form a sound nucleus for a school team next year. Of these T. M. Charles-Edwards and J. H. Forrest have shown considerable skill, whilst P. A. Knapton provided some stiff competition. Whether or not there is sufficient talent in the first two years to build a team round the few good players, remains to be seen, but it is to be hoped that Ampleforth may succeed in producing eight players to represent it in matches and competitions. In the final of this term's competition Forrest beat Charles-Edwards in an extremely brief but nevertheless well-played match.

J.J.O'R.



LEONARDO SOCIETY

LAST term was an eventful one. There were lectures both from members of the Society and from outsiders and two films.

Without a doubt, the highlight of the term was the visit of Mr Robert Speaight who lectured on 'El Greco' to a large and enthusiastic audience. Earlier in the term Father James gave a lecture on 'English Porcelain' and Father Louis one on 'The Romance of Portuguese Architecture'. The members of the Society are unlikely to encounter again such expert knowledge on either of these subjects.

The following week the Society saw a film *From Renoir to Picasso*. This was a very clear introduction to the complex movements of modern art. The Society saw one other film on Ronald Searle's illustrations to John Gilpin's Ride.

However eventful a term may be its success depends on the interest taken by the members in the Society's activities; on this account last term was highly successful. The secretary gave an introduction to the film by Ronald Searle; Festing gave a highly successful lecture on 'Hogarth'; Lorrimer prepared an introduction to a film on Blake and Kaye a lecture on 'Toulouse Lautrec and Renoir'. Unfortunately this had to be postponed at the last moment. The term was also noteworthy for the high level of attendance at all the lectures and for the standard of the posters by Martelli, Festing and Kaye.

Finally we would like to thank D. Ely who has filled the arduous duties of Secretary and Treasurer for nearly two years.



THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

T. G. K. BERRY was elected Secretary for the session, and arranged a series of lectures which attracted an average attendance of over fifty members and visitors. Mr Peter de Normanville of the Shell Film Unit, and a former member of the Club, introduced two of his films: *The Forming of Metals*, which won the first prize for documentary films at Brussels in 1958, and *Schlieren*, recently produced to explain the techniques used in his two very successful films on *High Speed Flight*. Mr David Drew, who is in charge of Rolls Royce Vibrations Laboratory, lectured on Aero Engines, and with C.R.O. and tape recordings gave an entertaining and instructive account of some aspects of his research. Four other lectures were given by members of the Club. S. Flavel and T. Greenwood were responsible for some exciting electrical effects in their lecture on 'The Production of High Voltages', though it is doubtful whether their explanations added much to our members' scientific knowledge. J. L. MacKernan's lecture on 'The Channel Tunnel' was interesting and amusing, on a subject which at first sight is neither. H. Crawford on 'Scientific Crime Detection' was instructive. R. Coghlan turned his knowledge of mythology to good account in his talk on 'Mythology and Astronomy', and his witty retelling of the myths by which ancient peoples explained the existence of the circumpolar stars was the best lecture of the term. At the usual film meeting I.C.I.'s *Filtration* and Mullard's *Mirror in the Sky* were shown. On All Monks the Club visited the Herald Printing Works in York, and were shown the colour printing presses, and all stages in the production of the day's evening paper.

T.G.K.B.



Back row (left to right)

S. E. Tyrrell
D. X. Cooper
A. N. Stanton
P. N. de R. Channer
A. T. Festing
J. C. Heddy
B. L. Marriner
I. J. Lewis
P. R. Butcher

Front row (left to right)

H. A. Young
A. J. Richards
J. J. Brennan
G. R. Habbershaw
(Captain)
W. R. Witham
H. Patinson
R. J. Gerrard

RUGBY FOOTBALL

RETROSPECT

THE 1959 season has been a good one. The 1st XV has had notable successes, scoring some 150 points in school matches; it has had its reverses too. In many ways this has been the most talented side of recent years, and spectators will remember several exhilarating performances. The team has played attractive rugby and the secret of its success lay chiefly in the realisation that rugby is more attractive and enjoyable both for the onlookers and the players themselves when the ball is kept in the hands, and when speed and change of direction are the normal ways of attacking. This is indeed admirable when the ball is dry and the opposition comparatively light, but in November and December such tactics are apt to be frustrating. The match at Canterbury provide a good example of wrong tactics; it rained throughout the game and on a sodden ground with a treacherous ball the XV, attempting to throw the ball about, were made to look very ordinary by a side which wisely resorted to a more direct method. Two days later on the Rectory Field a side composed of experienced schoolboy players was overwhelmed on a firm pitch. The contrast was striking and the two games showed well the strength and weaknesses of this team.

It is customary to make a few comments on individual players, but that task is harder this year for, although there were several players of considerable ability, yet essentially this was a team effort. The style of play was determined principally by the scrum-half, W. R. Witham. There were few matches when he did not score himself and it is difficult to recall many tries in which he did not have a hand. Deceptive in attack and safe in defence, Witham has left his mark on Ampleforth rugby, and when his pass from the base of the scrum is of the same standard as the rest of his play, he may well have a distinguished footballing career. His partner at half-back, P. Butcher, was in his first year in the team. He is a good passer of the ball and has a fair turn of speed, but he lacked experience and weight to be as effective as he will be next season. In the centre G. R. Habbershaw, the Captain, could do things which few schoolboys can do. His speed and footwork were on occasions really excellent. He was at his best against Durham, and on that day D. X. Cooper had his best game for the XV. As the centre able to exploit openings made by Habbershaw and with the ability to give a pass at the right time to a wing, Cooper played an important part later in the term. He is still only fifteen.

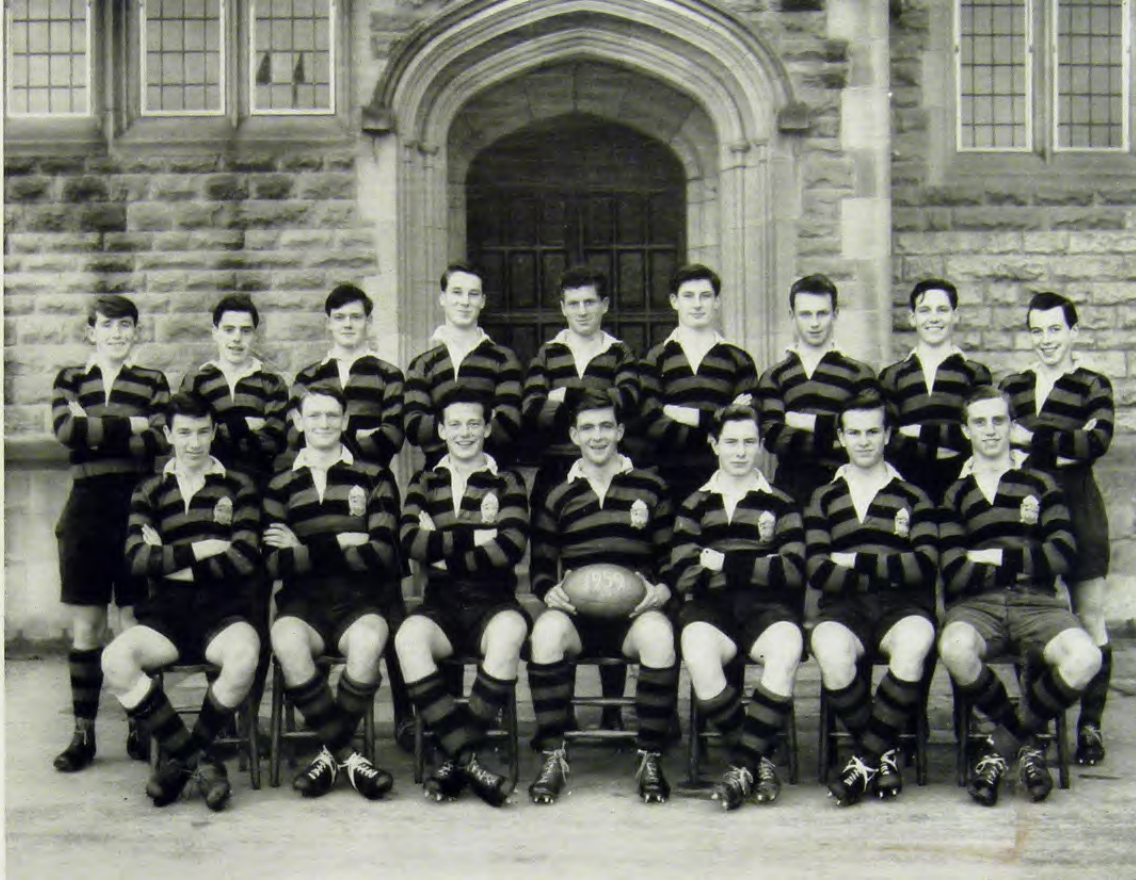
The forwards were technically proficient—they could run, take and give passes, and they soon learned to move the ball away from the ruck into the open spaces. They were, as is unfortunately normally the case at Ampleforth, light and against Stonyhurst and Canterbury were the worse off for their lack of pounds, but when faced with an opposition of the same size, they were generally the masters. A complicated routine in the line-out baffled the onlookers, but often the opposition too, and whatever limitations it may have suggested, nevertheless the line-out play of this team was much superior to what it has been in recent years. A. Richards and J. J. E. Brennan, the second-row, were largely responsible for this and for much else as well. They are both fine forwards. The front row improved as the term went on, and A. J. Festing's performance against the Blackheath Schools was a joy to watch. S. E. Tyrrell, with previous experience as a Colt at fly-half and scrum-half, demonstrated something of his versatility by making himself into quite an efficient hooker. At Canterbury he showed how much he had improved by some admirable hooking against a reputedly first-class schoolboy hooker. In the back row R. Gerrard and H. A. Young both had speed and these too are footballers of high quality. And yet when all is said and done, it is not the individual players or their performances which

Back row (left to right)

S. E. Tyrrell
D. X. Cooper
A. N. Stanton
P. N. de R. Channer
A. T. Festing
J. C. Heddy
B. L. Marriner
I. J. Lewis
P. R. Butcher

Front row (left to right)

H. A. Young
A. J. Richards
J. J. Brennan
G. R. Habbershaw
(*Captain*)
W. R. Witham
H. Pattinson
R. J. Gerrard



will be remembered, nor indeed the dreary afternoons when they were the victims of their particular style of play, but rather those fine tries when the ball went down the three-quarter line and then back again through the hands of Young, Brennan, Patinson . . . or the break by Witham with a scissor movement with either Habbershaw or Butcher. This kind of thing matters most and to produce it on occasions is the real measure of success. But it would be nice, too, to win all the matches; this side could have done it.

Owing to the hard ground the XV went on to the MOUNT ST MARY'S field for this match after only one set game.

Won 19—3

Shortly after the start Tyrrell went over for a try near the corner flag following a scissors movement from a short kick and a fine elusive run by Habbershaw. Hereafter the team seemed to lose cohesion. The forwards lacked fire in the loose and their packing and line-out play was untidy. In the backs handling was not always sure and Witham had one of his worst days. Butcher played well but it was Habbershaw's class in the centre which gave the only real thrust in attack. But it would be churlish to criticise severely for it was inevitable that many mistakes would be made: the suit looked good but needed adjusting: the promise of good things was there rather than the fulfilment.

Ampleforth were never in danger of losing, though Mount St Mary's rallied for a while after scoring a penalty goal. Further tries were scored by Habbershaw, Stanton and Witham, the last after a characteristic elusive run ending with a well-timed dummy of the full-back. Butcher converted one of the tries and kicked a penalty goal.

GIGGLESWICK

Lost 11—13

Although both teams were very much still out of practice, this was a remarkably good game—up to a point skilful and certainly exciting. Giggleswick soon showed that they were a good side, their strength being in their halves, both of them experienced players. Their Captain and stand-off half was the best three-quarter on the field and his ability to get his three-quarter line moving at speed brought the best out of the other Giggleswick players. In contrast the Ampleforth three-quarters, although at times looking really good, too often moved at half-pace. Ampleforth opened the scoring with a drop goal by G. R. Habbershaw following a tight scrum early in the game. But Giggleswick came back into the attack and from a scrum on the twenty-five, Walton, their Captain, went blind drew the Ampleforth wing and gave his supporting wing an easy run. At this stage the game was very even. Under pressure from Ampleforth, Giggleswick cleared but failing to find touch, found the ubiquitous Witham instead. Witham went fast across the field and reversed passed to Habbershaw, who caught the entire Giggleswick defence on the wrong foot. Two more players handled the ball before H. A. Young scored. This was the best try of the game. Giggleswick then scored twice: once from a break in the centre and later from a straight run right through the defence by the stand-off. This try was converted. A penalty kick brought their score up to 13. Ampleforth clearly did not intend to be beaten and managed to score when Witham charged down a kick for a try which Habbershaw converted. The closing minutes of the game might have brought another score, but Giggleswick hung onto their lead and so won the match.

DENSTONE

Won 33—0

For the first ten minutes the game seemed to be developing into the usual open, cut and thrust pattern: Denstone had the wind, and were using it well to penetrate deep into the Ampleforth half, whilst Ampleforth relied for their counter-attacks on their speed in midfield. Two things, however, soon became evident: firstly, the Ampleforth pack was superior both in technique (particularly in the line-out) and in speed, and secondly, Ampleforth as a whole were quicker in the loose (particularly after the tackle), repositioning themselves speedily and always ready to turn defence into attack. It was some time before the first real break came, and when it did, in the form of a brilliant attack which swung out to the right-wing and back across to just short of the left corner-flag, no try was in fact scored. But Denstone were showing signs of strain, and Ampleforth's admirably coherent football could not for long go unrewarded. From a break by Stanton, Heddy was nearly over in the corner, and from the ensuing loose scrum Channer succeeded in forcing his way through for the first score. This was after twenty-two minutes, and for the remainder of the first half Ampleforth played as if convinced that a three-point lead was less than they deserved. This was the best period of the match: Denstone were not yet by any means beaten, and defended furiously, whilst Ampleforth tried out everything they knew—diagonal kicks, reverse passes, orthodox thrusts in midfield, short passing amongst the forwards, and even one ill-advised attempt at a drop-goal which gave the spreadeagled Denstone defence much-needed relief. Two more unconverted tries were scored before the interval: the first by Witham, with a characteristically deceptive open-side break from a scrum near the line, the second by Young, who outstripped the defence after an excellent blind-side movement by Butcher and Habbershaw had found Brennan beautifully placed for the inside pass. This try was typical of the intelligent co-ordination which was the foundation of the Ampleforth attack.

In the second half Ampleforth, with the wind behind them, wasted no time in returning to the attack. Within a few minutes the score had risen to 17. Witham broke again on the open side, linked up with the supporting forwards, and was in position for the final pass. Stanton then strode through a gap in the centre on the first of two scoring runs. But for one brief rally, during which the Ampleforth defence showed a crack or two, Denstone were now constantly under severe pressure. A push-over try was followed in the closing moments by three breakaway tries. All these were made possible by the pack's quick heeling from the tight scrum and by Witham's magnificently controlled play at scrum-half.

STONYHURST

Drawn 8—8

The following account appeared in *The Times*. 'Midway through the second half of Saturday's school match at York, Ampleforth, leading by a goal and a try to nothing, seemed to be well on the way to winning, but in five inspired minutes Stonyhurst also scored a goal and a try, so that a keen, exciting match was drawn.

It was extraordinary that the three-quarters on both sides played comparatively minor parts. Mostly it was left to the forwards to fight it out, and the struggle for supremacy was intense. Stonyhurst were generally taller and heavier, and with such advantages should have been able to gain some control; but except for those five minutes in the second half they were unable to do so.

The match had a sensational start; from the first scrummage Ampleforth scored. They did not often heel cleanly, but on this occasion the ball came out like lightning. Habbershaw went through a gap in the centre and, reaching the full-back, passed

out to Stanton, who scored. Cooper, playing his first match for the XV, and only as a substitute, converted. This was encouraging for a young player, and for the remainder of the match Cooper showed rugby sense worthy of a far more experienced player.

For the next twenty minutes Ampleforth were hard pressed and rarely escaped from their own half. Stonyhurst ought to have scored two or three times but found no way through a solid defence. The positioning of their three-quarters was faulty and against close marking their finishing was poor. Eventually the Stonyhurst storm spent itself and at half-time Ampleforth, deservedly, still had their five points lead.

The second half was going the way of the first, with Stonyhurst still pressing though not with much conviction, in spite of continually switching the direction of attack. Then Ampleforth made their second chance. From a half-way scrummage Witham went round the blind side and passed to Heddy on the right-wing. Cleverly varying his speed to deceive two would-be tacklers, Heddy ran through for a try.

Perhaps the Ampleforth forwards now felt safe, or, more likely, were beginning to tire. At any rate they faltered and Stonyhurst scored at once. From a scrummage D'Arcy went off to the open side, but without the ball, and Drake-Lee, breaking fast, picked it up and, with Ampleforth wrong footed, ran fifteen yards for a try which O'Driscoll converted. Two minutes later Stonyhurst were in again. O'Driscoll hook-kicked to Donegan on the left-wing and, with Ampleforth again deceived, Donegan easily ran in. Everything now depended on O'Driscoll's kick, but the ball was wide by a couple of feet.

SEDBERGH
Lost 9-11

The following account appeared in the *Yorkshire Post*.

'Sedbergh would be well content with their win over Ampleforth at Sedbergh; Ampleforth would feel some frustration that they had failed by the margin of a goal after producing most of the attacking football and spending most of the game in Sedbergh territory.

In the absence of their captain Marks and his regular scrum-half partner, Sedbergh ventured little in the way of three-quarter movements. When Smith at stand-off half received the ball, he generally kicked hugely for touch or downfield to give Lewis, the Ampleforth full-back, many opportunities of showing commendable skill at fielding and touchfinding. Ampleforth (also without their captain Habbershaw) pinned their hopes on their backs. Witham at scrum-half was a constant source of anxiety to Sedbergh and there were early signs that the Sedbergh defence might be vulnerable to some fast running by the wings. Marriner did in fact score a try after fifteen minutes but from then on the Sedbergh defence grew progressively more dominant.

The Ampleforth forwards always managed to give their backs opportunities and their line-out work was particularly good but the Sedbergh forwards were prepared to concede nothing more. They harried the Ampleforth backs into mistakes and they covered magnificently.

Half way through the second half Steven fly-kicked ahead on the Sedbergh 25 when Ampleforth dropped a pass. He kicked and kicked again for Snodgrass to get the touchdown. Broadbent kicked the goal and Ampleforth had lost the lead. Five minutes later, when Broadbent kicked a penalty goal, they had lost the match.

For the first time there was a hopeful note in the cries of the Sedbergh spectators and when Hodgson, a Sedbergh wing-forward, charged down a kick to give himself a try, the result was assured although the pattern of play remained unchanged. It was

still a question of whether Ampleforth could score but not even Witham could find a way through (although on one occasion he had apparently eluded everyone except the referee) and Ampleforth's only consolation was an easy penalty goal, kicked after much deliberation by Butcher.

The following account appeared in the *Yorkshire ST PETER'S SCHOOL Post*.

Won 29-3

'A margin of four goals and three tries to a penalty goal leaves no doubt about which was the better side at York, but with Ampleforth having to work hard for all their tries their match with St Peter's School was not one-sided and it produced plenty of entertaining ruggers.

Habbershaw, Witham and Butcher all gave early indication that there was power in the Ampleforth backs and whenever Ampleforth had possession the St Peter's defence was extended.

The direction of attack was switched with a speed that would have confounded completely a less resolute defence and all the tries but one were earned by persistence of attack after movements had been checked and checked again. Sometimes movements failed through the faults of the attackers but more often the faults were induced by good marking and effective tackling.

At half-time the score was 9-3 but as the score grew and Ampleforth found the remedy for some sticky heeling that had handicapped them in the first half, their backs became more adventurous. Not that all Ampleforth's strength was in their backs. Wing-forwards Gerrard and Young were well capable of initiating their own attacks and Young's second try crowned a good afternoon's work with a burst of speed that took him clear of everyone.

St Peter's were by no means always on the defensive. Their forwards held their own in the tight but their backs could make little progress with the ball in hand and they gained ground chiefly by good kicking. In the space of a few minutes in the second half, during a period of most intense pressure, St Peter's heeled twice from set scrums, three times from the loose and took a short penalty all within a few yards of the Ampleforth line without finding a way through a very compact defence.

Ranson kicked the penalty goal for St Peter's just before half-time. For Ampleforth Stanton (2), Young (2), Habbershaw, Witham and Marriner scored the tries and Habbershaw kicked four goals.

DURHAM
Won 24-9

Ampleforth beat Durham by 3 goals and 3 tries to 1 try and 2 penalties. It was a brilliant display of fast open ruggers. The thrust and speed of the backs and the crisp passing of the whole team presented the Durham XV with an insuperable problem. Had their forwards not held on grimly the defeat would have become a rout.

The game burst into life immediately. From a loose scrum after the kick-off Witham darted through on the open side, the ball reached Marriner on the left-wing and a quick return pass to Habbershaw put him over near the corner flag. Within a few minutes Ampleforth were home again as Stanton scored near the flag at the end of the movement in which the ball passed through eight hands and travelled across to the left-wing and then back again.

A period of Durham pressure followed when Ampleforth were three times penalised and Durham landed a good penalty. The remaining quarter of the first half saw play centred mainly around the half-way line and the forwards battling for possession. It ended with a fine solo run by Habbershaw, whose speed and subtle change of direction took him, from inside his own half, down the wing to score under the posts. With Durham scoring another penalty to make the score 11-6 at half-time the teams changed over.

Ampleforth began the second half by passing back to their own line, and were saved by a penalty which took them straight up to the Durham line where Gerrard nearly scored. A moment later an orthodox movement down the line gave Stanton another opportunity to show he was the fastest man on the field and Ampleforth led by 16-6. Soon after Cooper saw a gap in the centre and put Stanton through again. At this point Durham trailing 21-6 ought to have cracked. Instead they came back and their efforts were rewarded with a try from a kick ahead, gathered by Foster who passed inside to Dunn.

The last try in this most enjoyable game was instigated appropriately enough by a quick heel from the loose by the Ampleforth forwards who had played a great game, particularly in the loose and which ended when Cooper scored near the right-hand corner flag.

THE SOUTHERN TOUR

THE first match was against the King's School at Canterbury, and was lost 9-0. The game was played in pouring rain, and King's School adapted themselves better to the conditions. Superior handling, tackling, and tactics brought King's the victory by a penalty goal and 2 tries to nil. Ampleforth came near to scoring on three occasions: Witham broke through to the full-back and, on a dry day, his speed must have carried him over; two other intelligent movements might have brought tries, but the final pass was judged to be forward. This was not Ampleforth's day.

Against the Blackheath Schools Ampleforth played splendidly, and won by 34 points to 8. The day was fine, the ground was dry, and Ampleforth threw the ball about with abandon and skill. Abandoned sort of passing led to the Blackheath Schools scoring within the first minute, but almost immediately Witham got through, and scored between the posts, for Habbershaw to convert. An accurate kick to the corner gave Blackheath their second try, but Ampleforth came storming back and Cooper cut through, moved inwards to link up with his forwards, who carried on the movement for Festing to touch down.

With the half-time score 10-8, a close game was anticipated, but gradually Ampleforth gained complete domination, and scored a further 24 points. Blackheath had the misfortune to lose two men through injury, but seventeen men could not have stopped Ampleforth on this day. The ball was thrown about with less abandon now, and very much more skill; tries were scored by Witham (2), Stanton, Festing and, after a fine run of seventy-five yards, by Habbershaw. Habbershaw kicked all the goals, including a penalty, and came off the field happy at such a final to his season as Captain. Among the forwards, all of whom played well, Young was outstanding.

THE SECOND FIFTEEN

v. Ripon G.S. 1st XV	Lost	11-8
v. Pocklington 1st XV	Won	21-3
v. Sedburgh 2nd XV	Lost	25-6
v. Sir Wm. Turner's School 'A' XV	Won	9-0
v. St Peter's 2nd XV	Won	40-5
v. Durham 2nd XV	Won	6-3

THIS was a much stronger 2nd XV than last year. It relied mainly on a good pack of forwards well led by Wright supported by three-quarters who were good in attack but weak in defence. There was no outstanding player though the back row of the scrum, O'Donnell, Wright and Rhys Evans, was very hardworking and quick thinking. Martin and Cole had very good days and very bad ones—usually when the ball was wet—and Trench, when he eventually played at full-back, was a great success. Both he and Sargent were long and reliable place kickers and Cole was invaluable with his long touch kicking at stand-off. The team played one bad match—against Sedburgh—when they were up against a faster pack of forwards; otherwise they did well though a better appreciation of the value of the quick heel would have been necessary for them to become a very good side. It was not an unbeaten season but it was an enjoyable one in which some excellent rugby was played.

The team was: D. K. Trench; T. J. Jackson, J. A. Dempsey, P. Magauran, J. A. Sargent; B. M. Cole, J. P. Martin; R. G. Perry, P. F. Corley, R. E. Coghlan; A. J. Cornford, A. F. Schulte; D. A. O'Donnell, M. L. Wright, A. C. Rhys Evans.

Colours were awarded to: Cole, Wright, O'Donnell, Rhys Evans, Cornford, Martin, Trench, Corley, Dempsey and Perry.

THE COLTS

THE Colts have many reasons why they should feel satisfied with the performances this season for a weak side was anticipated. They were a good side and the results, for the most part, make pleasant reading. The most important matches were won by handsome margins and of the two matches lost, one was played after only two games of rugger, due to the hard ground, while in the other the side was not at full strength.

The forwards will be remembered as one of the best Colts packs, and even when Balfour was injured the gap was ably filled by Brennan. The outstanding forward was Wakely who was never out-hooked and who not only led the forwards well but, with Devas and Waller at wing-forwards, set a fine example once the ball was out of the scrum. Pratt, Loch and Robinson provided the necessary weight and together with Lodge were surprisingly active in the loose. The forwards, as indeed is so often the case, were the foundation of success.

Behind the scrum Cooper stood out as an outstanding player either at centre or at stand-off, so much so that he was withdrawn from the last match to represent the 1st XV. Boardman and Lloyd Williams looked good too, but did not always use their speed as much as they should have done, while Jowers, rising from obscurity, proved a most valuable asset on the left-wing. Unfortunately the halves presented a problem which was never really solved. Fraser, at stand-off, suffered from having a different partner for each match while Tate, for all his energy, was too often inaccurate in his passing and Maclaren too small on a wet day.

Finally mention should also be made of Cooper's admirable place kicking which was of great value in every match and the reward of much hard practice.

The team was: *Three-quarters*: M. D. Stanton, C. J. H. Jowers, D. X. Cooper, D. R. Lloyd Williams, R. R. Boardman (*Captain*), S. Fraser, M. E. Tate, H. A. M. Maclaren.

Forwards: A. J. C. Lodge, J. M. Wakely, T. H. C. Lock, D. A. Pratt, Balfour, M. G. Robinson, C. W. K. Devas, B. M. Brennan, J. S. de W. Waller.

RESULTS

v. Pocklington	Away	Lost	8—9
v. Barnard Castle	Home	Won	13—0
v. Stonyhurst	Away	Won	15—0
v. Sedbergh	Home	Won	14—3
v. St Peter's	Away	Won	14—3
v. Giggleswick	Home	Lost	3—5

HOUSE MATCHES

FOR the first time a preliminary round was necessary. This resulted in an easy win for St Thomas's over St Dunstan's. The remaining matches were for the most part unusually even and the general standard of rugby seemed higher than in many years.

The outstanding game in the first round, and in some ways in the whole series, was that between St Aidan's and St Thomas's. Here were two evenly-balanced sides with a wealth of acknowledged skill behind the scrums. St Aidan's forwards dominated for most of the first half so that their three-quarters were continually on the attack. That they were only able to score once, when Habbershaw sent Boardman over in the corner, was due to some fine covering and tackling. For a quarter of an hour in the second half they came very near to losing this lead as St Thomas's forwards threw in their final reserves of energy and gave their three-quarters every opportunity. A tendency to kick too much, a fine defence and a faultless display by Trench at full-back, and St Aidan's were home after a great game.

It was another close game on the Old Match Ground where St Wilfrid's beat St Edward's. St Wilfrid's had a definite advantage behind the scrum with Cooper always looking dangerous, while St Edward's leant too heavily on Witham, who was by far the most dangerous player on the field. Russell and Brennan scored for St Wilfrid's, Witham, Spencer and Ferriss for St Edward's, but it was Sargent's place kicking which gained 7 points for St Wilfrid's and proved decisive.

The game between St Hugh's and St Oswald's was an exciting one, which St Hugh's, in their first House match, just failed to win by one point. Stephens stood out at fly-half for St Hugh's but St Oswald's were faster and more constructive and deserved to win. Finally St Bede's beat St Cuthbert's and had to work hard for it. The deciding factor was the strength of the light St Bede's pack, with Tyrrell and Young well to the fore, and Lewis' kicking at stand-off.

St Aidan's overwhelmed St Oswald's in the semi-final (20—3). Habbershaw was ubiquitous and elusive and was well supported by his three-quarters, particularly Lloyd-Williams who had some good runs, one of which gave Robinson a clean run in to score St Aidan's last try.

The light and dark blues met in the other semi-final in a hard and rumbustious game. It was largely a forward game. Territorially the lighter, but better organised St Bede's forwards had a slight advantage but there was little in it. Both sides used the kick ahead frequently but as both full-backs, Russell and O'Neill, never put a foot wrong this did not help them much. With ten minutes to go Shepherd landed a good thirty-five yards penalty and that was that, for both sides were by then exhausted.

THE FINAL

The first quarter of the House match final was outstanding, played at a great pace, the ball thrown about cleverly for the most part, but sometimes foolishly, by St Aidan's with the businesslike, dogged, and light St Bede's pack harrying them

into mistakes. For most of this quarter St Bede's pressed and eventually scored as Trench tried to kick and his kick was charged down. Shepherd's long kick narrowly failed to go over. And now in the second quarter, St Aidan's came more into the picture. Habbershaw had already had a long run right up the field and Magauran, taking advantage of the close marking of Habbershaw went through a large gap and was only stopped by O'Neill at full-back. Lewis, playing at stand-off for St Bede's, was a rock of strength and many an awkward situation was saved by his sure kicks for touch.

The second half began therefore with St Bede's just ahead and with an injury to Corley at scrum-half it looked as if they would be able to hold on to that lead. Then with fifteen minutes to go St Aidan's produced a fine try. The ball went out to Boardman on the right-wing, he sent it inwards again until it reached Waller who returned it to Trench, coming up from full-back. Trench crossed the line by the flag and then surprisingly St Bede's allowed him to run under the posts and by that mistake lost the match. Habbershaw kicked the goal and St Aidan's led 5—3.

With an injury to Habbershaw, and with Corley now off the field, St Aidan's rightly put the ball into touch whenever they got it, which considering they had only seven forwards was surprisingly often. With five minutes to go St Bede's gained the upper hand in the forward battle. Tyrrell was very nearly over near the posts and Shepherd only just missed with a long penalty and that ended an excellent game.

GOLF

THERE has been very little golf this term but what there was at the beginning of the year shows that the standard is higher than it has been at Ampleforth for a very long time.

We are all very grateful to the Old Boys for their continued generosity and encouragement, which has kept the game going. There are great hopes that, with Fr Hilary's help, we shall have in the near future a very reasonable course at Gilling. Two years after the opening of such a course the Old Boys will not have to be as generous with their handicaps as they are with their hospitality.

The result of the match against the Old Boys.

Roberts beat K. Bromage 6 and 4.
Balfour lost to D. Palengat 1 down.
Gibbs beat P. O'Brien 1 up.
Lynch beat F. Wadsworth 1 up.
Henderson beat E. Blackledge 1 up.
Tanner lost to P. Smith 3 and 2.
Whitworth beat J. Dormer 1 up.
Murphy halved to C. Hales —.
Cole lost to H. Stroude 7 and 5.
Ferriss beat M. Heagerty 7 and 6.
Smyth lost to H. Inman 7 and 6.
Jackson beat P. Pakenham 2 up.

Result: School 7½, Old Boys 4½.

THE GYM CLUB

THOUGH the Gym Club only comes into prominence with its displays at Exhibition, nevertheless, a great deal of hard work is done by all concerned at the meetings, which are held twice weekly each term.

The Club started its third year with the memory of last term's excellent display still fresh in its mind. The intake of new members was fairly large, about fourteen in all. These are all progressing satisfactorily, and have shown considerable potential as future gymnasts.

This term also saw the start of the Proficiency Badge award. This consists of third, second and first class tests on all apparatus in the Gym. On passing all the first class tests a member is awarded his Proficiency Badge. Our thanks are due to N. S. Tyson who designed and supplied the badge. At the time of writing, only two badges have been awarded, but the Senior group is training hard for it. The purpose of the Badge is to improve the members' all-round ability, and thereby make the standard of displays higher.

The Gym Club owes its thanks to Fr Bernard for the interest he continues to take in its activities. We also wish to thank him for obtaining new equipment for us, and we hope he is satisfied with all the work which is being performed on it.

BOXING

THE Novices Boxing Competition took place on Friday and Monday, 4th and 7th December. On the first night, the standard was, for the most part, very poor indeed but about half of those on the Monday showed some talent. The tankard for the Best Boxer was awarded to P. R. E. McFarland (D); the Runner-up was M. F. Shepherd (B). A. L. Bucknall (A), M. K. Goldschmidt (A), M. P. Gretton (B) and R. F. Poole (A) also looked promising. Extra points for good boxing were also awarded to J. P. J. Bellasis (W), J. P. A. Burnett (B), R. R. Carlson (E), T. A. T. Chance (J), H. M. A. Crosby (A), A. J. Fraser (B), M. F. Holmes (O), C. K. A. Posford (E) and D. A. Tanner (T). The Inter-House Novices Cup was won by SS. Aidan's and Bede's who both gained 14 points followed by St Edward's with 13 and St Oswald's with 11.

The Junior 'A' match against Newcastle Royal Grammar School, at Ampleforth on 10th December, included second year as well as new boys. But it was unfortunate that of the latter some of the more promising boxers could not be matched while others were giving away more weight than they could afford. Thompson, Jephcott and Gilbey also did well against heavier opponents. But though the standard was not as high as last year, it made a close match. The team consisted of the following novices: R. F. Poole*, J. P. A. Burnett, J. P. J. Bellasis, C. K. A. Posford, M. S. Costello and R. R. Carlson*—and the following other Juniors: R. S. Baillie, R. S. Thompson*, J. G. Jephcott*, J. H. R. Butcher*, K. R. M. Campbell, W. J. Gilbey*, and M. W. W. Jarzebowski.

(* Winners of bouts.)

THE SEA SCOUTS

THE Christmas Term started with several advantages which resulted from work done by the Scouts and Lakes Party during the Summer Term. All the boats were painted and the Ram Pump, which was given to us by the kindness of Mr Hilary Blake, was installed in the sluice and pumps water up automatically to the tanks behind the Q.M. These are now fitted with automatic overflow devices. The self-priming siphon was completed and will now empty the Muffin in twenty-five minutes. Hinged tables were fitted by the front door of the Q.M. to replace the old trestles and so facilitate serving. The greatest single advantage was the new Boat House which the Procurators built for us. It is large enough to store all the tools in an orderly way and in addition to take all the *Fireflies*, when we want to put them under cover. During August H. Crawford and J. A. Fairbank represented the School in the Public School Firefly Championship at Ichenor.

The advantages listed above were somewhat offset by the news that Br Cyril had to leave us to take charge of the Junior House Scouts. We thank him for his hard work and enthusiasm and only regret that he was not able to see the fruits which his hard work produced this year. His place has been taken by Br Fabian whom we welcome most cordially. In September J. R. de Fonblanque was elected Troop Leader and he appointed E. P. V. McSheehy, J. D. Gorman, M. J. Loughran, J. R. A. Fleming, M. A. Ramshaw, J. E. R. Kite, S. B. Dowling, J. A. Fairbank, S. C. Thomas and A. J. N. Brunner as his Patrol Leaders, while J. E. Miller and M. W. W. Jarzebowski were the Patrol Leaders in charge of the Q.M. There were some thirty-nine recruits, so it was the largest Troop for many years. de Fonblanque and the Patrol Leaders were confronted with a challenge from the beginning for we had an Admiralty Inspection on the first days Scouting. Commander Wareham congratulated the Troop on their activities but it is to be doubted if he realised what an achievement it was. The variety of work he inspected was greater than we have ever shown before, while the standard was not far short of the best we have produced. All this was on the first days Scouting for two thirds of the Troop. This was the work of de Fonblanque and the Patrol Leaders, for nobody else thought that it could be done. This high standard was maintained and there were rarely less than forty boys at the Lakes. The beautiful weather at the beginning of the term was a great help. On the first two Wednesdays boys bathed. But the enthusiasm continued even when the rain came. These numbers posed a real problem for Miller and Jarzebowski for they had to produce double the number of meals that has ever been produced before. Their task was not made easier by moving the meal from the end to the middle of the afternoon. They succeeded and indeed gave us greater variety than we have had before. The main work for the term was the clearing of the north-west section of the lake. During the warm summer a large section of reed had been removed but it was only possible to do a little of this before the water became too cold. We then moved to the land and thinned out the overgrown timber and planted some Scotch Firs. Steps are being built down to the new Boat House. The stones for the steps are some six feet in length and so most of them are too heavy to lift and they have been moved into position by block and tackle. The water side of the Hydro-electric scheme was completed and we are now ready for a generating plant. We would like to thank English Electric for the interest they have taken in this scheme and particularly Mr Bromell who has twice been over to see the site and is confident that they can produce current for us despite the small fall. Much of this work is interesting and some of it essential but the ultimate criterion by which the Troop can be judged is the interest and keenness it shows in sailing. This term de Fonblanque started a new scheme of Sailing Test which was an immediate success and has done

more to raise the all-round standard than anything that we have done before. In the person of N. D. de Fresnes we have a calligrapher of some distinction and he has started an interesting diary that records all improvements, capsize and other inadvertent entries into the lake. On the last Wednesday we had the usual firework display; so ended what has been one of the most successful terms we have known.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

THE Contingent attended annual camp at Catterick at the end of the Summer Term. It slept in huts, there was a liberal supply of boiling water at all hours, the food was excellent. For all this we were indebted to Brigadier J. O'Flynn, Commanding R.A.C. Training Brigade, who appointed Lieut.-Col. A. Taylor, Commanding 5th Bn Royal Tank Regiment, to be Camp Commandant. The success of the camp is largely due to the Commandant and his staff who were always most ready to adapt the military machine to suit the requirements of the moment.

It was agreed before going to camp that owing to the running down of the regular forces there would be no help forthcoming for training. There were, however, interesting demonstrations and the Contingent got a good picture of the modern Army.

Training was energetic and interesting. For the more senior half this consisted of a tactical scheme starting some thirty-five miles away from camp and ending with a march into camp at 0630 hours, of cadets pretending not to be footsore, and with little evidence that they had been living hard for three days and nights. The sense of achievement was noticeable to those who had hurriedly got out of bed to welcome them back. For others there were several more local schemes on the Catterick Training Area. These too required resourcefulness and stamina. Throughout the period the weather was perfect and this together with the preparatory work of the responsible officers ensured the smooth running of the camp.

During this term the training has followed a normal course. The Royal Air Force Section under its new Commander, the Adjutant, completed a record number of glider sorties. It is with regret that we record the departure of Father Leander to parish work. He cared for the Air Section for three years as a Flight Lieutenant and in this time the Section, under its Under-Officers, has received a notable spirit. During this term Under-Officer C. N. White assisted by Under-Officer E. J. field brought the Section to a high standard in all departments. Father Leander, to whom we wish every happiness and success, would have been delighted to see his work bear such good results.

R.S.M. E. P. HENNESSY

Well over a thousand Amplefordians know 'Sergeant Major Hennessy', who leaves the Contingent as these notes are being written. All respected him, hundreds liked him greatly and as he was remote to none inevitably his strong personality and facile tongue made some realise that unless they were 'prepared to play ball' it was safer not to play at all. During the ten and a half years he had served the Contingent most loyally and had maintained the high standard associated with senior N.C.O.s of the Brigade of Guards. The Contingent presented him with a silver salver bearing the signatures of the officers and senior ranks.

Our very best wishes go with him for better health and happiness in his real home, 'The Sunny South', and we look forward to seeing him at Bisley where many of the shooting teams will recall the stories that he told of his eventful life.

His place is being taken by Sergeant Major Baxter, Coldstream Guards, and we welcome him and hope that he will have many years of happiness and useful service.

HOUSE SHOOTING

CLASSIFICATION CUP COMPETITION, 1959

<i>House</i>	<i>No. of Firers</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Order of Merit</i>
St Aidan's	62	4110	66.3	4
St Bede's	59	3848	65.22	6
St Cuthbert's	54	3590	66.5	3
St Dunstan's	57	3718	65.25	5
St Edward's	56	3526	63.0	8
St Hugh's	61	4075	66.8	2
St John's	40	2457	61.4	9
St Oswald's	60	4100	68.3	1
St Thomas's	50	3020	60.4	10
St Wilfrid's	57	3695	64.8	7

SENIORS SHOOTING CUP COMPETITION

<i>House</i>	<i>Gp</i>	<i>App.</i>	<i>Snap</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Order of Merit</i>
St Aidan's	135	195 191	229	750	1
St Bede's	115	182 188	219	704	7
St Cuthbert's	140	192 194	223	749	2
St Dunstan's	130	183 187	210	710	6
St Edward's	110	176 175	213	674	9
St Hugh's	125	187 189	220	721	4 Tie
St John's	120	179 184	190	673	10
St Oswald's	135	189 189	208	721	4 Tie
St Thomas's	140	187 181	218	726	3
St Wilfrid's	110	184 181	217	692	8

CHRISTMAS TERM, 1959

The following promotions were made during the term.

To be Under-Officers: J. J. Brennan, H. Crawford, E. J. field, T. J. Jackson, A. J. Richards.

To be Company Sergeant Majors: C. R. Balfour, J. A. Badenoch, T. D. Ely, P. C. Irvén, M. E. Rimmer.

To be Company Quartermaster Sergeants: P. N. Channer, G. R. Habbershaw, R. P. Murphy, K. M. O'Neill, R. D. Petre, M. C. Ryan, A. Stanton, D. J. Synnott.

To be Sergeants: D. O. Ainscough, R. G. Batho, P. Batten, D. S. Beck, P. C. Cafferkey, J. J. Carlson, R. E. Coghlan, A. J. Cotton, C. M. Deedes, J. Dowson, M. D. Ferriss, R. J. Grant, A. Harris, J. Heddy, J. Hickman, A. W. John, A. M. Martelli, A. Masterton Smith, S. M. Moor, W. J. Morland, J. Morris, A. R. McCausland, C. C. Nicholson, H. Pattinson, A. E. Pearse, H. Scrope, C. J. Smith, J. P. Stephens.

To be Corporals: R. M. Andrews, M. J. Barry, D. A. Bell, P. A. Bowring, A. I. Brain, M. Bramwell, J. F. Bowes Lyon, M. F. Burke, R. A. Campbell, N. P. Cavanagh, P. T. Clapton, J. M. Compton, P. F. Corley, C. B. Crabbe, R. Dammann, J. Davey, M. M. Davis, P. de V. Dewar, A. J. Duckworth, S. P. du Pre Moore, F. Ellenbrook, S. J. Flavel, T. E. Fox Taylor, G. P. Garrett, J. W. Gibbs, J. P. Gould, P. L. Graham, P. G. Green, T. A. Greenwood, J. J. Jephcott, J. R. Kemball Williams, D. J. Lentaigne, C. M. Lyon, P. A. Mahony, T. F. Mahony, A. Mostyn, P. J. O'Brien, D. A. O'Donnell, J. J. O'Reilly, D. G. O'Shee, M. A. Pakenham, A. Pearce, J. F. Pearson, C. Perceval, R. Perry, M. C. Pratt, B. W. Price, J. A. Read, A. Reynolds, A. C. Rhys Evans, D. Richards, R. M. Rooney, D. I. Russell, J. C. Ryan, M. S. Scholfield, P. Scrope, M. M. Sellars, D. P. Smith, J. Swift, M. G. Tolkien.

ARMY PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATE

At the examination held on the 23rd November 1959 the following passed, and are appointed Lance-Corporals.

J. R. Allison, D. F. Andrews, R. S. Baillie, H. E. Bedingfeld, R. N. Birtchnell, P. G. Burdon, F. D. Burke, H. J. Caley, R. H. Carey, T. M. Charles Edwards, D. X. Cooper, P. G. Costello, S. B. Dowling, P. A. Duncan, G. M. Farrow, D. A. Fellowes, J. R. Fleming, J. J. Forrest, C. E. Freeman, J. R. Gillman, J. L. Gordon, J. D. Gorman, T. S. Grey, E. J. Hamilton, T. A. Huskinson, M. W. Jarzebowski, A. R. Kidner, A. W. Lesniowski, T. J. Lewis, D. R. Lloyd Williams, M. J. Loughron, D. N. Maclaren, J. R. Marsh, S. Martindale, P. G. Maxwell, N. O. North, C. H. Spencer, R. Thompson, E. J. Tucker, J. M. Wakely, J. S. Waller, R. T. Witham, M. F. Wright, P. R. Young.

BASIC TRAINING TEST

At the examination held on the 27th November 1959 the following passed.

D. Abbott, D. L. Avery, J. P. Burnett, K. R. Campbell, A. R. Capes, P. R. Corbett, P. Detre, P. V. Dewe Mathews, D. G. du Pre Moore, M. J. Edwards, K. J. Fane Saunders, W. J. Gilbey, P. M. Henry, F. J. Hewitt, P. M. Hickman, H. A. Maclaren, A. F. Magauran, I. Mitchell, P. Morrogh, P. Mostyn, J. L. McCann, R. A. Pearson, B. Pinkney, D. A. Rayfield, H. R. Schulte, R. M. Sharp, P. J. Smith, S. Smyth, E. M. Tate, M. C. Vossler, A. J. Zoltowski.

THE BEAGLES

At the beginning of the season R. A. Campbell succeeded C. A. Mowbray as Master, and M. T. Bramwell and A. W. John and A. J. Richards were appointed First and Second Whipper-in and Field-Master respectively. We have returned, this season, to our traditional system of the Huntsman regularly hunting hounds, and so Jack Fox hunted them on all the days during the term.

The magnificent summer enabled the season to get off to an early start, and the first meet was on the 12th September while the Opening Meet itself was held on the 30th. There had been fears that the moor fires might have affected many of our meets, but, luckily, these fears proved to be groundless; none of the meets were greatly affected, and only three were affected at all. In the early part of the term the weather was not only dry but it was extremely warm, and we were hunting on days when the temperature must have been well over 70 degrees. To everyone's agreeable surprise hounds not only managed to hunt in these conditions, but they also accounted for a considerable number of hares.

By November the weather had changed and there was much mist, rain, and wind. From the 11th onwards the conditions on nearly all the Wednesdays and on the majority of Saturdays were, in fact, appalling, and though hounds continued to hunt well the weather removed much of the enjoyment. The worst day was that at East Moors on the 2nd December, when mist was accompanied by a strong wind and heavy driving rain; few who were out on this day will soon forget it, and worse conditions would be hard to imagine.

Despite all this, the season so far has been an enjoyable and successful one. The most enjoyable hunt on a Wednesday was, perhaps, that at Tom Smith's Cross on the 7th October, when after a long draw an excellent hunt of over sixty-five minutes on the fields and in the forestry near Waterloo Farm, ended with hounds killing in the late afternoon. On the 28th October, at the meet at Oswaldkirk Hall, the School was most hospitably entertained by Brigadier Heathcote Amory, and we must thank him for his kindness and generosity. The day at the Kennels on the 11th November was another enjoyable one and a brace of hares were killed, but the day was marred by the loss of Rambler; he was run over by a lorry on the York road.

Beadlam Rigg on the 31st October was, perhaps, the outstanding Saturday, a fine hare was killed near Nawton Towers, though another excellent day's hunting was enjoyed at Goathland on the 28th November; on the latter day hounds were unlucky not to kill a hare. At Lastingham, where we met for the first time in twenty years, there was another excellent hunt, hounds killing their hare after a run of over an hour.

The first half of the season, therefore, despite some adverse weather conditions, has been successful, and it promises well for the future.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

SUMMER-LIKE weather during the first month of the term saw all sorts of games except rugby. Soccer was very popular and 'touch rigger' had its place. Many did work in the garden and valuable time was spent weeding the new cricket centre which it is hoped will be in use this summer.

MISS M. RANKIN, who has been Nurse in the House for the past three years, is now Matron of a Cheshire Home. We thank her for her kindness and care and our best wishes go with her for her happiness and success. The House presented her a silver cigarette box.

FR HARDY, who is Chaplain to the Port of Hull, kindly gave the retreat. We thank him for his inspiring discourses.

MR ROBERT SPEAIGHT most kindly devoted an evening to tell us of Shakespeare and his time. He afterwards entertained us with readings from the English language. We are most grateful to him for such an enjoyable evening.

THE Beagle hunt has been keenly followed by many. The following were awarded their Hunt Stockings: R. Wright, A. St J. Flaherty, J. A. Nuttall, H. E. W. O'Brien.

THE carpentry shop with its new extension has been very popular. Many well constructed and useful pieces were completed in a hurry during the latter part of the term.

THE Junior House Gazette appeared in fine form at the end of term. The Editor, P. J. Corrigan, and his staff are to be congratulated upon its contents and their thanks and ours go to Dr Corrigan for arranging for the scripts to be typed.

ONE evening Fr Abbot visited us to tell us about his recent visit to Rome

and of the desire of His Holiness the Pope for the Junior House to receive the Papal Blessing . . . This Fr Abbot gave at Benediction.

FR WILLIAM presided at the Carol Service and stayed to supper. It assumed the proportions of a feast with the Christmas pudding well alight.

THERE was the customary end of term concert.

JUNIOR HOUSE CONCERT

10TH DECEMBER 1959

MUSIC SCHOOL, 8 P.M.

CONCERTO IN A *Corelli*
Largo Allegro Largo Allegro
The Orchestra

VIOLIN SOLO
Sailor's Song *Margery Dawe*
S. J. P. Pahlabod

VIOLIN SOLO
Indian Lament *Dvorak*
P. J. Corrigan

CLARINET CONCERTO *Corelli-Barbirolli*
Adagio Sarabanda Gavotta
J. Morris and Orchestra

CAROLS SUNG BY ALL
Silent Night
God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen
In dulci jubilo
The First Nowell
Ding-Dong Merrily

NATIONAL ANTHEM

THE ORCHESTRA

Violins: P. J. Corrigan, Hon. H. A. J. Fraser, R. J. Hadow, G. J. Moor, J. A. A. Morris, S. J. P. Pahlabod, M. G. Spencer, C. H. Young, J. B. P. Ogilvie-Forbes, Br Henry.
Clarinet: J. Morris.
Cello: Br Adrian.

Leader: Mr Walker
Piano: Mr Dore

RUGBY

THE teams which represented the House never found their true form until it was too late and were defeated on all but two occasions. This cannot be said to be entirely their fault since at Pocklington and Barnard Castle, through a misunderstanding, they were up against boys over a year their seniors who were in fact good players and strong runners. However on these occasions a courageous rearguard action was fought and at no time did they play as a beaten team.

Against St Martin's School they were evenly matched and from all accounts were fortunate to win a close game.

In spite of this poor record there were several useful players who may come into their own next term. The strength of the team lay with the forwards and although there were individuals running strongly in the back division the line never really combined into a striking force and in defence was sometimes weak.

Colours were awarded to R. Freeland, P. Nelson, N. Brown, S. Brennan and P. Kinross, who are forwards and to H. Oxley, an able scrum-half.

RESULTS

v. Coatham	L	15-8
v. Pocklington	L	30-0
v. Scarborough College	W	30-0
v. Barnard Castle	L	35-0
v. Pocklington	L	14-0
v. Leeds Grammar School	L	11-3
v. St Martin's	W	8-6
v. Barnard Castle	L	6-0

THE SCOUTS

THERE were forty-two scouts in the Troop last term. The Troop was ably led by R. G. S. Freeland, and the other

five Patrol Leaders were J. R. Chisholm, J. W. Blake James, P. N. S. Kinross, D. J. O. Donnellon and J. A. A. Morris. The entire Troop is to be congratulated on the way it settled down and on some very useful training undertaken, for the most part, in poor weather conditions.

Fr Herbert and Br Adrian left the Troop at the beginning of the term, the one to undertake parish work at Helmsley and the other to help Fr Kieran and the Rovers. We thank them both most sincerely for all their hard work on our behalf over the last two years. The new Scout Master is Br Cyril who is assisted by Br Mark.

A certain amount of reorganization has taken place. The uniform is in the process of being changed; it was thought that a jersey, rather than a shirt, is more realistic—considering the climate we often have to put up with. Parades and drill have been reintroduced, and so has the Duty Patrol which makes for considerable saving of time when it comes to cooking a meal or washing up.

Our activities have been varied. Apart from the normal Tenderfoot instruction, we have done a number of map reading exercises which will gradually become more complicated in the future. The first of a series of lectures has taken place; this one was by Fr Benedict on First Aid. Outside work has twice been undertaken at Oswald-kirk. An excellent field day occurred on the All Saints' holiday. Wednesday afternoons have often ended with a sing-song round a rather battered piano. Perhaps the most praiseworthy effort was a camping exercise in which fires were lit and lunches cooked in the pouring rain. It is hoped to hold the summer camp on the shores of Loch Earn in Perthshire, and the training in the next two terms will gradually prepare us for this.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Dom Hilary Barton, B.A. (*Headmaster*).
 Dom Bede Burge, B.A.
 Dom Gervase Knowles.
 Dom Justin Caldwell, M.A.
 Dom Gregory O'Brien.
 Mr M. Lorigan, M.A.
 Mr D. Brown, M.A.
 Major E. Blake James.
 Mr D. Capes, B.A.
 Miss L. Porter
 Miss W. Metcalfe.
 Miss P. McEllister, L.R.S.M., A.M.S.A.

THE OFFICIALS for the term were:

Head Captain: R. J. Leonard.
Captain of Rugby: P. Henry.
Captains: R. J. Bradshaw, T. Lennon,
 R. L. Nairac, P. R. Collingridge, R. T. Ahern.
Sacristans: W. E. Gubbins, R. M. Barry, J. A. Fellowes, M. J. Loftus.
Secretaries: S. G. Hull, C. J. Ryan,
 R. J. Blake, N. A. Roy.
Bookmen: P. K. Corrigan, M. M. Parker, N. C. Loring, A. H. Watson,
 C. S. Fairhurst.
Librarians: J. F. Durack, J. H. St. C. Erskine.
Art Room: R. J. Blenkinsopp, M. S. Graves.
Anteroom: J. E. Blackledge, C. J. Clayton.
Carpentry: A. S. Lukas, M. M. Judd.
Office: M. Bevan, K. Peacock.

The following boys entered the School in September:

M. G. Anthony, J. H. Barton, R. E. Barton, C. H. Burbury, H. A. E. Butler-Bowdon, J. A. Callighan, A. T. J. Cape, D. B. Dees, S. J. Dowling, M. J. Fattorini, J. M. G. Freeman, M. A. Fresson, D. P. J. George, M. A. Grieve, P. Hadow, D. Haigh, P. M. Horsley, J. A. Hay, S. B. A. Howden, M. K. James, P. W. James, N. W. Judd, J. A. Larkin, J. R. D. Melhuish, S. Morris, D. E. S. Nelson, D. C. N. Ogilvie, M. J. Poole, S. A. C. Price,

A. H. Rambaut, L. H. Robertson, N. Rodger, A. C. Tempest, D. M. Viner, M. J. Waddilove, S. H. C. Wadling, C. H. J. Weld, A. R. Windle.

CHRONICLE

THE School had obviously enjoyed a wonderful holiday and we swung into work and play immediately, the dry, sunny weather being a great help. We were only sorry the swimming bath was not in operation.

The first notable event was on the evening of Sunday, 12th October, when FATHER ABBOT, on his return from Rome, came over to give us all, just before Benediction, the Holy Father's Blessing and explain the plenary indulgence attached to it. Father Abbot had not only seen and heard Pope John, but had spoken with him, and it was thrilling to have first-hand information about him who has our affection, loyalty and prayers.

The weather had broken in mid-October and the month limped dismally to a close. The elements presaged, as it were, a most sad event for everyone who had ever had anything to do with Gilling. FATHER MAURUS had been ailing for some time, but had continued cheerfully with his work. On Saturday, 31st October, he took what was to be his last Latin class; for that night he had a heart attack and died so very peacefully in the early hours of the Monday morning, All Souls' Day. An appreciation of him and his work is to be found elsewhere in this JOURNAL; but we must record here how much we miss him and how grateful we are for all he did for Gilling. He lived for it and the happiness of the boys was his first concern: he was indeed a real father to us all and a true son of Saint Benedict. May he rest in peace.

There were two FIRST COMMUNICANTS this term: L. H. Robertson on All

Saints' and M. A. Grieve on the Immaculate Conception. They made us very happy by their evident joy.

ALL MONKS was marred only by the weather, which prevented our going off to the woods; but in the morning, after Mass, various enjoyable occupations were contrived and in the afternoon we were regaled by the most exciting, swashbuckling film, *The Prisoner of Zenda*. This was a pleasant change in what had seemed a procession of war films. Later in the term we were able to compare the American technique of dealing with such another theme in *The Flame and the Arrow*—'the playing fields of Eton' had laid a sounder foundation, we felt.

On Saturday, 28th November, there were some more war films, but this time as part of a lecture on the Army. Question time revealed a surprising fund of knowledge about modern warfare and weapons. It was good to see our friend, Brigadier Loring, joining the audience and casting a speculative eye about him!

That same evening Henry, Bradshaw, Hull, Bevan, Fellowes, Corrigan, Barry, Gubbins, Walston, Scope and Cape assembled in 1B Classroom for the INTER-SCHOOLS SPELLING COMPETITION (JUNIOR). After an anxiously impatient wait we were delighted to learn the result—Gilling had come top again this year, having scored 717 out of a possible 825, competing against eleven other schools. Well deserved congratulations were showered on the team and on the English Staff.

December heralded in examinations and the various officials teas, to be enjoyed in their several ways. Of course, if NURSE O'DONOVAN hadn't kept us all so very healthy by her vigilance, we wouldn't have been able to enjoy either. Matron, Miss Bonugli and the Kitchen Staff really do 'go to town' on these occasions and we do assure them that we are with them all the way!

It must not be taken that the energies and propensities of MISS DUCKWORTH and MISS BONUGLI are confined to household chores simply. Miss Bonugli

is our 'Mother Sacristan' and we are much indebted to her zeal in keeping the Sacristy and everything in it spotlessly in order. Earlier in the term Miss Duckworth had joined forces with MISS KENDRICK and in December there appeared an excitingly new red vestment in a white silk-poplin material with damask orphreys, which spoke highly of their skill in design and the execution thereof.

Signs of Christmas were now becoming more tangible. The pleasant sight of a decorated Christmas tree met the eyes of the boys on their way to breakfast on 'Plum-Pudding Sunday'. A special dinner was served that day and the entry of the pudding was greeted in the traditional, high-pitched treble manner.

Trunks had been packed and were away. There wasn't a great deal to do in free time. The weather was no help. So a 'SCRATCH CONCERT' was held after lunch on Tuesday, 15th December.

The standard set by the Treble Recorder Duets of Father Justin and R. J. Bradshaw was by no means maintained; but the School enjoyed the home-made fun and it did give proof of much latent talent for entertaining. Father Hilary presented the Music Prize and listed the musical 'stars', all of whom, except M. Pahlabod, are mentioned elsewhere.

The final highlight was the CHRISTMAS FEAST, which had been prefaced by a rousing film, *King Richard and the Third Crusade*. The entertainment during this feast is usually recorded in general terms; but this year it was so enjoyable as to deserve the inclusion here of the programme, the unusual feature of which was the highly successful appearance for the first time of the Prep Form.

1. *Carols*: On Christmas Day; Poverty (A Welsh Carol).
2. *Father Justin's Song*: The Fish-Sauce Shop.
3. *Carols*: The Seven Joys of Mary; He Shall Feed His Flock.
4. *Prep Form's Song*: Mary's Boy Child.

5. *Father Gervase's 'Silly Symphonies'.*
6. *1A's Harmonic Verse: How Far is it to Bethlehem; Across the Sands of Dee.*
7. *Father Gregory's Song: King of the Road.*
8. *Carols: Divin Messie; Good King Wenselas.*

At the end of the meal the Head Captain declared the sentiments of us all in thanking everyone for everything. Then with a word from Father Hilary on the real meaning of Christmas, we happily went to pray around the Crib in the Chapel. And so to bed. Another term had ended. Another year was soon to begin.

P.G.O'B.

RUGBY

RESULTS

FIRST FIFTEEN

v. Glenhow 'A'	H	W	36—0
v. Glenhow 'A'	A	D	3—3
v. Malsis Hall 'A'	A	W	3—0
v. Malsis Hall 'A'	H	L	0—14

SECOND FIFTEEN

v. St Olave's	H	L	6—12
v. St Olave's	A	L	3—17

JUNIOR UNDER 11 FIFTEEN

v. Glenhow	H	W	3—0
v. Glenhow	A	W	12—3

THE amazingly dry summer left the grounds far too hard for any serious rugby. For the first three weeks all the sets had to be content with 'touch rugby', which was frustrating to both players and coaches alike. But this had, in fact, certain advantages. It was possible to devote a great deal of time to catching, passing and kicking, and in the first match, against GLENHOW, it was evident what an effect this type of intensive practice can have. The forwards started to get the upper hand after the first ten minutes of the game. AHERN, BRADSHAW and TILLEARD, well supported by the

rest of the pack, moved quickly to the ball and heeled it quickly from the loose scrums.

LENNON threw out a stream of perfect passes, which found LEONARD well in his stride. On three occasions LEONARD completely beat the defence with his sudden change of direction and quick acceleration, while HENRY, ROY and the two wings positioned themselves well and ran hard when he decided to pass. In all, twelve tries were scored, many of which depended on the final pass being well given and taken.

For the return match GLENHOW fielded a much stronger side. Our backs found it difficult to beat the close marking of their opponents, though Henry was once able to slip through and hand off the full-back on his way to the line. The rest of the game became a hard, but rather dull, forward battle which ended in a draw.

Against MALIS HALL the team played well on both occasions. After winning the first encounter—a thrilling game between two well-matched sides—they lost the second to a re-arranged team which had been strengthened in one or two vital positions.

The 2nd XV struggled hard against an advantage in age and weight in the two matches against ST OLAVE'S. The first was lost by only a small margin of points, the credit for which went chiefly to BLENKINSOPP for some fine defensive work in the centre. After his promotion to the 1st XV, the inexperienced backs found it difficult to cope with the greater speed of the St Olave's players who, in the return match, were able to score five tries.

THE JUNIOR TEAM played well in both matches. The game at SALTBURN was particularly enjoyable. It was on 5th November and the return journey was broken to enjoy the kind hospitality of Mr and Mrs Heagney at Guisborough.

The 'HARLEQUINS-BARBARIANS' match now played at 2nd Set level, was as hotly contested as ever. It was eventually won by the Barbarians by three points. DALGLISH and PETO scored for the

Barbarians and HOWDEN, after a long run, for the Harlequins.

In the last game of the term the 2nd XV just managed to get home against the combined 'HARLEQUINS' by two dropped goals to nil.

The following played at various times for the School teams:

1st XV: Henry (Capt.), Lennon, Leonard, Ahern, Bradshaw, Roy, Nairac, Emerson-Baker, Collingridge, Graves, Weld, Gilbey, Tilleard, Blackledge, Potez, Blenkinsopp, Coghlan, C. Ryan.
2nd XV: C. Ryan, Coghlan, Blenkinsopp, Collingridge, Clayton, Mounsey, H. Poole, Anthony, Cape, Tufnell, C. Grieve, Watson, Madden, A. Ogilvie, Pahlabod, Walston, Burns, Loftus, Fairhurst, Spencer.

Junior Under 11 XV: J. Fresson, Haigh, H. Poole, Mounsey, Anthony, Cape, Tufnell, C. Grieve, A. Ogilvie, Madden, Nelson, DalGLISH, Pahlabod, Wright, Burns, Hammond, Liddell.

The following were awarded their 1st XV Colours: Henry, Leonard, Lennon, Ahern, Bradshaw, Roy, Nairac.
J.G.K.

ART

THE water shortage, due to the dry weather, had one rather doubtfully good point: it helped the THIRD FORM to think out some amusing and original advertisements to warn everybody to save water. Fellowes, Leonard, M. Graves, Roy and Gubbins were among the successful artists to have their work accepted and hung in such places as the washing-arcade and the kitchen.

We once more made a crib out of the local clay. Once hardened, the figures were covered with a coat of polyfilla and then they were painted. A long and noble backcloth was also painted and the whole looked quite effective in the Anteroom, with a lighted bulb shining unobtrusively through the windows of the little wooden stable.

THE SECOND FORM enthusiastically contributed a procession of people going to the crib with their offerings of toys, flowers and fruit for the Holy Child. Each boy chose his own subject; so we had an interesting mixture of races, classes and professions from kings to tramps! Among the best contributors were: de Fresnes, J. P. Fresson, Hunter, A. M. Horsley, A. Ogilvie, Anthony, Haigh, Hammond, Festing and Larkin.

Parker, Durack and Lennon helped to make a large cave to house Mrs Parker's beautiful wooden figures of the Holy Family. The ensemble looked very well in the Chapel.

The Forms planned a good surprise for the monks this year by painting each a gigantic Christmas card, in which each boy contributed. Father Hilary's was a view of his table on 'Plum Pudding Sunday'. Father Gervase received a good rugger picture. Father Bede was portrayed on his motor-mower, and Father Justin in a 'cubbing' scene.

THE FIRST FORM have produced some good work this term. We have several new students who are very keen. Outstanding is M. A. Fresson who draws extremely well for his age. This year instead of the usual crib, they portrayed the Christmas story on an outside card for Father Gregory. Inside it was a large Christmas tree with the name of each artist inscribed on a parcel.

L.P. & W.M.

MUSIC

As the boys decorate the Music Room for Christmas we look back on a fairly good term musically. At the beginning there was the usual influx of beginners; but midst the scraping, blowing and banging on Monday afternoons the orchestra is beginning to emerge again. It started this term almost from scratch, having lost all the 'advanced' violinists to Junior House; but with the able help of Father Justin on the double-bass and Father Gregory with the viola,

we hope to make pleasing sounds by the end of the Summer Term.

The enthusiasm for violin playing in free time is such that it exceeds the limit of our supply of school violins. The real strength this term, however, lies with the piano boys: to mention only two—Paul Corrigan, who won the much coveted Mozart Book for real work, and William Gubbins, who last year was in the beginner class.

Richard Leonard is making great strides with the clarinet and Christopher Clayton with the cello.

The concert for Saint Cecilia's Day went off fairly well. Some of the soloists, as usual, suffered badly from nerves; but it's not always the best performer who gives the best performance. The afternoon was further brightened by the humorous Harmonic Verse from Form 1A.

P. McE.

CONCERT FOR SAINT CECILIA 1959

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Winter (A Bohemian Tune)
At the Ball
Two Bourrees
STRING ENSEMBLE

Romance (2nd movement from Sonata
in G) (*Beethoven*)
P. K. CORRIGAN

Child in the Manger (Gaelic Folk-tune)
R. J. LEONARD

Waltz (*Weber*)
The Hornet (*Schaum*)
M. PAHLABOD

A Little Reverie (*Adam Carse*)
C. J. CLAYTON

Minuet in F (*Haydn*)
W. GUBBINS & S. MORRIS

The Reef (*Walter Carroll*)
R. J. LEONARD

To a Fat Lady Seen from the Train
(*Francis Cornford*)

Adventures of Isabel (*Ogden Nash*)
HARMONIC VERSE—FORM 1A

The Little Lamb (German Folk-Song)
The Blue Bell of Scotland
J. M. MOOR

Sarabande in D Minor (*Handel*)
P. R. COLLINGRIDGE

Rondoletto (*Beethoven*)
W. GUBBINS

Good Christian Men Rejoice (14th
century German)
Falan Tiding (*Tyrollese*)
P. K. CORRIGAN & R. J. LEONARD

Waltz (*Chopin*)
P. R. COLLINGRIDGE & P. K. CORRIGAN

Non Nobis Domine (*Quilter-Kipling*)
FIAT COR MEUM
THE GILLING SINGERS

D.R.C. writes: The playing of the String Ensemble was on the whole clear and confident: it promises well for the time when they play a larger part in the concert. Among the other pieces Clayton's 'cello solo and Leonard's piano solo deserve special praise. First From 'A' produced, as usual, a polished and delightful recitation. The concert was effectively rounded off by the Gilling Singers. Our thanks are due principally to Miss McEllister and also to Mr Lorigan and Mr Brown for all their hard work.



THE AQUARIUM

DURING the holidays it was decided to move the second tank from the Washing Arcade and set it up in the Classroom Gallery. Being rather rusty and unsightly it was scraped and painted, and it now stands next to the original tank, with connections for lighting and aeration. Some coarse sand, left over when the

filter-bed of the swimming bath was overhauled, came in useful for covering the floor of the tank and making its occupants feel more at home. A large discarded bath, one of the few remaining relics of 'the good old days', is now the half-way house from which interesting catches can be selected and put on view.

At the beginning of the term the Lake was very low. Most of the varieties of insects which inhabit it could be caught. But the mere trickle of an overflow from it was not sufficient to bring any small fish into the pools below, other than a few bullheads. An afternoon at the Holbeck produced a good number of sticklebacks and very nearly a huge eel! The sticklebacks have lived in ever-decreasing numbers in the small tank and the last six hardy survivors have grown quite tame and fat on the gnats and mosquitos caught for them by their many friends.

Later in the term three small crayfish were caught and put into the large tank. Each has its own hide-out under a rock from which, when disturbed, it emerges with powerful movements of its tail, leaving a most effective 'smoke-screen' of sand to cover its retreat.

J.G.K.



CHESS

EARLY in October the Chess Ladder began to sift the chess players of the Third and Second Forms, and continued to do so two or three times each week throughout the term.

The T.A.R.S. matches took place in the first half of November, this time for teams of four, the points for the four games of each match ranging from eight to two. The teams were well-balanced, and the final result was a fair one: the Athenians and Trojans sharing first place with 36 points each, and the Romans coming third with 26, 4 points ahead of the Spartans. Members of all teams made careless mistakes, but perhaps they have now learnt their lesson. The most careful team should win next term.

Towards the end of November the six players who had been most successful throughout the term were formed into a five round All-Play-All Tournament, to find the Champion. P. Henry showed himself worthy of that title by scoring five wins without much difficulty, in spite of drawing the black pieces for every single game. R. J. Bradshaw, after many anxious moments, managed to score four wins and come second, while the third place was shared by J. M. G. Freeman and P. Spencer, who both scored two wins and a draw.

J.J.C.



BOOKS

Vision Books (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, Burns Oates) 12s. 6d. each.

Governor Al Smith by Hon. J. A. Farley and J. C. G. Conniff. Rather of local interest and not written in a style which usually attracts English children.

Kit Carson of the Old West by Mark Boesch. This reads more like a 'good yarn' than a biography properly so-called. Interesting and incidentally instructive.

Rose Hawthorne: The Pilgrimage of Nathaniel's Daughter by Arthur and Elizabeth Odell Sheehan. Interesting, enlightening and edifying, it holds more interest for girls.

The Ursulines, Nuns of Adventure by Harnett T. Kane. Despite its forbidding dust-jacket, this is a gripping book which tells the story of the French Ursulines' eventful journey to and settling at New Orleans.

Mother Cabrini, Missionary of the World by Frances Parkinson Keyes. The story of the first American citizen to be made a Saint (1946). It is told by a nun to two girls at school in New Orleans and on that account does not immediately capture the interest of boys.

More Champions in Sports and Spirit by Ed Fitzgerald. Again, all these stories are more of local interest and the heroes do not really live to the English child.

P.G.O'B.

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Part II

THE AGE OF DISSOLUTION

Ci manca questa visione d'ordine.—Fr Lombardi.

At the beginning of Hugh Dormer's Diaries the editor, with marvellous sureness of touch, placed an isolated entry that serves as epigraph to the whole book. 'Again and again one gets that moment of intuition, that sudden vision of how the old world is falling into chaos around us. Ideas and principles that have never yet been challenged in the centuries are questioned for the first time by scientific unbelievers; the traditions of the army, the security of classes, and the respect of man for his superiors, the values of religion, the sacredness of family life itself are all violated and derided. While everything that he has been brought up to believe in falls around him, man feels that he must strike out alone into the new future and seek for himself the unprecedented pattern of the adventure of his own life. There is no security or faith left anywhere save in the tower of his own mind, while the darkening storm rages outside louder and louder with ever increasing violence. All, all is being swept into ruin and dissolution as never before: the very pillars of the West are falling.'

This intuition of encroaching chaos is not the wild fancy of a young man in danger of death; it is in some degree the emotional patrimony of all who have grown up during and since the war. Nor is it confined to the young, although it is they who chiefly feel it. Lord Russell, for example, in his introduction to the unfinished autobiography of Gilbert Murray, sadly writes: 'In these later years . . . our mood was like that of St Jerome and St Augustine watching the fall of the Roman Empire and the crumbling of a civilization which had seemed as indestructible as granite'. To-day, one would have to be a person of rare insensitivity in order not to feel, in some measure at least, that sense of dissolution. It may challenge, it may terrify, it may even intoxicate, but it cannot be conjured away. 'The very pillars of the West are falling.'

Its causes can be roughly classified into those extrinsic to Europe and those intrinsic. The former are plain for all to see. By 1900 the whole world was dominated by Europe, with approximately half its surface and

population ruled by one or other of the great European empires. There seemed no obvious reason why this situation should alter for centuries. In 1939 it was still intact, though threatened. By 1960 it has passed away like a dream. In our own case, the shock has been reduced by the growth of the Commonwealth, but that is no substitute for the Empire. In 1945 550 million people were still ruled from London, but to-day, how many? And just as an abrupt and ruinous change of status affects an individual, so does a change of this nature affect a society.

'Body and spirit rive not so in parting
As greatness going off.'

The clearest case in point is France, but we are not exempt: one might remember Suez. The shadow of a citizen is that cast by his country, and ours is much reduced. 'Civis Britannicus sum' sounded very differently on the lips of Palmerston.

To all this must be added the fact that nearly one half of Europe has been absorbed by a power that is the mortal enemy of every spiritual element in her civilization. This is to Europe what would be to our own country the shock of losing all S. England to an invader.

As for those causes of the sense of dissolution that are intrinsic to Europe, they are all facets of the appallingly rapid and still accelerating process of social change that we have undergone since the Great War. In two generations we have passed from a society dominated by the aristocracy and upper middle classes to one dominated by the masses. Allied with this collapse of an ancient social structure has been a collapse of religious belief, of morality and of the old ideals and landmarks in education.

This would not be so bad, since there were faults in all these things, if only something else had been put in their place and if only we had the remotest idea where we are going. But neither of these two conditions are really fulfilled, and in consequence there is a most dangerous void at the heart of our society.

When one asks what it is that makes a society, the most rewarding answer is still to be found in St Augustine's words: 'a society is composed of many men united in agreement about the things they love'. But in modern Western society, just how great is the area of agreement? All the moral and intellectual pressures are now towards such moral relativism and intellectual individualism that society risks being reduced to atoms, and the area of common values to vanishing point. Yet the social and economic pressures are in precisely the opposite direction, towards an ever increasing collectivism. But a collective is only bearable to the multitude of human insecurities that are its members if it is based on a view of the world or a system of values that can be seen and understood, on the basis of which one can make at least those minimal predictions and assumptions that are necessary for the running of one's life.

One must 'know where one is', and the hidden fear generated by social situations that cannot be understood and so escape control leads to a frantic willingness to follow any leader who seems able to establish order out of chaos. Thus Germany in 1933 gave a 93 per cent majority vote to Hitler: the Kikuyu in large numbers gave their loyalty to the beastly atavism of the Mau Mau: the French gave almost royal power to General de Gaulle. And Britain also, by a quite different road, appears to be travelling towards the same flash-point.

The symptoms of the progress of this European disease recall the Biblical image of the 'cup of staggering'. For poignant illustration of a society that has lost its way, one has only to consider the pitiful calamity of European post-war policy in Africa (De Gaulle is a wonderful, but unique exception), or, at home, the helplessness of the much-praised Crowther report when it came to suggesting remedies for the social and educational ills it catalogued so fully. One cannot fill a moral void with numeracy, nor stem a tide of social dissolution by raising the school leaving age. Nor did they dilate upon those glibly mentioned values, to be transmitted indifferently by 'humanist' or Christian, which are to transform a generation without ideals into good citizens. Nor need we be surprised.

'Jerusalem, thou that hast drunk from the hand of the Lord the cup of His anger.

Thou hast drunk of the cup of staggering and drained it.

Not one of the children that she has begotten is left who can guide her; not one is left of the children she has reared who can uphold her with his hand . . .

Be dulled and foolish (people of Jerusalem),
Become blind and sightless,
Drunk but not with wine,
Staggering but not with drink,
For the Lord has poured out upon you a spirit of torpor,
He has closed the eyes of the prophets,
He has veiled the heads of the seers.'

Thus we, the heirs of 2,000 years of civilization, suffer, in Professor Bury's phrase, a collective 'loss of nerve'. In the new post-war, post-imperial, post-Christian world, Europe seems a backwater, our history parochial, our customs unremarkable, our loyalties childish, our institutions irrelevant, our ideals out-dated. The initiative in world affairs has passed into other hands; we stumble at the heels of new and greater powers, helplessly waiting upon events until the coming of the appointed time when Europe is to go into the ash-can of history.

In this situation, what puzzles the will and paralyses the effort towards recovery is lack of vision. Until we can see the causes of our

present plight and, even more important, understand their inter-connection, we cannot even live in day-to-day peace with it, let alone find and apply a remedy. Hence the vast appeal and influence of every brand of historicism; if only the chaotic world could be reduced to a vision of order! For all the righteous pack of academic jackals at the heels of Professor Toynbee, his view of history retains its popular influence, simply because it is an ordered vision in a field where such things are hard to come by and in great demand. Marxism offers another kind of answer to the same need. Here is Professor Hyman Levi's profession of faith in his book *Social Thinking*. 'Change is universal and ever present . . . dialectics is concerned with its nature and meaning. It sets out those features of change that underlie its many forms, physical and material, human and personal, civic and social. When its analysis is understood and its lessons applied, the unexpected in life becomes the expected, the seeming strange becomes the familiar, and the future is shorn of its terror.'

But both the relativist complacency of Toynbee's cyclic view of history and the ruthless certitudes of Marxism are alike impossible for us Catholics. We feel the need for a vision of order as much as our neighbours, but can look for it only within a restricted area.

First, we must seek it in theology. We must recover that habit, so clearly attested in the New Testament, that habit of looking at history in the light of our Lord's Second Coming. 'We are to look forward, blessed in our hope, to the day when there will be a new dawn of glory, the glory of the great God, the glory of our Saviour Jesus Christ . . . it is in Heaven that we find our true home; it is to Heaven that we look expectantly for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ to save us.' We have to recapture the Old Testament sense that God is the ultimate author of all events, that 'the Lord made all things for a purpose, even the wicked', that 'the heart of the king is in the hands of the Lord like running water, and He turns it this way and that according to His will', that 'the Lord confounds the plan of the nations, and brings to nothing the thoughts of the peoples; but the plan of the Lord stands firm for ever, and the thoughts of His heart from age to age. Happy are the people whose God is the Lord, the nation He has chosen to be His inheritance'. That God is Lord of History comes to many with the force of a revelation, and even the scholastic profundities of St Thomas on God's movement of all His creatures, from the fall of a rain-drop to an archangel's motion of will or intellect, can, if properly presented, come as water to a thirsty land, so great is the desire for a vision of order, for a pattern to impose upon the world.

But to sit down and understand the Apocalypse is only the beginning, and that for two reasons. The first is that, in each one of us, *fides quaerit intellectum*. We cannot rest content until we see, at least in

dim outline, the pattern of the forces by which God is shaping the world and carrying out His judgements. The second is that we are meant to be the leaven in the mass, the salt of the earth. As St John Chrysostom wrote, 'Christians, remember that at the hour of judgement you must render an account not for your own souls alone but for those of all men'. Now in order to act in the modern world we must have a grasp not only of its ultimate causes but also of its secondary causes; and our notions of them must be presented to our non-Christian neighbours in terms that make sense to them. A clear but profound view of history is a thing of immense potency, witness the success of Communism, and far apter to win conviction than any number of arguments. So the problem arises: where are we to find an ordered vision of history, in itself intelligible to non-Christian eyes yet also capable of leading them from the purely human level to the supernatural? Once we have found that, we have, in an age so existentially aware of history, an immensely powerful weapon.

To many it seems that, so to say, the looked-for prophet of Catholic historicism is Christopher Dawson. Born in 1889, he is still alive, and is at present teaching in America. His books include: *The Age of the Gods, Progress and Religion, The Judgement of the Nations, Religion and the rise of Western Culture, Understanding Europe, The Dynamics of World History*. Finally, he has just published *The Movement of World Revolution*.¹ Although all his books are relevant to the theme of this article, time and space restrict us to considering this last one, and of it only a part.

The book is constructed in four movements, as it were, each composed of a varying number of chapters: the Relevance of European History: the Revolution in Western Culture: the World Expansion of Western Culture; Asia and the West. These four movements form so perfectly articulated a unity that, if one denies the premisses stated in the first chapter, the whole structure of the argument falls to pieces. The value of this book entirely depends on the ideas contained in 'The Relevance of European History'. Since these ideas are also crucial to the solution of the difficulties raised in the first part of this article, the second part will deal exclusively with this section of Dawson's book.

This begins with a consideration of Europe's loss of self-confidence, and illustrates it with Professor Barraclough's recent book, *History in a Changing World*. He starts from the conviction that the Russian victory at Stalingrad makes necessary a total revision of European history, and he goes on, not merely to discard the nineteenth-century conception of Europe as the centre of universal history, but also to question the very existence of Europe as a cultural unity, and of any real continuity between classical, medieval and modern history. 'The European inheritance',

¹ Sheed and Ward, 1959. 13s. 6d.

he concludes, 'is a tangle of unsolved contradictions, a thicket of dead ends, offering no direct line of advance' for the future. And so, instead of the old Western tradition of history centred on Europe, Rome and Greece, he demands a 'history that is truly universal, that looks beyond Europe and the West to humanity in all lands and ages'.

But this nihilistic attitude, reproduced on a large scale, is ruinous both to European historiography and to society. As Nirad Chaudhuri, in his *Autobiography of an Unknown Indian*, puts it: 'In the last few decades, there has certainly been seen in Europe, or at all events in England, a decline in historical knowledge, accompanied by a pronounced recoil from the historical attitude. This is a retrograde phenomenon, for if there is anything that distinguishes man from the other animals, it is memory or consciousness of duration, and I cannot understand how European man, having attained the high degree of historical consciousness that he did in the nineteenth century, can have stepped back from it to the uncultured man's bondage to the present, and the still more uncultured man's bondage to the eschatology of political dogma. Yet what European man is displaying more often than not to-day is an utter lack of the historical sense. I sometimes seek the solution of the puzzle in that Spenglerian vision, the dreadful and tragic *Untergang des Abendlandes*, the untimely decline of the European peoples on their home continent, brought about by an internal strife as insensate, as inescapable and as suicidal as that of the Greek cities. I ask myself: are we witnessing a whole society's senile decay of memory?'

The Barraclough attitude is not merely a threat to European society, it is self-defeating. Its premisses are such as completely to exclude the possibility of the universal history the Professor desires. The reason for that is the key to what should be contemporary European man's outlook on the world, and it is this. 'Throughout the past, down to a century or two ago, *the historic world was not an intelligible unity*. It was made up of a number of independent civilizations which were like separate worlds, each with its own historical tradition and its own idea of world history . . . Moreover, these civilizations were far from being world-wide. All together, they represented an island of civilization in a sea of darkness. And those barbarous outer lands were seen as lying outside the world of time as well as on the frontiers of the world of space. They were lands without history and even without common humanity. Now, the unique significance of Europe for the development of world history is to be found in the part it has played in breaking down the isolation of the ancient civilizations and bringing the unknown outer world into the light of civilization and history. *This achievement is so momentous that there is nothing to be compared with it in human history since the original creation of higher civilization*'. It is this European achievement that alone makes phrases like 'a universal history' meaning-

ful. And, in order both to understand and to evaluate that achievement and its consequences, one must first be able to understand Europe and respond to its values.

The last statement needs proving, and its proof is this. Europe's effect on the world has nothing of chance, nothing haphazard about it. Her whole history shaped her into just such an instrument, and the cosmopolitan civilization that is her effect on the world is the product of a specifically European evolution. That is why the instinctive reaction to it of every non-European nation, with the sole exception of Japan, was one of violent rejection; that they have all in fact accepted it is due simply to overwhelming compulsion, whether military, political or economic; and the measure of their acceptance is the fact that now, when they are anti-Western, they are so in a Western form, with slogans of nationalism and five year plans. Even the fearful menace of Asiatic Communism is a phenomenon of self-evidently Western character, and all those spiritual forces that are capable of offering it an effective resistance are as Western as their enemy. The ancient Eastern cultures are everywhere in decline, and the issue is being fought out between two gigantic projections of the European genius, Communism and 'the free world'.

It follows that European history, far from being insignificant or parochial in the modern world, is of more universal significance than ever before. Europe is the microcosm of which the whole world is now the macrocosm, and every thought or ideal in the European mind, every wound or schism or obsession in the European soul has its endless repercussions in the mind and soul of that new creation, the world society. Social, moral and intellectual attitudes behind which stand judgements, conflicts, failures and achievements that go back through the European nineteenth century, the European Enlightenment, the European Renaissance and the European Middle Ages, back to the Roman Empire and to Greece, now influence judgements, decide conflicts, decree failures and salute achievements in every corner of the earth.

To understand Europe is therefore the key to the understanding of the world, but it remains to discover what is the key to understanding Europe—assuredly not the starved parochial nationalism of the nineteenth century, against which men like Barraclough have every right to revolt. Europe must be understood and evaluated in terms of that unit of study which the anthropologist has long recognized to be the only meaningful one, namely, a culture. Two forces, those of nationalism and partisan theology, have long made it psychologically impossible to apply them, and even to-day it will be difficult. Nationalism may be on the way out, but theology survives under many forms, and when one asks what it is that shapes and sustains a culture, the answer is invariably a religion. And there can be no doubt as to the religion that has shaped Europe. The Faith is the key, and we Catholics hold it.

This is the ground on which to build a new European historiography, uniting into one vision of order the history of the Church, that of Europe and that of the world. That this task will involve the jettison of all the accumulated clutter of nationalist prejudice is all to the good. This is the way in which we can defend with confidence the value of our civilization and the relevance of its ideals and be secure, not merely against those who hate Europe but also against those Europeans who have lost faith or broken faith, the cowards, the decadent, the slothful and the despairing.

But it might still be argued that it is Europe's past which is of value, while her present is insignificant and her future likely to be short. To this, two answers may briefly be suggested. First, if the problems that now convulse the entire world are essentially European ones, it follows that the place in which a solution can most profitably be sought is that in which they grew and in which all their ingredients are present in their purest form. If it be objected that this may be true in theory but in practice European civilization is too far gone towards dissolution to be revived, we can only answer that it is built on two elements that ensure a never-ending possibility of revival; classical humanism that is a permanent conquest of the human spirit, and the Faith against which the gates of hell cannot prevail.

Just as love must follow knowledge, so activity must follow vision. As Lenin said, 'without a revolutionary theory there can be no revolution'. An ordered vision of history lies to our hand. It only remains for us to act upon it. Our task is the rebuilding of Europe upon its true foundations.

This article began by noting some of the causes of the sense of dissolution, and it was suggested that a man's reaction to it might be one either of terror or of intoxication or of resolution. Those causes do not themselves determine which reaction it will be; the mode in which this sense is received into each soul is pre-ordained by the character of the receiver. All we can say here is what the reaction of a Catholic should be; not one of terror, because our house is built upon the rock, nor one of perverse delight, because joy in destruction and dissolution is for the corrupt and the decadent, but one of resolve. The dissolution of Europe is a challenge, not a licence to despair.

FRANCIS STEVENSON, O.S.B.

OLD DRILLING DAYS¹

WITH SNAPSHOTS AT OLD SERGEANTS

THE character sketch of 'Our Drill Sergeant' in the last number of the *Diary* was excellent and most enjoyable. No one who ever met honest Jim Garnett could fail to recognize the 'speaking' likeness there presented and few, even of those who never had that privilege, could fail to appreciate from it the unique personality of the versatile old soldier, who, to put it mildly, is as skilful with his tongue as with his sword, who, apparently, is equally at home on the battlefield or in the village 'pub', in the Courts of Law or in the College cloisters, who can turn his guns with indifferent ease upon mad dogs or 'beastly Turks' or 'organized hypocrisy', and whose ambition is, if he cannot make boys gentlemen, at least to make them look like such.

But *Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona*, and there were sergeants at Ampleforth before Mr Garnett, and though perhaps for long service and distinct individuality they may not bear comparison with him, yet one is tempted, by the success with which he has been portrayed, to put down a few impressions of his predecessors, in the hope that abler pens and clearer memories may be induced to complete the outlines and fill in the colours. But why call them 'snapshots'? For three very adequate reasons. Photographic snapshots, as their victims at least will readily admit, are not always clear—are seldom quite true—are never complete. Your snapshot artist has no time in which to take observations, to arrange poses, or fix his focus. He has to get his picture where and how he can. With the best intention in the world he may aim his kodak and press his button, and the result may prove nothing better than a confused blur in which it is impossible to distinguish a top hat from a steeple, or a human face from a cow pasture. If the picture prove clear, it is often far from accurate. His hurried focus may take liberties with perspective which even a pre-Raphaelite would shudder at. It may turn a cherished feature into a hideous monstrosity, and has been known to fix an incipient smile, for ever and ever, into painful evidence of vacuous lunacy. And even granting the clearness and the accuracy, how often does the movement of a hair's breadth change the whole picture and eliminate the very object he wished to take? How often, when he has aimed his camera at some noble head, and gone his way rejoicing in the possession of 'a thing of beauty and a joy for ever', he finds on his plate only a pair of very ordinary boots with no indications of genius

¹ These notes, from the hand of Fr Wilfrid Darby, O.S.B., appeared in the first AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL, that of July 1895.

about them, or a broad expanse of concave matter that can only be identified by the presence of some waistcoat buttons!

Now if it is borne in mind that these are the impressions of nearly thirty years ago, the aptness of the title becomes apparent. They are merely uncorrected schoolboy impressions. The mental perspective of the average schoolboy is not always true; he seldom sees things in their proper relations or their due proportions to each other. His apparatus may be well appointed, but he is not accustomed to keep it steady, he does not take the trouble to focus it, and so while he thinks he has caught the face he only captures the boots. His views and memories, in fact his whole stock of knowledge, are neither more nor less than a collection of scattered mental snapshots which only the experience of years can rectify and piece together. But, as the Editor inexorably demands a few of these plates, I give them for what they are worth, only premising (if I may kill the simile outright) that as they have lain undeveloped in memory's 'dark room' for so many years, they may prove even more blurred and inaccurate than they were originally. They are in no sense a connected story or even a complete sketch of anybody or anything; they claim neither historical, nor chronological, nor pictorial, nor any other kind of accuracy; they are the merest gossip—a rambling account of fugitive recollections that gather round our sergeants and drilling exercises of many years ago.

Sergeant Major Greaves was in command of the troops when I first joined the College ranks in 1867. He was a dapper little man, somewhat below the medium height, very precise in his dress and very punctilious in his manners, with side whiskers and a sandy moustache apparently cultivated with care. He lived at Helmsley and came twice a week to conduct the drill. I may say, *par parenthèse*, that Helmsley in those days played a much more important part in College concerns than it does now. Though the railway was well established, it still held the pride of place that belonged to it before the era of steam. It was our depot and filled the same position then as York does now. The tailor, i.e. the *fashionable* tailor who made the 'Exhibition' clothes, lived there; the boot maker who designed the Exhibition bluchers lived there; the hatter who supplied the famous Scotch caps and 'cheese-cutters' of those times lived there. Professor Beck the singing master, Charlie Newton the baker and original patentee of 'Sudden Death', Cat Kay the plumber, Jonah Ward the joiner and 'Pallida Mors', the grim old doctor, all came from Helmsley. Thither we sent for nearly all the necessities of life—the provisions, the ironmongery, the china, the drugs, the oilcake and the hay. And so from Helmsley, in those days of its glory, came Sergeant Major Greaves.

I can picture him still as he made his appearance with gloves and stick each Monday and Thursday morning, and with a ceremonious

bow presented the daily paper to the Prefect. It was a pleasant little civility, but we looked on it with somewhat jealous eyes, and would fain have seen it omitted. It seemed to us to symbolise the solidarity that existed between that exalted dignitary and the sergeant, and to bode no good to us in case of any possible court-martials. To our juvenile intuition it seemed nothing better than tampering with the fount of Justice at its source, and tempting Rhadamanthus with unholy bribes. Then, in rapid succession, came the orders to 'Fall in!' 'Shun! Number from the right! Wan! Tow! Thray!' and the business began.

As a new arrival, and a member of the distinguished Second Division of the Preparatory I was of course in the junior battalion, the battalion which, if it never shared in the honours of war, always received, and I suppose still receives, most of the hard knocks. The first few months were spent in mastering the quaint terminology and the mysteries of extension motions, balance step, etc. and the task was by no means easy. One problem in particular has left a marked impression on my mind. It was part of some intricate evolution in which we were told to 'place the ball of the right toe against the heel of the left fute!' It was the cause of much trouble and confusion to the unwary. Somehow the feet seemed to have a volition of their own independent of the control of the brain, and it was seldom the problem worked out correctly. If the young recruit chanced to look down at his feet, to see if his diagram was correct, he instantly heard in peremptory tones: 'Number 4, hold your head up, sir! What are you stooping for? Chest expanded, hips drawn in, head well thrown back! Look straight before you, sir!' Here was a new problem to be faced, and while he was puzzling over it, the first had pretty well vanished from his mind. He hardly knew his right foot from his left, and he and they became somewhat mixed with the result that if the squad was ordered to turn to the right, Number 4 promptly faced to the left. A burst of merriment at his expense and he was threatened with a report at the end of drill.

These reportings, in the lower squad, were not infrequent and deserve a paragraph to themselves. Insubordination, inattention in the ranks and the thousand and one freaks of boyish spirit were the causes, and the procedure was most formal and impressive. 'No. 4, No. 6, No. 15, step out of the ranks! 'shun! right turn, quick march!' and under guard of the sergeant they were marched off to the Prefect. Halting the prisoners and saluting the superior officer, the sergeant preferred his charges. 'These young gentlemen, sir, have been very disorderly to-day. I can't make nothing of them. No. 4 has been upsetting the squad all morning, and won't do nothing right. No. 6 has been throwing orange peel about, and No. 15 has been kicking his rear rank man. I can do no good with them sir!' Strict martial law prevailed and counsel for the prisoners were never called upon. The sentence, as a rule, followed the

charge without delay. 'Very well—you three boys will take extra drill this afternoon and take no pocket money to-morrow.' The Sergeant saluted and the culprits were marched back, sadder, but perhaps, not much wiser men. On one occasion, I remember, a brilliant youth ventured to bandy words with the Sergeant, and in consequence became in our eyes quite a hero for a time. He was caught stitching a hand ball in the rear rank and was at once pounced upon. 'Now No. 11, put that ball away. How can you drill if you do that? put it away at once, sir! you can't do two things at once.' 'Yes, I can', said No. 11. 'Oh, you can, can you! Here is a clever young man! Step out of the ranks sir, and tell the squad how you can do two things at once, 'shun!' No. 11 was fairly cornered and had to make good his words. 'Why', he replied, 'I can mark time and look at your nice moustache.' The poor sergeant had not bargained for this. He blushed, coughed and spluttered, while the squad roared with laughter and applause. But it was more than the dignity of the British officer could stand, so looking things unutterable, and fiercely twirling the outraged appendage, he placed No. 11 under arrest, and marched him off to justice. Dead silence now. The prefect was immersed in that wretched paper and had not noticed the sally. 'This young gentleman, sir, has been guilty of gross insubordination, and', with emotion, 'has insulted me before the squad.' The Prefect looked stern and waited the particulars of the charge. No. 11, seeing things looked grave, thought he had better supply them himself: 'Please, sir, I only said he had a nice moustache'. The Prefect's face was a study, as for a moment he struggled with the humour of the situation. But it was only for a moment. Law and order must be supported. With a brow as black as thunder and with a voice of preternatural gravity he pronounced sentence. 'Very well—you will go on the walk after dinner and take no tart on Sunday.'

It was by no means an unusual event for the whole squad to be marched off and convicted, and almost always with the same result—extra drill for a week and no pocket money. Of the two I think we felt the first to be the hardest. It was no joke to be marched and counter-marched for an hour under a broiling sun, while the more fortunate were playing cricket. Somehow or other they always seemed to enjoy themselves more on these occasions, at least the enjoyment was more ostentatious. It always seemed to us that they played more vigorously, cheered more loudly, and that altogether there was more fun than usual, as though they wished to emphasise our misfortune. As for the loss of pocket money—well, we were used to that. Whatever went wrong, that was sure to follow. Was a window broken anywhere, were a few apples missed, were the ink-pots filled with sawdust, was the playroom door barricaded, did the pigs on the farm show any unusual marks of attention, did anything unusual happen at any time or anywhere—then, sure as

fate, the unfortunate II Division had its pocket money stopped till the culprit was found. Our normal state was one of impecuniosity.

Though Greaves was thus a disciplinarian, yet he was withal a kindhearted man who took pains with his work. I don't think I could say he was popular—disciplinarians seldom are. He was always called 'Old Duggan'. Why 'Duggan' I never knew; why 'old' is just as mysterious, for he was only a middle-aged man. 'Old' is a very elastic word that can be stretched to any meaning, from a term of affection to a signification of disgust. Like the chameleon, it changes its colour as it changes the object to which it is attached. Most boy adjectives are of this kind. They follow no ordinary rule of language. They are strictly copyright and protected, and no one possesses the correct key to their meaning but their youthful authors.

Greaves left us, I think in 1869, to join the Red River Expedition. He sailed in the ill-fated 'City of Boston', and neither ship, nor crew, nor passengers have been heard of since. Poor fellow! we were genuinely sorry and I think we forgave him all those extra drills when we heard his sad fate.

To him succeeded Sergeant Quinn of the Carabineers, a very different kind of man. He came from York, but in his speech at least was Cockney of the Cockneys. He was a red-faced, plethoric old warrior, with a fierce eye, a broken nose, and a well-dyed moustache, underneath which he carried some eighteen stones of war material. Like his predecessor, he too was very precise in the matter of attire—the salient feature being a portentous hat of ancient build which he wore, after the military fashion, tilted well over one ear. This, and a habit of flourishing his umbrella as he talked, gave him a jaunty, devil-may-care sort of air for one of his years. Our first curiosity naturally was to know what battles he had seen, and how many men he had killed. We were disappointed. We soon learned that the only battle he had taken part in was one in the canteen room, the decoration for which he wore between his eyes.

He was a cavalry man and had all a cavalry man's superb contempt for infantry. 'Them fellows are only half-soldiers. Give me me hor-rse and me sword, and I'll make mince meat of any dozen myself.' So we had to leave aside the tactics of Infantry and learn the Cavalry drill. Instead of 'Quick march!' the order now was 'Trot!' It was fine to hear Quinn roll his RR's and twirl his umbrella, as with a hoarse roar he gave the orders to 'Trot', and 'Gallop', and gallop we did with a vengeance, often bearing the old gentleman along with us with impetuous charge and accidentally prodding him with our sword-sticks. These accidents generally happened in the absence of the Prefect. By a fiction of drill we had horses now and the orders were to 'Guard your hor-rses' flank! Guard your hor-rses' head', etc., though I think it

must have been more from our own weapons than from those of the enemy. 'Now then No. 4, what do you mean by sweeping your sword round in that way? Do you want to cut off your hor-rse's tail?' No. 4 had been struck by the rear rank trooper and was only making vigorous efforts to retaliate. A favourite manœuvre of Quinn's was to assume the position of a field officer, which he did with portly dignity, and make the whole squad salute. 'Line will advawnce with general sa-lewte! Now then look as grave as mustard pots and wheel round like a ditch!' We soon took the measure of the old swash-buckler. I am not sure about the 'gravity of the mustard pots', but I do think that on more than one occasion he must have felt very much in a ditch.

When the famous Tichborne trial came on, Quinn was subpoenaed as a witness for the Claimant, in whom he firmly believed. He quite persuaded us that it only needed his evidence to restore the long lost Baronet to his ancestral estates. The late Lord Coleridge was just then pulverising the Claimant's witnesses and we were anxious to know how Quinn would comport himself. By his own account, the ordeal had no terrors for him. 'I'd like to see the man, sir, that will make John Quinn of Her Majesty's Carabineers turn tail! they'll find their match in me. No beggarly lawyer will get a laugh out of me, I can tell you.' Well, if they got no laugh, they certainly got nothing else. In the witness box, counsel for the Claimant asked Quinn if he had been in the army with Sir Roger? 'Maybe I was, maybe I was not.' 'Did you ever know Sir Roger?' 'Perhaps I did, perhaps I did not.' 'Come sir, answer the question, did you ever see him?' 'Maybe I did, maybe I did not,' and not a word of evidence could they get from him. There was intense amusement in court when Sir John Coleridge announced that he would not cross examine the witness and Quinn was ordered down, narrowly escaping committal for contempt of court. Next drill day he was greeted with loud cheers and cries of 'Bravo Sergeant!' He wore his hat at a more jaunty angle and had a look of triumph in his eye. 'I told you so. They couldn't make a fool of me. Those rascals of lawyers, sir, can twist the words out of a man's mouth to mean anything, but I'd like to see the man among them that can best old John Quinn!'

But the Exhibition day was the day of days for 'old John'. Then he always appeared resplendent in the glory of full regimentals, and a sight he was for gods and men. I have a vivid recollection of one such occasion. He had tried hard to procure a charger, and a yeomanry sergeant in the village had promised to lend him one, but at the last minute he sent word that the beast was leading hay and could not be spared. At least two hours before the inspection, Quinn and two valets disappeared inside the old 'Common house' that used to stand at an angle of the present ball-place, and it was understood that he had withdrawn to prepare his toilet. At least sundry small boys, who chanced to

stray in the neighbourhood of the windows and keyhole, were warned in vigorous tones to 'Retire!' or the consequences would be awkward. When the hour struck, and boys and visitors were duly assembled, no sergeant was visible. Five minutes—ten minutes—twenty minutes passed, but still no sergeant. All eyes were turned towards the common-house, but it gave no sign. At last, when expectation was at its final gasp, the door was thrown open, and Sergeant Quinn, H.M. Carabineers, was discovered issuing forth in the gorgeous hussar uniform of thirty years before, brandishing a glittering sword, and roaring to the troops to fall in! It was a sight never to be forgotten. A perfect yell of delight burst from the boys and cheer after cheer came from the visitors, which he waved aside with haughty disdain. Far be it from me to attempt to describe that fearful uniform with its towering busby, its spurs, its boots, its brilliant bullion, its hundred straps and cords and belts that seemed to hang from every point of vantage, and cross and recross and interlace in a perplexing tangle like the rigging of a ship. No one familiar with British uniforms would ever look to the cavalry for examples of loose and flowing garments. And everyone knows that the Eton jacket, though it suits a boy of ten, hardly befits the proportions of a warrior of eighteen stones. And when it is remembered that the uniform was designed for him in the days of slim and graceful youth, it will be evident that it hardly suited the redundancy of those proportions to be cased with the rigidity of a billiard table. This became apparent as the day wore on, but he bore himself bravely, and only the confined breathing and the deepening hue of his face betrayed his Spartan determination to conquer difficulties. He walked mostly on his toes, with the cautious, prancing gait of one who knew it was dangerous to trifle with his surroundings, but as he warmed to his work, first one and then another button parted with a snap that, like Nelson's 'fatal wound, spread dismay around'. As the tide of war rose higher, his stock burst at the neck, and, finally, one magnificent but thoughtless sweep of his sabre caused his jacket to split at the spinal seam, and it hung in two parts from his shoulders, like cathedral banners—the tattered emblems of departed glory. How he ever managed to coax on that uniform is a mystery, but as tending in some way to solve the question, it was freely whispered in the ranks that some two hours before, he had been heard asking for the loan of a large shoe horn!

Quinn's career came to a rather inglorious ending. One winter afternoon some luckless wights were squadded for extra drill and an evil spirit prompted Quinn to drill them on the 'square'. There had been a light fall of snow, and the Prefect had disappeared—*voilà tout!* The opportunity was perfect, the temptation was irresistible. At the same time some three or four innocents were pacing the penance walk, book in hand. Suddenly, while Quinn was facing the troops 'a globe of snow,

hard-squozen, mischievous', fell, no one knew whence, and struck him full in the right ear. He turned like a tiger to those on the walk, but of course their backs were turned and they were poring attentively over their books. 'Cowards' he yelled 'I'll teach'—another ball, from the ranks this time, removed his beaver and, as he stooped to rescue it, a regular volley was discharged at his procumbent form. The fat was in the fire now—in a double sense. The squad broke up in confusion, and, muttering sweet poetry, Quinn went off to bring the Prefect. He was not to be found, and as Quinn had his train to catch we were safe from justice for the time. We well knew that the reckoning would come next drill day and the sword of Nemesis would fall and avenge the insult. In the interval there had fallen much snow, and it lay thick on all the country round. Moved I know not by what impulse—possibly in despair of any hope of compromise—a large party waited his arrival by the road near the ball-place. There were hedges then along the road that afforded excellent cover for sharp shooters. We saw him labouring up the hill and ploughing into the deep snow with slow and heavy steps. His breath, in the clear frosty air, came as strong and frequent as the puffs of steam from a starting engine, and his hat on hand and the frequent applications of his bandana to his brow showed he was in difficulties. He must have spied danger as he rounded the ball-place, for he stopped suddenly and bringing his umbrella to the guard, cried out: 'Come on you rascals, come on. I care not for your snowballs I'll run you through alive with my umbrella. Come on, the whole lot of you!' There was just a second's hesitation in accepting this invitation, when some wag exclaimed, 'Line will advawnce with general sa-lewte!' I need not describe the rest. I can just remember that Quinn said a little more than he did in the witness-box, and it began to dawn upon me why troopers are credited with unusual felicity in the use of invective. It was about the last we saw of poor Quinn. He found the road between the station and the College too trying, he said, but had it not been for his braggadocio I think he might have had a longer reign.

A different type of soldier altogether was Colour-Sergeant Campbell, who came next. He was a short, spare, silent man, bronzed with the suns of many campaigns:

'There was a hardness in his cheek,
There was a hardness in his eye,
As though the man had set his face,
In many a solitary place,
Against the wind and open sky.'

He had fought all through the Crimea, through part of the Indian Mutiny, in the New Zealand War, and I believe also in one of the Chinese Wars, and had now retired, a weather-beaten old veteran, to end his days at Hovingham. There was no bounce nor swagger about him. He looked

like one of those grim old soldiers, stern and resolute, of whom we read in the pages of Napier, ready to go anywhere and dare anything without question, but reluctant to talk about it once it is over. He had none of the erect carriage and elastic spring of the parade soldier. He walked rather like one who had marched much and was tired. He was no disciplinarian. It was easy to see that, after the serious business of life, drilling boys was to him something of a trifle. In his manner with them he was modest and shy—almost timid, and he winked at many small delinquencies. Yet, somehow, we all respected Campbell. We, instinctively I suppose, felt ourselves in the presence of a real man, and, though he was the least polished of our sergeants, and though boyish spirits would occasionally effervesce, yet I cannot recall a single instance of any personal disrespect to Campbell himself. We liked him for the humble way in which he spoke of his own exploits.

'Had he been in many battles?' 'Ay, that he had, too many.' 'What was it like?' 'Well there is just a cloud of smoke, and you blaze away at it and never know what happens.' 'Had he ever killed a man?' 'How was he to know, you fire at the smoke and that's all.' 'Had he ever bayoneted any one?' 'Didn't he just say, you never know what happens', and not a word further could we get from him. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*, and so mysterious hints passed round that Campbell knew more than he wished to tell, and must have had thrilling adventures. Only once we surprised him. 'Had he ever been hit?' 'Yes, he had been in hospital a few times.' 'Had he seen many others hit?' 'Of course he had, poor fellows', and he told of one dark winter night when he was sentinel on the extreme of the English left, where they touched the French lines, and how the French sentry used to meet him and have a short '*parley-voo*'. 'They were nice fellows them Frenchies and good komrades', and this one in particular politely handed Campbell his little flask of Cognac 'and mighty glad I was to get it of a night like that, I was just taking a sup, when there was a whistle of cowl'd air in front of my nose, and me poor Frenchie had his head taken clean off with a spent cannon ball. It gave me a cowl'd shiver I can tell ye, but I shouldered me gun and walked off, and I have the flask yet.' 'But' with boyish persistency, 'was the very next man to you ever killed?' 'Ay, there was poor Tom—who was cut down at his side in the trenches before the Redan. It was the only time we ever saw the war devil in his eye. 'The Rooshans were on us before we could wink, and a big Rooshan split poor Tom's head with his sabre and he fell again me. Oh! it made me mad, and I gave the Rooshan the full of me gun, and then I druv me baynit in with all me might—but there now don't be axin me any more, for I won't be tellin' ye.'

The feature of Campbell's drill was that he taught us 'skrumishing'. The Franco-German war was in full swing at the time and every day

brought its tales of battles and death. We heard about the Franc-tireurs and their doings, and gave Campbell no peace till he initiated us into the mysteries of sharp shooting and skirmishing. I forget the minutiae of the drill, but we found it wonderfully interesting, chiefly because we were not confined to straight lines and could advance anyhow and do pretty much what we liked. We had a great field-day upon one occasion. The squad was divided into two companies and No. 1 Company received these orders:

'D'ye see that slope there (pointing to the "big slope")—that's a hill and the enemy's comin' over the top of it. Now, when I say "Skrumishers advance!"—do you sayze that hill, and when I say "Down!"—down you go on yer bellies, so that if he pops his nose over, you can pepper him. And lie close; it's a grate thing to show nothing out of cover. No. 2 Company will guard No. 1 Compny's rare—for ye see the enemy mightn't come over the hill at all and if he tuk No. 1 Compny in the rare, it ud be a warm time for the compny. Do ye understand?' I should think we did, and never before were orders anticipated with such alacrity. "Shun! No. 1 Company—skrumishers advance!" We advanced! "Skrumishers down!"

I can vouch for it that we gave a most intelligent rendering of the manœuvre, and, in half a minute, some thirty youths were comfortably disposed all over the slope. It was now No. 2's turn.

'No. 2 Company—shun! right about turn! Open order from the right! Quick march! Double!!' We could hear the steady tramp till the bounds' wall was reached. 'Halt!' cried the sergeant. They were down the wall in a twinkling. The tramp continued. 'Halt!' shouted Campbell, doing his best to follow. But the tramp sounded more irregular now and we heard peals of laughter from the distance. 'Halt!' we heard once more, in louder but more distant tones. Then, seeing no sign of an enemy on the hill, we turned round on our backs, just in time to see the last of No. 2 Company vanishing below the cricket ground, and Campbell just level with 'the tank' making frantic efforts to overtake them. It was no use. They were in full cry now, and the gap between them and the sergeant was widening fast. We cheered them on, of course, and the cheer brought out the 'enemy' we least wished to see. We heard a stern voice from the square. 'What are you boys doing here?' It was difficult to define. At last a youth of quicker perception than the others ventured to reply: 'Please, sir, we're skirmishing'. 'Where are the other boys?' 'Please, sir, they're skirmishing down the fields.' 'Where is the sergeant?' Silence. 'Very well—you can all go and skirmish on the penance-walk for the present, and you'll all come into the study next month-day.' We had a good view from the penance walk and could see the sergeant starting his return journey, just at the bend of the road. No. 2 Company was hopelessly disorganised. A few had halted and

were wading in the brook, but the main body was well on its way to Fairfax's wood. They must have seen, by the position of No. 1 Company, that the 'enemy' had had the best of it, so it was not until an hour or two afterwards that they straggled back into camp and were promptly dealt with. The sergeant, to do him justice, entered into the fun of the thing. All he said in complaint was: 'The young gentlemen are a bit frisky to-day, sir, and I couldn't make them hear me when I cried, "Halt!"'

Campbell did not long survive this incident. It was evident that he had not the troops well in hand, and so he retired finally from active service.

And here I must bring these rambling notes to an end. There was another sergeant named Savage who succeeded him, but of him I can remember but little. I hardly saw enough of him to get even a snapshot likeness of him. All I can recall of him is that he was a big man who had been in India through all the horrors of the Mutiny, and that some of the sultry air of India still lingered in his temper. He too was very silent about his experiences. Of the sack of Delhi all he would say was: 'It was hell, sir—for three days it was hell and we spared nothing!' In the beginning he was a martinet, and before he had had time to mellow down, I bade farewell to *Alma Mater* and all the ups and downs of College life.

Here end the snapshots. I trust no one will take them for 'enlargements', for that process had not been invented. They are taken from the point of view of a schoolboy, but I have no wish to propose the conduct of boys in the sixties as a model for the conduct of young gentlemen of the nineties.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE BIBLE

BIBLICAL CRITICISM by J. Steinmann.

THE RELIGION OF ISRAEL by A. Gélén.

ST PAUL AND HIS MESSAGE by A. Brunot, S.C.J. (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d. each.

IN CHRIST by W. Grossouw (Geoffrey Chapman) 10s. 6d.

THE BIBLE IN THE CHURCH by B. Vawter, C.M.

THE PATTERN OF SCRIPTURE by Cecily Hastings, Vincent Rochford and Alexander Jones (Sheed and Ward) 3s. 6d. each.

PANORAMA OF BIBLICAL HISTORY by Jacques Montjuvin (Editions l'École-Burns Oates) 6s.

Here are three more of the excellent Faith and Fact series and they are on the Bible. Fr Steinmann gives a clear and succinct account of Biblical critical criticism. First he clears the ground with an introduction explaining the terms, Higher and Lower criticism, textual, literary and historical, etc. and then deals with the scandal of the ignorant at criticism of the Bible, illustrated by the attitude of Bloy, Claudel and Renan. Then follows a swift but clear history of biblical criticism. Naturally much is left out but the essential is given and well pointed by the highlights he has chosen—Origen and St Jerome, the Modernist Crisis and Loisy, Père Lagrange, etc. The second part deals with the Present State of Biblical Criticism. Perhaps the author is not always so successful here for although the account of textual criticism is extremely well done, his attempt to comment critically on every part of the Old and New Testaments has resulted in some over simplification. The book of Daniel cannot be explained in half a page. There reappears too a tendency for which the author has already been rebuked by his teachers of the *École Biblique* in the pages of the *Revue*, the tendency to be too much 'a young man in a hurry' and to assert as achieved what is still matter for speculation. Thus it is neither true nor just to assert bluntly that the author of the Apocalypse cannot be St John the Apostle (p. 118)—that 'almost all critics' regard the Song of Songs as straight love poems (p. 105), or that it is almost impossible to date or place historically the activities of Ezekiel (p. 99). These things are still debated and the final positions not yet taken. However, these are but blemishes on what must be accepted as one of the most useful of the series on the subject of the Bible.

Fr Gélén's 'Religion of Israel' has the usual form of such a book, an introductory chapter giving the *sitz im leben*—nomad and agricultural setting and finally that of the Diaspora, the Covenant and its significance—the initiative of God not the development of a human system—the moral code. The chapter on a praying people gives a good account of the character of the psalms and their themes. The two chapters on the missionary ideal of Israel and the yearning for a life after death may come as a surprise to the non-biblical student, especially the latter. The lateness of the revelation of a happy after-death remains a wonder even for those who have studied the Bible for a long time. The final chapter on Biblical man brings together the threads of previous chapters. Fr Gélén has packed a great quantity of information into this excellent book although his style is heavier and less limpid than Fr Steinmann's. But there are no blemishes to criticize in what he says. In both books the French bibliography has been replaced by an English one.

Fr Brunot in his *St Paul and His Message* adds one more to the many books on St Paul. But this is a good one. He opens conventionally enough with Paul as the Enemy of Christ and follows that with the Revelation of Christ, but it is after that that he

shows real ingenuity in the way in which he has fitted in the main themes of St Paul's thought with his epistles without overcrowding and yet as close-packed as any account of St Paul's thought tends to be. Under the title *The Hope of Christ*, dealing with the Thessalonian epistles he links St Paul with the apocalyptic hope of the Old Testament, its fulfilment in Christ and the question of the Second Coming. *Everyday Life with Christ* covers a variety of topics, Christian wisdom, marriage, virginity, resurrection from the dead, the Eucharist and Charity and the union of the Christian with Christ, all drawn primarily from the Corinthian and Philippian epistles. It is all done with such a vividness and lightness of touch that one does not realize how much ground has been covered till one looks more carefully. Only then does he deal with the epistles to Galatians and Romans as salvation through Christ. This is where most expositions start but the author has wisely left the difficult question till one is already familiarized with much of St Paul's thought. Clearly, warmly and swiftly—he sketches out the Pauline themes, man in sin, Christ's death and rising, man in grace, in such a way that one wants to pick up and read the epistle again. One example of his shrewd comments must be given—of the opening chapters of Romans he says—St Paul 'thinks by peoples'. He moves on then to the climax—the Lordship of Christ, as given in Ephesians and Colossians. One must add that each of these epistles has its setting and occasion—briefly but adequately set out—and this is especially true of this chapter where he shows how St Paul has seized upon the vocabulary of his enemies, the Judaizing syncretists, and reveals Christ as the Pleroma or fullness of power and spirit which they find in a consortium of angelic mediators. But Christ is not only Lord of the world but also Lord of the Church—this too is part of the Pleroma which is Christ. The author brings out well the intellectual audacity of St Paul in using this expression to expound the Mystery which is Christ, and ends with Faithfulness to Christ in the epistles to Titus and Timothy. Lively, vivid and stimulating this is one of the best introductions to St Paul recently produced.

Dr Grossouw's *In Christ* which is subtitled *A Sketch of the Theology of St Paul*, is of a rather different character from the above. More reflective, far less closely packed, with none of the activity or context (except of thought) of St Paul, very little direct quotation though many references, it sets out the basic themes of man without Christ and man in Christ. The author is anxious to lead people to read St Paul for themselves with a clear notion of his key ideas. Thus he deals with the dark side of St Paul's picture first—sin, the flesh, the Law, death. And herein lies the only flaw to be found in the exposition of this book. His account of St Paul's and the Hebrews idea of 'flesh'—is hardly adequate. It is much more than the body and represents human nature—fragile—yes, fallen, but the whole living entity. Did not the Word become flesh, not merely a body? However the rest of the book on Christ and the Christian and their union is excellently presented. But how clumsy our words are. In English we have only words like 'solidarity' and 'incorporation' to express our union with Christ. One sighs wistfully for the expressive but obsolete phrase of Mother Julian of Norwich—'one-ing'. None the less he exposes well our 'one-ing' with Christ and the power of it. Many will sympathise too with his desire that while recognizing the Church as visible Catholics should deepen their understanding of the spiritual character of the Church. The author is as successful in this sketch of St Paul's thought as he was in a similar sketch on St John's.

The books so far reviewed are all works of 'vulgarization' in the French sense, giving in a palatable form for the ordinary man what scholarship has already worked out on a deeper level, the two Canterbury booklets are more general. Fr Vawter—the author of the excellent *Path Through Genesis*—in the *Bible in the Church* clears away a number of misconceptions about the use of the Bible in the Middle Ages, using both Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* and Dr Smalley's *The Bible in the Middle Ages* to drive home his points. To the question, who closed the open Bible? he answers,

unauthorized translation and tendentious notes and comments. He deals sensibly and persuasively with the question of the Bible as the rule of faith and ends with the Church as the begetter and custodian of the Bible. It forms a useful answer to misconceptions on Catholics and the Bible, past and present. The second Canterbury book is a plea for us to read the Bible, firstly presented as a record of God's work by Cecil Hastings, then *The Plan of God* by Vincent Rochford—the major portion of the booklet and finally Our Lady's place in Old and New Testament by Fr Alexander Jones. A useful book even for those who have already opened their Bibles. The last chapter contains some interesting surprises.

Panorama of Biblical History is not a book at all but a highly coloured time-chart which when unfolded is nearly nine feet long, giving the history of the Bible from Abraham to the death of the apostle St John. The centre is occupied by the historical figures and events of Israel while the history of the nations—Egypt, Babylon, etc. marches in time on the edge of the sheet. The Trojan war, and Confucius and Socrates have a place in it. Rome naturally marches with the events of Christ's life. Extremely useful as a pictorial perspective, it has only one drawback—the explanation of its various features are given on the back of the last section of the chart forming part of the cardboard container. To pin it up extended therefore renders it impossible to read the explanation. Though in English it is a French product and no price is given.

BRUNO DONOVAN, O.S.B.

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

THE CATHOLIC SPIRIT by *Andre Rétif, S.J.* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

POST-REFORMATION SPIRITUALITY by *Louis Cognet* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE ART OF LIVING by *J. A. O'Driscoll* (Herder) 9s. 6d.

From the title of the first book one was led to expect something on the same lines as *The Spirit of Catholicism* by Karl Adam. In fact they are in no way alike. Besides lacking the depth and unity and coherence of Karl Adam's book, *The Catholic Spirit* is confined to a discussion on the universality of the Church. The notion of 'universalism' is shown to be rooted in the Scriptures (there are abundant texts as we would expect) and is traced through history. There are ten pages on the Eastern Churches and a short, good but purely descriptive section on the Church's present missionary activities—'quantitative universality in the concrete'. But that is all. Father Rétif says that he has followed de Montcheuil, de Lubac, Congar and Journet and that 'this book is no more than a faint echo of their knowledge and erudition'. This is certainly true. The quotations from these writers, and from Sertillanges and Newman as well, are the only passages in the book that give rise to any speculation or have any depth at all. It is a pity that Father Rétif has not attempted to develop or even comment upon the important things Father Congar has to say on the nature of the Church in these passages. Caution has prevailed. But it is a pity, for we are left wondering what use the book could have to anyone. A non-Catholic would not tolerate its assumptions while an educated Catholic should be familiar with its contents already and would rightly look elsewhere for an exposé on the nature of the Church or on the Church's missionary activities. One can not escape the conclusion that this book, like so many other Faith and Fact books, has appeared in order to fill a gap in a series that is committed to covering everything that relates to the Church's life and teaching. For this reason, and for this reason only, it can be sure of a large sale.

Post-Reformation Spirituality is a more useful book. Father Cognet admits that his only aim is 'to summarise the history and evolution of spiritual ideas' during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is a summary that is well done and although one might wish to quarrel with him over certain details of his interpretation, the general trends and ideas are portrayed well and the last section on the crisis over mysticism in late seventeenth century France is particularly good. But again, it is a book that few would normally wish to read—one would either go to the original writers themselves, or, for a general picture, refer to Bremond or Pourrat. However, it does perhaps provide a good starting point for a detailed study of the subject, and will give readers some ideas for spiritual reading.

In *The Holy Spirit and the Art of Living*, Father O'Driscoll has, it seems, attempted to combine a treatise on the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit with a general discourse on the Christian life and its problems. Unfortunately the two themes have, so to speak, killed each other. It is much too long to be a clear and useful treatise on the Gifts and his precise distinctions are drowned in a sea of pious reflections and trite remarks about our daily tasks. On the other hand it is not a book that can be read straight through with ease because we are laboriously taken chapter by chapter from one Gift to the next with all their differentiae. What is to be gained from remembering the subtle differences between Knowledge, Counsel, Understanding and Wisdom? Much better if the author had abandoned the effort, given himself a free hand and dealt with the Gifts as a whole or perhaps treated them in their double aspect—as qualities given to the intellect and to the will, to make man more docile to the inspirations of the Holy Spirit. The book is therefore disappointing. It has none of the depth and clarity of Gardeil's small book nor the ease of style and originality prominent in the writings of Bede Jarrett and Father Steuart.

FABIAN COWPER, O.S.B.

THE QUEST FOR GOD: A STUDY IN BENEDICTINE SPIRITUALITY by *Dom I. Rylandt, O.S.B.* Trans. Dom Mathew Dillon, O.S.B. (Herder) 12s. 6d.

The shortness of life and the emptiness of human pleasures should lead men to the realisation that true happiness can be found only in the possession of God. Life is in fact a search for God. In *The Quest for God*, a book intended mainly for lay people, Dom I. Rylandt, tries to make a practical application of St Benedict's teaching on the spiritual life. In the first section, which he calls, 'Fundamentals', the author reminds us that man's search for God is itself a response to his personal love of the individual. Christ is the means by which man can return to God. Christ's life on earth was a continuous 'return to the Father'. By his redemptive death Christ has reconciled man to God. In the Holy Eucharist, which is an extension of his earthly life, Christ invites man to love him in return, to be attached to him and to act solely for him. The sinner responds to God by Piety (Section II) and Fidelity (Section III). Humility, man's frank recognition of what he is before God, can alone obtain for him God's helping grace. True humility based on a recognition of God's greatness feeds prayer. The Liturgy educates man by drawing him gradually from himself into Christ. Finally, his love of Christ makes man more eager to find out God's will and to become attached to it.

In this 'Study in Benedictine Spirituality', the author draws much on Abbot Marmion's writings but handles the material very poorly. The book is badly planned and the sequence of thought is not always clear. There is no logical development and much repetition; the main lines of the argument are often obscured rather than illustrated by the author's very frequent quotations. St Benedict's teaching on the spiritual life is presented incidentally rather than formally. The book is a meandering

meditation with occasional practical counsels. It is written in heavy ponderous language which also recalls Dom Marmion, and the reader is wearied by the constant indirect questions and answers which might well have been omitted in translation.

The author is evidently a man with wide experience of problems in the spiritual life, but he has not succeeded in presenting St Benedict's teaching clearly enough for lay people. A more carefully planned book might have reached a much wider audience.

I.A.C.

A FLORENTINE PORTRAIT, ST PHILIP BENIZI (1233-85) by D. B. Wyndham Lewis (Sheed and Ward) 12s. 6d.

This small book, well written by an author already well known through his many other books, contains the life of St Philip Benizi, the fifth General of the Order of the Servants of Mary. Mr Wyndham Lewis begins the book with the question as to why Dante omitted all mention of his fellow Florentine, St Philip, from his *Divine Comedy*; and frequently throughout the book he returns again and again to Dante. The reader of this book will learn much about thirteenth (and twentieth) century Florence and Italy, as well as the history of the Order of the Servants of Mary, Servites, from its foundation on Monte Senario near Florence in 1234 by its Seven Holy Founders down to our own day. Philip was first trained as a doctor, and entered the new order, after a vision, as a laybrother. After several years, however, and against his humble wishes, he was ordered to be ordained a priest. His humility is further seen by the fact that he once fled into hiding to avoid becoming pope, and on another occasion he fled Florence to keep from becoming its bishop. He could not, however, avoid advancement in his own order. He was early a novice master, and finally was elected General of his institute in 1267, a post he held until his death in 1285. Under him the order increased in numbers and spread north of the Alps. His work took him to each province of the Servites, visiting and preaching along the way. Twice he saved his order from being banned according to an interpretation of the 1215 Council of the Lateran; and this, together with its Constitutions, can perhaps be called his greatest work for his brethren. But he also served the Church well, in the stormy times of the thirteenth century, by bringing peace to his native Florence, and to Bologna, and served on diplomatic missions to Germany. He was to die, as humbly as he had lived, in the Servite Convent at Todi, the smallest of his Italian houses. The reviewer is sure that all will enjoy this book, and learn to love this 'Flower of Florence'.

A.L.

CATECHETICS

THE FAITH EXPLAINED by Leo Trese (Chapman) 27s. 6d.

Father Leo Trese is a writer known to priests and layfolk for his spiritual books, written in what is now called a popular style, which seems to mean plain speaking about man and his imperfections, mainly imperfections, and adding a veneer of merry, candid language and a few sly digs. There have been writers of the same ilk in the past, and doubtless there will be others in the future. One hopes that their works will pass away quickly as do cloud-shadows across bright fields upon a summer's day.

The Faith Explained must not however be thought of in such terms; for this is the best of Leo Trese's works, and should be read by priest and layman alike. The author has used his talents wisely to explain the Faith in a modern, up-to-date idiom, which can do nothing but good; and while the style is popular, it is serious. The

purpose of man's existence is very well set out, and the difficult subject of Angels makes excellent reading: the same applies to the Incarnation and the Redemption.

The outstanding sections of this book however, are to be found in the Commandments and the Sacraments. Here a real service has been done. Not only are these chapters a useful jog to the memory for any reader, but they will prove a positive blessing for those who deal with children and have to explain the faith to them.

Commandments Six and Nine are worth their weight in gold, as is the treatment of the Eighth Commandment. Confession, Communion, Matrimony, and Holy Orders are ideally expressed for young people, and the chapter on Sacramentals is most useful.

There is a wealth of well expressed information in this book, which will be particularly helpful to those who find difficulty, or are embarrassed, when talking to youth about the problems of Faith and Morals in this modern age; an age in which youth itself is more outspoken and less embarrassed than its parents or teachers ever were. At the same time Father Trese has provided a useful and up-to-date refresher course for a Catholic.

J.S.

TEACHING THE CATHOLIC CATECHISM. Volumes I and II by Josef Goldbrunner (Herder, Burns Oates) 8s.

These first two volumes of a series of three are companion books to the translation of the German Catholic Catechism reviewed in this JOURNAL last year. They cover Parts I and II of the Catechism: God and our Redemption, and the Church and the Sacraments. Their purpose is to help the teacher in developing the summary lessons of the Catechism itself. The central doctrinal point is taken from each section and then considered under the four headings of Aim, Preparation, Explanation, and Application. These brief considerations do not provide the reader with a ready-made class but rather suggest possible ways for oral presentation of the material. In addition a blackboard diagram, to be taken down by the pupil, is given for each lesson.

The value of these books will depend to a large extent upon the needs and taste of the individual teacher. The ideas put forward are on occasion abstract and Germanic in character and sometimes even a little obscure. However most teachers should find in them a stimulant to thought, and in the diagrams a useful source of visual illustrations suitable for classes up to the age of fourteen.

Of their nature, these volumes are only teachers' supplements to the Catechism and as such may be recommended.

THE COMMUNICATION OF CONVICTION by Michael Day, Cong. Orat. (Geoffrey Chapman) 2s. 6d.

There has been much discussion for many years past on the subject of the religious education of the young. This has led to an attempt to clarify basic principles and *The Communication of Conviction* is an interesting contribution in this field. The writer has had experience in a variety of schools, of the problems raised in the imparting of such knowledge. The ideas are by no means new but they are ones which should be in the forefront of every teacher's mind. The need for sincerity and conviction in the teacher; for the right formation of the child's mind in its attitude to matters religious; for the development of a method by which religion is presented as something living; and finally the need for working out what are the real essentials to be communicated: these must be the guiding principles of the religious instructor.

Fr Day's development of these points is straightforward and he combines it with interesting quotations from various educational writers. In an appendix, he illustrates how the Rosary may be used to link doctrine with the practice of religion. As an essay, it should be of interest to the teacher and a good starting point for those wishing to study the subject seriously.

MARK BUTLIN, O.S.B.

SHORT NOTICES

LEAD KINDLY LIGHT by *John Henry Newman* (Geoffrey Chapman) 2s. 6d.

This collection comprising four of Newman's shorter writings is subtitled 'An Approach to the Faith'. It has an eye to those who are contemplating the Catholic Church from without and to those who in some way have to face the intellectual and psychological problems engendered by the Faith to-day. Under the headings of Conscience, Revelation, the Church and the Choice, Newman analyses with great clarity the difficulties and issues at stake. The approach is more human than apologetic and the aim is to help create a sense of values which will lead to the correct response. 'From a consideration of the personal experience of God in one's conscience and the all too obvious fact of a fallen world' the reader is led 'to the reasonable expectation of a revelation and the historical fact of such a revelation through Christ'.

This book is to be particularly recommended on account of the high quality of the material which it brings together and the concise clarity with which it treats of the main problems concerned with Faith.

JOURNEY TO BETHLEHEM by *Dorothy Dohen* (Geoffrey Chapman) 8s. 6d.

An increasing amount of spiritual reading designed to meet the needs of a busy laity is becoming available. Dorothy Dohen, an American journalist, has made a name for herself as a writer on the Christian life of layfolk in the world of to-day. The present work consists of eight short essays, dealing with such subjects as silence, prudence, hope and the part played by the Cross in everyday life. These are well-known themes but the writer brings her own practical experience to bear on them. She takes the homeliest and most down to earth occurrences to illustrate how one's faith has its applications in even the most insignificant details of our existence. She forcefully pleads the case of the virtue of prudence so often misconceived as that 'cunning, crafty, selfish narrowness, that exclusive devotion to one's own interests, that materialistic mentality which the word "bourgeois" conjures up', and reinstates it in that position, ascribed to it by St Thomas, as the foundation of all virtue. The last two essays would seem to fall a little below the standard of the rest in being more abstract and possibly of less general application. This however in no way prevents it being a book which will be easily understood and enjoyed by all and especially the busy mother of a family from whose daily life Miss Dohen draws many of her examples.

OUR LADY IN HUMAN LIFE by *Paul Doncoeur* (Geoffrey Chapman) 2s. 6d.

This series of meditations on Our Lady in the modern world is decidedly French and intellectual in character. It attempts to analyse the workings of the Mother of God in the economy of salvation among men to-day—the secret peaceful activity which characterized Our Lady's rôle during and after the life of her Son on earth and which reached its climax in her silent presence at the foot of the Cross. The

writer seeks to bring his reader nearer to this intangible reality which lies at the basis of all devotion to the Mother of God. For some this attempt to express the essentially inexpressible will have its appeal but for others, I fear, the author's ideas will remain too vaporous.

ABODES OF GOD: THE CHURCH, OUR LADY by *René Voillaume* (Geoffrey Chapman) 3s. 6d.

The Little Brothers and Sisters of Charles de Foucauld are rapidly coming to be recognised as an important spiritual force in the life of the Church to-day. Their apostolate of 'silent preaching' directed towards the neglected and forgotten members of society, together with a spirituality laying particular stress on the imitation of the silent life of Our Lord and devotion to his presence in the Eucharist, seem to be eminently adapted to the contemporary situation. The Abodes of God comprises two talks given by the Superior of the Little Brothers, who in his larger work *Au Cœur des Masses* (entitled 'Seeds of the Desert' in the abridged English translation) has been responsible for popularising their ideas which are inspired by the life and writings of de Foucauld.

In the first talk entitled 'The Church' Père Voillaume, with that straightforwardness and simplicity which is so striking in his earlier work, considers the mystery and its bearing on our lives. 'There are as many difficulties in understanding the mystery of the Church as there are in understanding the mystery of the Eucharist', he says. 'It's just as difficult: no one can explain it. "This is a hard saying . . . Would you too, go away?"' He shows how in all its activities the Church is but an extension of Our Lord's life on earth as, under another form, is the Eucharist.

The second talk is devoted to Our Lady. Taking each stage of her life as it is given us in the Gospels, he traces for us her growth in faith and love. All that Our Lady was for her divine Son on earth and is for us now is summarised in these few pages of inspiring meditation.

Everyone should profit by sharing in these simple practical thoughts of Père Voillaume on two mysteries of the faith which are so much a part of our lives that we tend to take them for granted.

M.B.

LITURGICAL LATIN. ITS ORIGIN AND CHARACTER by *Christine Mohrmann* (Burns Oates) 15s.

These three lectures were given at the Catholic University of America in 1957. Faced with the author's vast reading and deep learning, a reviewer may well fear to put pen to paper. She distinguishes the language of communication from that of expression. The first tends to the greatest possible simplicity, the second includes rhythm and has a preference for older forms no longer current in everyday speech. The purpose of the lectures is to show that the Latin liturgy has 'a sacred and hieratic style', which is most worthy of preservation. But our confidence in her judgement is a little shaken by her extreme aversion from the New Latin Psalter of 1944, of which she speaks on page 9. 'A translation of the psalms was made in our generation, in which the mystery of ancient prayer texts has been eliminated at all costs in favour of a lucidity and clarity dictated by a certain historical positivism.' To many, who have long used the new version of the psalms, this judgement is quite intemperate, especially in view of the fact that it was the work of eminent scholars, and warmly approved by Pope Pius XII, who was a highly cultured man and lover of the liturgy. The 'mystery' of the Gallican psalter, still in use, springs first from the inadequate

Greek text translated, and secondly from the ignorance of the translators! St Jerome merely 'made the best of a bad job'. Inevitably discussion on 'sacral style' is largely subjective, but the lectures are interesting, if somewhat expensive, and will be appreciated by readers who have more literary talent than the reviewer.

SACRAMENTAL PRAYER by Fr Conrad Pepler, O.P. (Bloomsbury Publishing Co.) 10s. 9d.

This book is a collection of articles previously published in various periodicals. They contain many helpful thoughts, especially on Baptism (n.b.). The 'insipient' Christian referred to in the introduction leaves us guessing. They are however somewhat disappointing, for they lack the order and clearness of St Thomas Aquinas, and a number of words are used, which would puzzle the average layman, e.g. *ex opere operato*, gyrate, subsume, dichotomy. The subject however is one of importance, and we are grateful to the author for 'breaking the ground', which is always burdensome, especially to a very busy man. On p. 15 there is some confusion in the three Jewish festivals. The feast of tabernacles was kept on the 15th day of Tishri, which was the full moon near the autumn equinox (21st September), and the chief harvest festival. It is difficult to find any connection between it and Christmas or the Epiphany. G.S.

HINDUISM by Solange Lemaître (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

This slender volume, another 'Faith and Fact', attempts an outline of the Hindu religion, a labour indeed Herculean, with problems of extent and complexity to dwarf those involved in cleansing the Augean stables. In fact Hercules must be pronounced the more successful. Two thousand years or more of a metaphysico-religious tradition, rich in variation and, in mode of thought, largely alien to the Western mentality, how could this be transmitted in 120 pages? But the authoress has gone far to doing it. A succession of pictures emerges, of the early stages of the religious myths, the Vedas, of the first developments from them, the Upanishads, and of the later systematisations, the Darsanas. The survival of the spiritual energy of India into modern times is noted and one wonders how far it will be proof against the new forces at work in Asia.

If no extended treatment of doctrine is attempted and if the details of sect and cult remains largely catalogued rather than expounded, this is hardly surprising. Perhaps more could have been made of the Indian conception of metaphysical knowledge as a fulfilment of the subject who has it, not merely in a narrowly intellectualist sense but in his whole being. Nevertheless an impression of both metaphysical depth and religious intensity is certainly conveyed. Much may still seem clearly false or even unintelligible, a wrong impression of Indian thought, perhaps, but one not effectively dispelled by this very introductory account whose utility is often much diminished by its condenseness. But some memorable items occur. 'When questioned about the strength of divine love, a famous guru plunged his disciple's head into the river and held it under until he almost suffocated. When the disciple emerged the guru asked him:

"What were you thinking about?"

"My whole being was bent on breathing. I desired only that and I could think of nothing else."

"Very well", replied his master, "when you pant equally after God you will be free."

The general Hindu sense of the divine is astonishing. We of the West find it hard to believe in God; the Indian finds it hard to believe in anything else and looks, on balance, the more reasonable.

P.D.H.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, Vol. V by Frederick Copleston, S.J. (Burns Oates) 35s.
 THE DOMINICANS by J. B. Reeves, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 10s. 6d.
 CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE by Jean de Fabrègues (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
 EVOLUTION, HYPOTHESES AND PROBLEMS by Remy Collin (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
 WHAT IS AN ANGEL? by P. R. Régamey, O.P. (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
 THE SPIRIT OF GOD IN THE LITURGY by G. Lefebvre, O.S.B. (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
 THE MYSTERY OF THE CHURCH by Ives Congar, O.P. (Geoffrey Chapman) 24s.
 THE WRITINGS OF EDUARDO MALLEA by J. H. R. Polt (University of California Press) \$2.50.
 BODILY STRUCTURE AND THE WILL by M. A. MacConaill (The Aquinas Press) 2s.
 THE MEDIEVAL PAPACY, ST THOMAS AND BEYOND by Ullmann (The Aquinas Press) 25s.
 TELLING THE GOOD NEWS by F. H. Drinkwater (Burns Oates and Macmillan) 22s.
 THE BIBLE ALONE by Dr L. Rumble, M.S.C. (C.T.S.) 6d.
 PRIESTLY PERFECTION by H.H. John XXIII (C.T.S.) 6d.
 MAY I DRIVE AS I PLEASE? by Mgr A. Janssen (C.T.S.) 6d.
 DON BOSCO, THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND by John Bate (C.T.S.) 4d.
 WHAT IS CANON LAW? by René Metz (Burns Oates) 8s. 6d.
 THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS OF MEN by Jean Canu (Burns Oates) 8s. 6d.
 WE CELEBRATE OUR REDEMPTION by Very Rev. A. S. E. Burrett (Challoner Publications) 8s. 6d.
 IT IS PAUL WHO WRITES by Knox-Cox (Burns Oates).
 CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS, Vol. IV, No. 26 (Nelson) 2s. 6d.
 THE CATHOLIC MISSIONS. ENCYCLICAL LETTER, PRINCEPS PASTORUM of H.H. John XXIII (C.T.S.) 6d.
 THE SACRED LANGUAGES by Auvray, Poulin and Blaise (Burns Oates) 8s. 6d.
 PROTESTANTISM by G. H. Tavad (Burns Oates) 8s. 6d.
 LOGIC FOR LUNATICS by J. Coulson (Sheed and Ward) 18s.
 FREE WILL by R. W. McCurdy (C.T.S.) 6d.
 MEDITATIONS ON THE WAY OF THE CROSS by D. H. Wells (C.T.S.) 4d.
 THE SEARCH FOR VALUES by Russell Coleburt (Sheed and Ward) 12s. 6d.
 SON AND SAVIOUR. A SYMPOSIUM (Geoffrey Chapman) 12s. 6d.
 MGR KNOX AND THE CONVERTS AID SOCIETY (Converts Aid Society).
 SCRIPTURE IN THE LITURGY by Rev. C. Buryard (Challoner Publications). Paper 11s. 6d., cloth 16s.



THE EDITOR acknowledges the receipt of the following publications:

The Downside Review, The Oscotian, Pax, Les Cahiers de S. André, Revue Monastique, The Edmundian, The Britannia Magazine, Buckfast Chronicle, The Ushaw Magazine, Lumière du Christ (Maredsous).

The Wykehamist, The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Cornelian, The St Louis Priory Journal, Gordonstoun Record, The Sedburghian, The Worth Record, The Lorettonian, The Barnardian, The Canuarian, The Ratcliffian, The Pocklingtonian, The Georgian, The Worksopian, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Denstonian, The Peterite, Kearsney College Chronicle, The Raven, The Red Book (Ladycross), The Priorian, The Corbie, The Beaumont Review, The Penryn Review, Avisford Record, The St Augustine's Magazine, Belmont Abbey School Magazine.

OBITUARIES

FATHER ROBERT CYPRIAN MURRAY

FATHER CYPRIAN MURRAY was born in Liverpool on 6th September 1894, into a devoutly Catholic family. He was educated in St Edward's School, Liverpool, and later in Ushaw. From there he came to Ampleforth and was given the habit at Belmont on 5th October 1914.

He did his studies at Belmont, Ampleforth, Oxford, and again at Ampleforth. He was not a bookish person, but acquired by hard work what did not come with ease. His work here was more in the Procurator's office than in classrooms. His first parochial appointment was in Merthyr, then belonging to Ampleforth, where he joined Fr Elphege Hind and began one of his many lifelong friendships.

After just over seven years in Merthyr he was sent to St Benedict's, Warrington, where, first under Fr Vincent Corbishley and then in charge, he remained for twenty years. Liturgically, spiritually, materially, the parish grew and prospered under his wise and genial care; and throughout the town—not least among the local officials, his influence grew.

In 1948 he was transferred to St Mary's, Cardiff, and there too he had an influence which spread through church and parish out into the city offices.

Life, however, soon became a struggle against bodily weakness, and heart-attacks were frequent and alarming. That he lived so long was due, under Providence, to the care of the good nuns of the Lord Ninian and St Winifride's Homes, including the speed with which they could reach his bedside at any hour of the night. In 1956 it was necessary for him to retire, and he was sent to be cared for by Fr Antony Spiller at St Michael's, Abergavenny, and to do what little work he could. He bore his disabilities with beautiful patience, and never referred to them save in jest. His last few weeks were happily spent in St Winifride's Home in Cardiff, when it was clear that his hitherto astonishing power of recuperation was failing. On Sunday, 6th March, he said Mass as usual. Later in the day he walked a little in the garden, and soon after he regained his room he had a slight heart attack; slight, but too much for his worn strength. It can have been no surprise to him.

The Most Reverend Archbishop of Cardiff sang the funeral Mass in St Mary's, and the spacious church was well filled with clergy and laity. Reminiscences rightly recalled his love for the beauty of God's House on which, wherever he was stationed, he lavished thought and money; on the genial magnetism which made him a centre of union

and cheerfulness; his self-effacement and indifference to praise; his unfailing compassion for the sinner, the weak, anyone in any kind of need; his sound judgement and skilful administration under which all his parishes, without any sense of strain, prospered; his smile; his unruffled resignation to God's Will. We offer our warm sympathy to his sisters. May he rest in peace.

WILLIAM CRUICE GOODALL

THE death of Willie Cruice Goodall after a long and agonizing illness, although for him a merciful release, caused his children and his friends grief and a great sense of loss.

Willie had been a year at Ampleforth, when I joined him in the Second Form in September 1906. We were a mixed assortment of small boys and were taught by Fr Maurus Powell who at that time was still young enough to be strict and severe, and by Fr Basil Mawson who was less exacting but equally efficient. Later on these two great schoolmasters were to join forces at Gilling.

Willie was a neatly dressed small boy. I can see him now in my mind's eye, wearing a knickerbocker suit, with his freckled face and spectacles. His poor eyesight prevented him from excelling in games and he was not an outstanding scholar, but he was talkative, good humoured and popular. On leaving school he joined the family business of Goodhall, Cruice and Storey, a place having been kept for him by his mother, a capable and courageous woman who, on the early death of her husband, took his place in the business, a rare action for a woman in those days. Willie settled down happily to a business career and in the years preceding the First World War I saw a good deal of him. He was generous and hospitable and always avid for news of Ampleforth.

His bad eyesight prevented him from serving in the forces and our ways separated. After the war he married a charming and intelligent Australian girl whom he met by chance on holiday. Their marriage was overshadowed by her ill health and she died before him. They had two daughters and three sons and the latter followed their father to Ampleforth. In their achievements he took great pride and delight.

In later years we came together again, mainly because he used to call on us when on his way to see his sons at school. Then came another gap and I learnt that he was seriously ill. I went over to Liverpool to see him in hospital. He was under no illusions and told me that, supported by his faith, he was at peace and prepared for the worst. He hoped, however, that he would recover sufficiently to make a final visit to his daughters, who had married and settled overseas. But this was not to

be, and he died after much more suffering which he accepted with fortitude and patience, and example to all who were around him.

Ampleforth has lost a very loyal and devoted Old Boy. Those of us who knew and respected him will miss his gentle, kindly and generous personality. May he rest in peace.

COUNT GEORGE DE SERIONNE

ANY visitor to Holy Week at Ampleforth during these forty-five years will remember the tall scarfed figure of George de Serionne, closely attentive to all conferences and ceremonies, evasive only of draughts and present through all the Prophecies on Holy Saturday, warmly interested in everyone. Some will remember him at an even earlier date when he lived with his mother in the Woodstock Road in North Oxford. He had already taken his degree at the Sorbonne after reading History and Geography under Vidal de la Blache, and proposed to read for a further degree in History at Oxford. It was then that he met Fr Anselm Parker, the Master of our Hall, and Fr Stephen Marwood who was still an undergraduate. Through them he became a devoted friend of Ampleforth, a *Confrater* from 1915, whose help was often sought when a master fell ill and someone was needed to teach Latin, French or Geography in the school; at times too he tutored some member of the community in French—the service of a friend rather than a tutor, for in those days he never intended to turn permanently to teaching.

Then too began his apostolate of West Oxfordshire and the Cotswolds which for twenty-five years was the main interest of his life; St Hugh's at Witney, St Joseph's at Carterton, his own foundation of St Kenelm at Stow on the Wold, his long collaboration with Fr John Lopes at Eynsham and his address at Shotteswell near Banbury—these were the main centres of a long and vigorous activity which has done immense service to the Faith in those parts. But his knowledge and love of the people and their country was by no means confined to the sacristy; his pursuit by trap or bicycle of remote children in need of instruction, the great number and variety of his friends, his unique knowledge of the topography, architecture and antiquities, his flocks of pure bred Cotswold sheep, his energetic expeditions to see a Saxon window or a Norman arch, his austere life in an impossibly comfortless room at one or other of his chosen centres—all these things made an impression that is hard to convey; the pattern was rich, original and arresting, but not immediately obvious. It was only by spending an apostolic week-end with him that one could discover what it was all about; and the things that stand out are a moving simplicity and humanity of approach to

others and a directness of speech that was sometimes disconcerting; a courtliness of manner that rarely failed to please and a reserve that could sometimes perplex; a Faith that was undismayed by the rusticity of catechumens, the eccentricities of the clergy or the inadequacy of its expression in ceremony or song: he loved a High Mass above all things, but did not mind if he served it alone with a crutch in one hand and a thurible in the other. It was a wonderful (and sometimes exhausting) experience to share one of those week-ends: the devious journey in trap or car, dropping priests, bicycles or bottles of wine here and there to perform their proper functions, the Masses said or sung for congregations who largely owed their faith to George, the festive luncheon when the work was over at the Fleece at Witney or the Unicorn at Stow on the Wold, or the tea with Fr Lopes at the White House at Eynsham after the *festa* at the end of June and a sermon at the market cross by Mgr Ronald Knox or Fr Vincent McNabb: these are memories that will always deeply move those who share them and who found in George such a loyal and affectionate friend.

But an accident in 1939 brought a great change in his life; on one of those apostolic journeys he fell from a motor bicycle in the blackout and so fractured his hip and thigh that he was in constant torment for months and was hampered by lameness and pain for the rest of his life. After long months of surgical hesitation and disappointment in hospital, he came to Ampleforth in 1941; for three years he lived in the monastery and slowly recovered from the depression shed over him by his accident and by the war, of which he took the gloomiest view. He began to teach in the school and this helped him towards recovery of health and hope, for there he could make a unique contribution; his knowledge of Europe from Achill Island to Warsaw, from the Shetlands to Constantine or to Touggourt in the desert was in our experience unrivalled. One could not allude to the Rumanian church in Baden-Baden without discovering that he had visited it with his mother in 1909, or enquire about the Larig Ghru without finding that he had spent a night under the Shelter Stone at some time in the twenties; and these examples must serve to indicate a store of information as wide and as accurate as Baedeker's and wholly at the service of his friends. The emphasis was on landscape, with an awareness of its geological structure, on railways, with a special delight in their time-tables, on Romanesque architecture, on Oriental liturgies with a predilection for the Ruthenians, on oppressed minorities, on ecclesiastical curiosities; who was more learned about the *Episcopi vagantes* or who else would have lent one a prayer book composed by Père Hyacinthe Loyson? His geography was always human rather than physical, but a certain angularity (as of trigonometry) was felt when there was question of a cross-country railway journey or of the exact distance between (say) Bourton on the Water and Moreton in Marsh.

His marriage in 1944 brought him a new happiness and a great enrichment of experience and of life; the pleasure and interest of the journeys to Morocco or to Prague were doubled because they were sympathetically shared. He and his wife lived first at St Oswald's Cottage where they eased and entertained the last years of Fr Paul's mother, Mrs Nevill. In 1947 they moved to the Guesthouse in Ampleforth and as hospitable friends of the community or as friendly hosts of generations of boys and their parents brought something from a wider world for our enrichment and delight. One cannot help wishing that one had enquired more curiously about the ruined castle of Serionne in the Dauphiné which was the cradle of the family, their survival of the Revolution and re-emergence under the Second Empire, the uncle who presided over the Suez Canal, his own original visits to England as a boy to see the cathedrals, his days at Lycée and University of which he would speak allusively but without the connected detail that leaves a definite history to relate.

In the night after Wednesday January 27th he fell ill of a severe stroke and died early on the 31st, without recovering consciousness but fortified by the rites of the Church and the constant attention of his parish priest. Fr Prior sang a Requiem Mass for him on the following Wednesday and he was buried on the Thursday at Chipping Camden in the country which he had made his own. To his wife we offer our sympathy and the assurance of our constant prayers: we shall always be grateful for his friendship and never cease to miss his presence and his unique contribution to our life. *Requiescat in sancta pace.*

NOTES

ON the 2nd February last the application of the Abbot and Community of Buckfast Abbey to transfer itself to the English Benedictine Congregation was granted by the Holy See and from that date therefore it has been a member house of the Congregation, of the houses of monks the tenth and the seventh abbey. This also brings the number of monks in the Congregation to over six hundred. We mention these figures in no boastful spirit but in thanks to God for this fresh access of strength, not only in numbers, but in the stimulus of a different tradition, and for the opportunity for the Congregation to manifest anew its capacity for uniting under the same Constitutions houses of varying individuality in the character of their observance. Our principal pleasure, however, is to welcome the Abbot and Community of St Mary's Abbey into the fellowship of the Congregation and to wish them all the blessings of God in His service.



BESIDES the distinction of being the only lay-brother of the Community for most of this century Br Matthew on the 19th March, celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of his profession. The occasion was not allowed to pass without suitable merry-making by all, not least by Br Matthew, who also celebrated his eightieth birthday recently. We wish him health and blessing in the Lord.



WE ask the prayers of our readers for the late 'Sid' Watling and his family. After over a quarter a century of faithful service to Ampleforth as an electrician, he suffered a heart-attack at work in a classroom just before last term and died almost at once. May he rest in peace!



IN January there were some changes on the parishes. Fr Christopher Topping left Our Lady's, Workington, and is now assisting at St Mary's, Warrington. His place at Workington has been taken by Fr Osmund Jackson, who handed over the care of Kirbymoorside to Fr Herbert O'Brien, who in turn left the charge of Helmsley, which has gone to Fr Simon Trafford. We wish all of them success in their new duties, especially Fr Osmund on taking up parish work away from the monastery.

SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT

With the death of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in February, Ampleforth has lost a friend who, perhaps more than any other man outside the Community, has played a great part in its development. It is over forty years since he paid his first visit to us—on 25th June 1919 to be precise—to advise the Church Building Committee of the day on the site and plans for the new church. Now, forty years afterwards, when that new church is nearing its completion, it is fitting to recall what that friendship and work has meant to us.

It would be interesting to give a detailed list of all the buildings which he has designed for us, and fascinating, too, to talk of all those other buildings which either took another form or were never built. But this is not the place for that, although one day it should be done.

When Father Paul Nevill became Headmaster over a school of barely 150 boys in 1924, he began at once to dream great dreams and, with the support of Abbot Edmund Matthews, to provide the drive and leadership to realize them. Two men stood by him, Abbot Bede Turner, the Procurator, to give confidence and to soothe the fearful; and Sir Giles, the architect, to put those dreams into reality and stamp them in his own very individual way. It was great team work. A strong friendship and respect developed between the three men. Sir Giles respected the shrewd Lancashire Procurator: and the Procurator respected the attention to detail and practical good sense of an architect who, however sensitive in his art, never lost touch with reality. All three were men of strength and humility in their gifts, and valued that in each other. For all his great position in the world of architecture Sir Giles never imposed himself and his ideas, save in their proper place. Drawing after drawing flowed from his board with infinite patience, each striving to accommodate itself to the business acumen of Abbot Bede who wanted value for his money, and the clear, practical, yet imaginative needs of Father Paul who wanted buildings for the school of his dreams. All three wanted the best. Father Paul never lost his strong conviction that in Sir Giles Ampleforth had the best.

It is by his church here that Sir Giles will best be remembered by us. He himself had a special love for it. Although its scale is small compared to other works of greater national importance, he said himself that he would be content to allow his good fame as an architect to be judged by it. Certainly it spans his working years as an architect, a child early conceived but bearing the lineaments of his simpler maturity. Ampleforth will not forget its architect, and he was laid to rest, as he wished and directed, by Ampleforth monks. May he rest in peace.



(Photo: Peters)



ST GEORGE'S CLUB, POPLAR

AFTER the article in the last number of the JOURNAL many will wish to know how things are going at Poplar and what progress has been made in this new Ampleforth venture.

The Albemarle Report (Lady Albemarle is one of our patrons) has focused attention on Youth Clubs and given us great encouragement. Nevertheless official aid is only available to those who help themselves. The plans for the extension, which is so urgently needed, are now reaching completion; so are the plans for raising the necessary money. Already £400 has been raised by the Elwes family play for which we are most grateful.

We need help down at St George's Club, Poplar, in the evenings from 7.30 p.m. Those who can assist please ring EASt 1660 to be put in touch with the Ampleforth Organizer. Besides this there are other important spheres where support is needed, e.g. committees, fund raising, camps, etc. Currently we need another Youth Leader—can anybody help?

Father James Forbes at Ampleforth is acting on our behalf; all those wishing to help should communicate with him, please.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for Bernard Livesay (1912), who died while walking on the fells in Cumberland on 23rd July 1959; Bazil de las Casas (1941) on 17th January 1960; W. Cruice Goodall (1910) on 19th January; Fr Cyprian Murray on 6th March.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:

Christopher Dudley Guiver to Angela Joan Fowler at St Mary's Church, Loughborough, on 27th December 1958.

Roman Zoltowski to Maria Ewa Podalska at St Patrick's Church, Wolverhampton, on 25th July 1959.

Frank de Renzy Channer to Maire Norton at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Wimbledon, on 9th September.

John Ross to Jacqueline del Rizzo at St Mary's, Chislehurst, on 12th September.

Dr Robert James Gerard Rattrie to Joan Elizabeth O'Donnell at the Church of Our Lady and St Michael, Workington, on 19th November.

David Thomas Slinger to Mary Frances Scott at St Patrick's Church, Newtown, on 31st January 1960.

David Goodman to Helen Elizabeth Reed at Saltburn Parish Church, on 2nd April.

Surgeon Lieut. Jerome Christopher Twomey, R.N., to Jennifer Mary Casswell at the Church of Our Lady, Queen of Peace, St John's, Worcester, on 2nd April.

Patrick Horgan to Ines Tollemare in Montreal, on 2nd April.

Peregrine Bertie to Susan Wills at St James's, Spanish Place, on 20th April.

Robert Turville Constable Maxwell to Susan Mary Gaisford-St Lawrence at the Church of the Assumption, Howth, on 23rd April.

Rudolf Jurgens to Marijke Blomjous at the Church of St Antonius, Breda, on 23rd April.

Willoughby Wynne to Rosalind Robinson at the Chapel of Ridding Park, Harrogate, on 23rd April.

AND to the following on their engagement:

Hugh Salter to Karen Maria Forshaw.

Michael Richard Counsellor Lomax to Patricia Mary Parry-Jones.

Richard Everington to Madeleine White.

John Charles McEvoy to Claire Pinkman.

James Sullivan to Patricia Joan Craig.

Captain Richard George Ballinger, The King's Regt, to Penelope Ann Wallis.

John Augustine Kevill to Anna Margaret Townley.

Squadron Leader John Dowling, R.A.F., to Anne D'Andria.

Nigel Bruce to Barbara Gowland.

Brian Leland à Beckett Robinson to Penelope Jane Morris.

Gerald O'Brien to Frances Gregg.

B. J. TWOMEY (1952) was ordained Priest in Rome, as a missionary of the Kiltegan Fathers, on 12th March.

MGR CANON EUSTACE MORROGH-BERNARD (1911) has been created a Protonotary Apostolic by the Holy Father.

DOM ANTHONY DE GUINGAND (1954) took his Solemn Vows at Buckfast Abbey on the Feast of Epiphany.

A. B. YATES (1941) has been made a Knight of St Gregory by the Holy Father, in recognition of his work in helping the Bishop build his Cathedral, while he was at Whitehorse in Yukon Territory.

M. E. S. BIRCH (1951) has entered the White Fathers in Ireland.

W. J. MARSH (1897) has written a new Mass, which will be sung for the first time at an International Convention at Dallas, Texas, in June, just after his 80th birthday. His 'Texas, Our Texas', which has been the official State Song for the past thirty years, has recently been recorded in a number of versions by the R.C.A. Company.

ON 12th March, Constantine Bereng Seeiso, to give him his full name, became Paramount Chief of Basutoland. The *Times* had on 11th March a special two-column article on the fact and the events leading to it. All the years that he was here in Saint Oswald's House we knew that Bereng would ultimately have this responsibility but it did not seem so imminent. The High Mass was offered for him on a Sunday and a cable of greetings was sent to him for the day from Father Abbot, the Community, Staff and School. We wish him every success in the leadership of his nation, so largely Catholic and pro-British, at this very difficult time in South Africa's history. By a happy chance the issue of the news-reel which dealt with the event came here a day before the end of term and was shown after the prize giving. We were very glad to see the tremendous demonstration of enthusiasm which was given by the people to their hereditary new ruler.

O. F. G. SITWELL (1952), who has been lecturing at the University of Toronto during the past year, has been given a Canada Council Fellowship.

WING COMMANDER M. CONSTABLE-MAXWELL, D.S.O., D.F.C. (1936), has been appointed to command the R.A.F. staging post on Gan, Maldive Islands.

T. A. LLEWELLYN (1949) has gone to Ceylon as Regional Director of the British Institute that is being started in Kandy.

D. H. LEWIS (1954) has been elected Chairman of the Leicester Council of Conservative Trade Unions.

THE following entered the R.M.A. Sandhurst in January: O. R. Backhouse, H. J. Bowen, R. P. Murphy, C. M. J. Deedes, A. T. Festing, J. E. S. Armstrong, J. W. Bean.

K. P. M. DOWSON, M. Festing, J. Macmillan and A. H. Parker-Bowles are all Junior Under Officers.

LAST summer W. A. A. Sparling was presented with the Walker Memorial Trophy at the annual dinner of the Sussex County C.C. as the outstanding Sussex Young Amateur of 1959.

B. J. MORRIS played twice for Cambridge University at stand-off half, and D. A. Poole played several times in the centre for Oxford University. A. E. Butcher has played regularly at stand-off half for Leicestershire.

IN the February JOURNAL it was stated that A. M. H. Herbert, who had in two previous elections stood in the Liberal interest, was Liberal candidate for Sudbury and Woodbridge in the recent election. This was an error, for which we apologize to Auberon Herbert and to Mr Aubrey Herbert, who was in fact the Liberal candidate for that constituency.

THE Annual Dinner of the N.E. Area of the Ampleforth Society will be held at the Royal Station Hotel, York, on Saturday, 12th November, after the Sedbergh match. All Old Boys and their friends are welcome, and those who intend to come should get in touch with the Area Secretary, Nigel Robinson, Edenfield, Leadhall Lane, Harrogate: Fr Oswald can also supply details.

R. R. MARLIN (1955) has been awarded the Dow-Hickson Fellowship in Philosophy at McGill University.

I. P. A. STITT (1957) passed out First from Dartmouth in April. He was awarded the Queen's Telescope as best Divisional Midshipman, and four prizes.

J. I. DANIEL (1955) obtained a First Class in Classical Moderations in March.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 78TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

THE Seventy-Eighth Annual General Meeting was held at Ampleforth on Easter Sunday, 17th April 1960, with Fr Abbot, the President, in the Chair; over sixty members were present.

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

The Hon. Secretary reported that there were approximately 1960 members in the Society, and referred to various social activities that had taken place in the London, Yorkshire and Liverpool Areas.

Permission was given to allocate up to £500 from Capital or Income for a specific gift to the Church.

Elections

The Hon. General Secretary	The Rev. E. O. Vanheems, O.S.B.
The Hon. General Treasurer	Mr P. J. C. Vincent
The Chaplain	The Rev. J. B. Boyan, O.S.B.
Committee, to serve for 3 years	The Rev. G. B. Hume, O.S.B.
	R. A. Chisholm, Esq., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
	R. D. H. Inman, Esq.

Fr Abbot and Mr R. Chisholm spoke of the Holy Child Settlement in Poplar, and asked for the goodwill and sympathy of all members of the Society in promoting a work that should be an object of interest and pride for all.

At the Committee Meeting that followed the A.G.M. it was resolved that the surplus income of £685 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 1960

1959		£	s.	d.	1959		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
721	Members' Journals	731	5	0		Members' Subscriptions						
5	Masses	5	5	0	933	For the Year	991	10	0			
	Expenses of the General and Area Secretaries				121	Arrears	102	16	0			
291	Printing, Stationery, Incidentals	65	15	4						1,094	6	0
	Expenses of the General Treasurer				466	Income from Investments (Gross)				492	0	0
28	Printing, Stationery, Incidentals and Bank Charges	25	17	8		Balance forward at 1st April, 1959	434	5	3			
	Old Boys' Sporting Activities					Less: Disposal under Rule 32	434	5	3			
20	Printing, Stationery and Expenses	35	1	6								
11	Subscription to Council of Catholic Old Boys' Assn	5	5	0								
	Grant towards Lourdes Pilgrimage											
10	Secretarial Expenses	15	0	0								
	London Retreat Expenses	17	2	2								
434	Balance, being Net Income of the year	685	14	4								
<u>£1,520</u>		<u>£1,586</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>£1,520</u>					<u>£1,586</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>

SCHOLARSHIP AND SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNT FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1960

1959		£	s.	d.	1959		£	s.	d.
591	Educational Grants	545	0	0	175	Balance forward at 1st April 1959	7	10	8
100	Exhibitions	80	0	0		Amount transferred from Revenue Account			
8	Balance at 31st March 1960 as per Balance Sheet	—				in accordance with Rule 32	434	5	3
					514	Post Office Savings Bank Interest			
					10	Balance as per Balance Sheet	183	4	1
<u>£699</u>		<u>£625</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>£699</u>		<u>£625</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1960

1959		£	s.	d.	1959		£	s.	d.
11,583	Balance at 31st March 1960	12,060	7	4	10,612	Balance forward at 1st April 1959	11,583	11	4
	As per Balance Sheet					Amount transferred from Revenue Account			
						in accordance with Rule 32			
					171	Legacy—H. Carter dec'd			
					500	Subscriptions from New Life Members	198	2	0
					300	Profit on Sale of Investments	278	14	0
<u>£11,583</u>		<u>£12,060</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>£11,583</u>		<u>£12,060</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>

BALANCE SHEET

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1960

1959		£	s.	d.	1959		£	s.	d.
11,583	General Fund—Balance as per Account	12,060	7	4		General Fund Investments at Cost			
8	Less: Scholarship and Special Reserve Fund				11,717	As per Schedule	12,472	13	8
	Debit Balance as per Account	183	4	1		Investments of Surplus Income			
					653	Post Office Savings Bank Deposit			
					122	Income Tax Refund 1958-59—1959-60	244	13	9
150	Special Reserve—New Church Fund	11,877	3	3	430	Balance at Bankers	755	0	2
434	Revenue Account	150	0	0					
	Gilling Prize Fund	685	14	4					
	Sundry Creditors	3	15	0					
747		755	15	0					
<u>£12,922</u>		<u>£13,472</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>£12,922</u>		<u>£13,472</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

H. C. MOUNSEY, *Hon. Treasurer*

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were :

Head Monitor	...	...	...	J. J. E. Brennan
School Monitors	R. E. Randag,	A. N. Stanton,	J. C. Heddy,	
	A. J. Richards,	K. M. O'Neill,	H. J. Scrope,	
	W. R. Witham,	J. P. Stephens,	S. H. Ricketts,	
	J. S. Keay,	R. E. Coghlan,	M. L. Wright,	
	C. C. Nicholson,	P. C. Cafferkey,	P. J. Nixey,	
	M. E. Rimmer,	M. A. Kennedy		
Captain of Rugby ...	...	...	...	A. J. Richards
Captain of Athletics	...	...	...	A. N. Stanton
Captain of Boxing ...	...	...	...	K. M. O'Neill
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	R. E. Randag
Master of Hounds ...	...	...	...	R. A. Campbell
Librarians	W. J. Morland,	T. M. Charles Edwards,	A. P. Byrne,	
	N. J. Brockhurst Leacock,	J. C. Ryan,		
	N. P. Cavanagh,	J. A. Davey,	D. R. Lloyd-Williams,	
	M. Hailey,	D. P. Skidmore,	N. R. Balfour	
Officemen	M. L. Wright,	P. J. Nixey,	D. J. Trench,	
	N. P. Reynolds,	M. J. Barry,	P. R. Meyer,	
	C. M. Ryan,	F. Ellenbroek		

THE following left the School in April :

P. N. Bankoff, P. A. Bowring, S. E. F. H. Brewster, P. C. Cafferkey, R. A. Chamberlain, P. M. L. Clayden, C. B. Crabbe, J. C. R. Heddy, J. S. M. Keay, A. R. McCausland, C. C. Nicholson, S. H. M. Ricketts, H. J. Scrope, A. N. Stanton, D. O. Thunder, W. R. Witham.

THE following boys entered the School in May :

S. W. Andrews, P. C. C. Dinkel, J. H. Feilding, N. H. Gordon, R. W. Goslett, C. J. Heath, R. A. J. O'Ferrall, L. Rice, H. J. P. D. Rooke, A. P. M. Teissier, H. Thomson, C. S. Tubbs.

WE congratulate the following on gaining awards :

J. S. M. Keay, a History Demyship at Magdalen College, Oxford.

P. A. Bowring, an open Exhibition in History at St Catharine's College, Cambridge.

J. P. F. Pearson, an Army Scholarship to Sandhurst.

M. J. Brennan, an Industrial Scholarship from the English Electric Co., to Oxford or Cambridge.

WE also congratulate the following on obtaining places at Oxford and Cambridge :

A. E. Bowring, Clare College, Cambridge.

J. J. E. Brennan, Keble College, Oxford.

S. E. F. H. Brewster, Magdalen College, Oxford.

P. L. Clayden, Jesus College, Oxford.

A. J. Cornford, Trinity College, Cambridge.

T. D. Ely, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

R. G. Grant, New College, Oxford.

J. C. H. Heddy, Lincoln College, Oxford.

A. J. Masterton-Smith, Hertford College, Oxford.

C. C. Nicholson, Magdalen College, Oxford.

S. H. M. Ricketts, Magdalen College, Oxford.

C. A. B. Sanders, Trinity College, Cambridge.

H. J. Scrope, Selwyn College, Cambridge.

C. G. Smyth, Trinity College, Oxford.

D. J. P. Synnott, Christ Church, Oxford.

D. O. Thunder, Oriel College, Oxford.

WE should like to thank Mrs Rosa George for her presentation of a silver cup, which will be awarded each year to the best actor. The cup will be known as the GEORGE-GROSSMITH CUP in memory of her family's long connection with the stage and Ampleforth.

WE congratulate Mr and Mrs Haughton on the birth of a son and Mr and Mrs Heath on the birth of a daughter.

WE thank Dr H. R. Allan of the Physics Department of Imperial College for the gift of a large oscilloscope to the Science laboratories.

DURING the term Lord Pakenham spoke again in the Debate and also gave a talk to the Sixth Form on the Albemarle Report for both of which we should like to thank him for once more generously giving us of his time.

DURING the term we welcomed Fr Alfonso de Zulueta again for the first time for several years, on this occasion to give the School Retreat, for which we thank him, expressing the hope that it will not be so long before we see him again.

WE wish to express our thanks to Professor A. R. Ubbelohde for the talk he gave to Sixth Form scientists on *Thermodynamics and Life*. A clear exposition of the Second Law was followed by speculation on the possibility of the violation of the Law by living matter. Although some found themselves in deep waters, the discussion that followed showed that his audience found Professor Ubbelohde's lecture valuable and stimulating.

ON 17th March the Scientific Club issued an open invitation to a concert of recorded music introduced by Mr G. A. Briggs with the collaboration of Mr R. E. Cooke and Mr Edgar Knight, who played the piano. The purpose of the concert was to show just how faithful reproduction can be when the best equipment is used. To this end Mr Briggs who has given similar recital lectures in the Royal Festival Hall, in New York, Montreal and elsewhere, brought within him a great assembly of discs, tapes, both monaural and stereophonic, amplifiers and many types of loudspeakers of his own design. Every type of music was 'played' to a very large audience—solo voice, instrumental, chamber music, symphony orchestra and large-scale choral work. All were very enthusiastic about the fidelity of the reproduction and this was made even more convincing in two items where Mr Knight played a Chopin Sonata and a Nocturne and alternate phrases were 'live' and 'recorded'. It was quite possible to shut one's eyes and not know whether the sound was coming from the piano or from a loudspeaker. It was a very enjoyable evening, made so particularly by Mr Briggs' charm and wit. We are very grateful to him and all his collaborators for the trouble that they took to make it such a success.

THE MUSIC SOCIETY

THE most notable meeting of the term, apart from the visit of Bratza which is reviewed elsewhere in the JOURNAL, was a visit from the founder of the Society, Fr Bernard McElligott, who read us an illuminating paper on Verdi's *Requiem Mass*, and illustrated this with copious musical examples on gramophone records. It was a model of what a paper should be, each carefully chosen extract being introduced by penetrating comment, so that one finished with a clear concept of the entire work which certainly proved an eye-opener for many. This was a notable event,

for it was the first time he had spoken to the Society (which he founded on 30th November 1918) since he left the staff at Ampleforth in 1927, and we look forward to hearing him again.

The term began with a recital by Mr Walker and Mr Dore of eighteenth century music for violin and piano which was very much appreciated, though unfortunately by a very small audience. P. A. Hughes Smith read a stimulating and well thought out paper on the influence of jazz on modern music which he illustrated with some well chosen recording. The third meeting was devoted to an informal concert by members of the School in which J. C. Ryan played the first movement of Mozart's Adelaide Violin Concerto, Tolkien a 'cello sonata by Marcello, Havard and Cafferkey the first movement of the Mozart *Sinfonia Concertante* for violin and viola, and J. J. E. Brennan the Brahms F Minor clarinet sonata. This provided a most entertaining evening and some very good performances.

Mr Macmillan was to have given us a lecture with the provocative title of 'Pathetic Music', but this unfortunately had to be postponed until next October because of an unforeseen change in the night of the Boxing Finals.

The gramophone remains in constant demand, and the collection of long playing records is gradually being augmented, and we now have nearly sixty. Recent acquisitions include the D.G.G. recording of the Verdi *Requiem* conducted by Fricisay, and the six *Brandenburg Concertos* directed by Yehudi Menuhin.

BRATZA

THURSDAY, 31ST MARCH 1960

Sonata in A Major for Violin and Piano op. 47 (Kreutzer)	Beethoven
Adagio sostenuto—Presto Andante con variazioni	
Finale: Presto	
BRATZA ANDRÉE RATCLIFFE	
Adagio and Allegro	Schumann
Adagio Allegro con Brio	
PERCY KELLY ANDRÉE RATCLIFFE	
La Cathédrale Engloutie	Debussy
ANDRÉE RATCLIFFE	
Trio for Violin, Horn and Piano in E flat op. 40	Brahms
Andante Scherzo Adagio Allegro	
BRATZA PERCY KELLY ANDRÉE RATCLIFFE	
BRATZA Violin	
PERCY KELLY Horn	
ANDRÉE RATCLIFFE Piano	

It is hard to live up to a legend. Bratza's reputation at Ampleforth had certainly transformed itself, since his last visit in 1939, into something resembling a legend; and the news that he was to visit us again came to some of the older members of the community and staff like a voice from a buried past. Those hearing him for the first time were understandably cautious in their reverence for the legend: one quite naturally likes to insure oneself against disillusionment, just as one quite naturally distrusts the golden memories of one's elders. There is nothing so sad as the crumbling of an idol. Anyhow, Bratza accepted a greater challenge than perhaps he realised when he agreed to submit his technique and his musicianship to the scrutiny of an Ampleforth audience which, whether overtly or secretly, expected nothing less than perfection; if he was in any doubt of this, the Headmaster's welcoming words and their enthusiastic reception must have put him on his mettle.

The programme could scarcely have been more promising and better selected. It represented more or less the full range of 'orthodox' nineteenth-century lyricism, at the same time giving all three members of the trio ample opportunity to show off their instruments and reveal their musicianship. The presence of a horn in a small chamber ensemble is unusual. Not without good reason: the horn is by no means the most sociable of instruments, its tone being so compelling that it only really excels as a solo instrument in virtuoso works or as a most effective colour-variant in orchestral works (one need only compare Mozart's popular horn concertos with the discreet and brilliant use made of the horns by Beethoven in his symphonies). Although its tone, when well played, is flexible enough, its colour (admittedly a splendid one) is not, and in a small instrumental ensemble tends to cloy or distract. Fortunately, the exception proves the rule, and nothing could have done more to justify the presence of the horn than the promise of a performance of the Brahms trio, which closed the programme as fittingly as the Kreutzer Sonata opened it. The two intervening works, of lesser intrinsic merit, were none the less admirable choices, in that both are acknowledged repertoire pieces of excellent craftsmanship, yet neither is hackneyed.

The Kreutzer Sonata is in some respects a puzzling work. It appears to lack coherence, mainly (it is said) because the variations on the Andante theme cut across the sonata structure, and because the whole work (partly because of this) has a rather academic, 'show-piece', atmosphere. It has even been given the label of 'dull'. However, to say that a Beethoven sonata is academic is just as true and just as misleading as to say that a Shakespeare sonnet is academic: it is to state the obvious, and to beg the question. Further, there appears to be no objective reason why a set of variations should be incompatible with the 'unity of the sonata form' or an unsuitable vehicle for lyricism. In one way and another, the 'theme and variations' approach lies at the heart of the sonata form,

and was second nature to Beethoven; to Brahms as well, for that matter, and no one could call Brahms's variations academic. As to whether the Kreutzer is dull or not, that depends on the way it is played: if it is treated as a five-finger exercise, it will of course sound like one; but if the performer is sensitive to the volatile and whimsical lyricism so peculiar to Beethoven, then it becomes a poem, full of light and shade and a good deal of humour (incidentally, why does no one ever laugh at Beethoven's jokes?)

It would be impertinent, and unnecessary, to comment on Bratza's technique, beyond saying that throughout the evening he displayed that serious, unmannered, and effortless competence which one associates with greatness. As for his interpretation of the Kreutzer, it was on the restrained side, beautifully disciplined and phrased, and tending to understate rather than to exaggerate Beethoven's characteristic abruptness. The changes of mood were communicated with remarkable delicacy, the instrumental tone was flexible and alive (never more so than in the variations), and the momentum of the performance was never allowed to falter. By any standards this was an utterly serene and satisfying rendering of what the audience clearly found to be an unquestionably beautiful work.

Schumann's Adagio and Allegro for horn and piano introduced a lyrical approach of a more mannered and self-conscious kind. It is a very lovely work, and received a very polished performance from Percy Kelly, whose playing has the refined and liquid quality characteristic of the best English players (continental players have, on the whole, a more expansive and colourful, and consequently more strident, technique). Mr Kelly's playing, like Bratza's, was thoughtful and sensitive, and he made a difficult work sound easy; one's only criticism was that his performance lacked the graceful spontaneity that Schumann demands, and as a result the genuinely lyrical quality of the work did not fully emerge.

Andrée Ratcliffe's performance of Debussy's well-known work was a very good one indeed. This finely wrought tone-poem, with its intelligent appreciation of the piano's varied tonal colours and its characteristically skilful use of pedal, demands above all accuracy, timing, and a delicate touch. It is a mistake to suppose that the vague and shimmering outlines of this impressionistic music are such that the performer can afford to be vague and languid in his (or her) playing. A minute faithfulness to the score is necessary if the subtle harmonic texture of this 'pictorial' sketch is to be brought out. Mrs Ratcliffe obviously likes Debussy, and she made the theatre Steinway sound a noble instrument indeed.

Brahms's trio presumably provides at once the *raison d'être* and the inspiring ideal of this particular ensemble. It is a very splendid work,

large in scope, beautifully balanced in structure, and possessing such an abundance of imaginative material that it must be held to belong to the first rank of chamber works of its period (*a fortiori*, of any period). Those who admire Brahms admire him primarily because he was an eminently serious composer, equipped by his nature and by his training to bring to its highest point of perfection the lyrical mood and method of the Viennese school. It is said that he admired emotion but detested sentimentality. This distinction, elementary but so often ignored, lies at the root of any wholesome lyrical tradition, and is certainly the explanation of the austere integrity of Brahms's romanticism; just as the explanation of his technical mastery lies in his instinctive regard for the classical forms which Beethoven and Schubert had developed, and which he himself transformed but did not betray. The horn trio is in every respect typical of its composer, not least in its adherence to the sonata form, which is at once faithful and free: Brahms appears to find within the formula the material for a type of poetry which goes far beyond what the formula envisaged. The horn trio, if played insensitively, could well be a rather turgid and unbalanced work: a score of Brahms is like an untranslated poem, and everything in the translation depends on the style rather than the efficiency of the interpreters. This evening's performance was a stylistic one in the best sense of the term: the perfect balance between the instruments seemed so spontaneous that one never paused to consider the amount of rehearsal and planned interpretation that must have lain behind it; the quality and firmness of the melodic line was never obscured by the rich harmonic tapestry against which it moved; and the absolute unanimity of the players in every rubato and every slight change of volume gave to the whole work a momentum and flexibility which allowed full scope to all Brahms's subtle variations of colour. Mr Kelly's playing in this work was beyond praise. It was no more than fitting that the last item of the concert should be its undisputed highlight, and although it would have been pleasant to have an encore (Bratza playing unaccompanied Bach, for instance), it was the right note to end on: after all, music is as subject to the limitations of time as the visual arts are to those of space, and there is a lot to be said for desiring no more than what is offered.

It was not hard to believe those more venerable members of the audience who said that this was the best concert Ampleforth has had. It was hard to understand why this should have been Bratza's first visit for twenty-one years; and it is to be hoped that no perverse superstition will require him to 'come of age' yet again before he pays another visit.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

At the first meeting of the term, C. C. Nicholson was elected Leader of the Government. J. C. Heddy, Leader of the Opposition and N. P. Tanner, Secretary. The Leaders retired three debates before the end of term and were replaced by N. R. Lorrinan and W. J. Morland.

After the first two meetings the President, Fr Philip, retired from office and the Headmaster appointed the Vice-President, Brother Francis, to succeed him. The Society passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Fr Philip for his work on its behalf.

The session was remarkable for several things. The first was a steep rise in the number of applications to speak; this made it necessary to abolish application by note during the debate, and return to application via House Whips. The change is a good one, though not all Whips are competent at their jobs, and some heart-burnings were caused by it. We understand that next season the President proposes to complete this reform by a rigorous enforcement of the time-limit on speeches.

The second was the revival of two defunct committee offices in the novel shape of two Tellers, a Senior and a Junior one. These officials receive the votes of early leavers, fetch guests, and take the concluding vote. As several guest speakers have borne witness, they add a great deal to the dignity of the Society's procedure. They also clear up the Library after the Society's departure; alas, this too is a necessary function.

The third was Fr Philip's decision to affiliate the Society to the Public Schools Debating Association. This has brought us on to the national stage, so to speak, and we made a brilliant début by winning the North Region round of their national debating contest. Our team, N. R. Lorrinan and W. J. Morland, are due to go to the final in the Mansion House on 11th May.

All four Leaders spoke regularly and extremely well, as indeed they should have. Also outstanding were Messrs S. Ricketts, J. J. Brennan and A. E. Bowring. Messrs J. L. MacKernan and M. F. Burke were in a class by themselves as the only consistently witty and amusing speakers in the House. Messrs Cotton, Chambers, Balfour, O'Brien, Russell and O'Reilly also spoke well, while there were good maiden speeches from Messrs Pakenham, Hailey, Kilmartin and Wardle.

The guest speakers of the term were Lord Pakenham and Mr McDonnell, Professor Ubbelohde and Brother Dominic and Fr James. We are grateful to them all.

The motions debated were:

'This House blames the previous generation for the low standards of the present one.' Lost: Ayes 9, Noes 23, Abstentions 7.

'This House wants more hanging and flogging.' Lost: Ayes 29, Noes 36, Abstentions 5.

'In the face of a Soviet ultimatum threatening a small country with overwhelming force, and the consequent choice between alternative policies of no surrender and capitulation, this House would choose that of no surrender.' Won: Ayes 58, Noes 11, Abstentions 3.

'This House prefers wealth to culture.' Lost: Ayes 22, Noes 33, Abstentions 5.

'This House believes that the emancipation of Africa has been and is being disastrously rushed.' Won: Ayes 69, Noes 36.

'This House has no time for convention.' Won: Ayes 27, Noes 17, Abstentions 5.

'In the opinion of this House, a predominantly scientific education is both unworthy of a civilized society and incompetent to civilize.' Lost: Ayes 38, Noes 48, Abstentions 3.

In a mock election: 56 votes—the candidate of the A.P.A.M.D.B.: 15—the British Nationalist Party: 11—Sinn Féin: 7—the Conservative Party: 5—the Liberal Party: 3—the Independents: 2—the Labour Party.



JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

After the mammoth meetings of the previous term, there was bound to be some sort of decline in attendance, and most of the survivors were pretty relieved that there was. Life in No. 1 classroom became less unbearably uncomfortable than it had been, and the general feeling was that the proportion of people who actually wanted to debate was higher. In fact, although the room seemed relatively empty, the average attendance was higher than usual for the time of year, and there were several very good debates, along with one or two very bad ones. The debate on Princess Margaret's engagement, at which Fr John and Mr Canovan kindly spoke as guests, and which ended with a thoroughly misleading vote, produced some very good argument on the function of the monarchy; the debate on the C.C.F. was most constructively and interestingly dealt with; and the best debate of all was the last one, on television, which raised any number of provocative and informative points (especially for the President, who hadn't even heard of Charlie Drake), and which could have gone on indefinitely. At this debate the House showed signs of having learnt the difference between personal

argument and public debate, although some members still appeared rather exasperated at being expected to give vent to their fury or their righteous indignation by means of polite remarks to the Chairman.

The two main complaints of members this term were that the motions were (in the words of an anonymous critic) 'absurd and fatuous', and that there were too few regular speakers. As for the motions, it can only be said that nobody has ever been satisfied with two consecutive motions in *any* debating society; and in any case, one of the most enjoyable privileges of membership is to be able to tear to pieces the motions chosen by someone else, without the awful responsibility of having to propose alternatives. For it must be said that, on the whole, members of this Society make excellent critics but unconstructive counsellors. This term the Committee when choosing motions, went to a good deal of trouble to avoid being repetitive, out of date, too serious, not serious enough, too complicated, too simple, too sophisticated, not sophisticated enough, etc. and most independent observers would say they did pretty well. It ought to be remembered that both Ampleforth debating societies meet far more regularly than most similar institutions, and it is no joke trying to devise the world's most stimulating and original motion once a week (especially on Monday mornings). The other criticism (about too few speakers) had in fact less foundation than it appeared to have, for an analysis of the minutes reveals that at least twenty-seven speakers spoke fairly regularly. It is true, however, that the actual debating was dominated by a fairly small number of speakers. The most conspicuously loyal group consisted of Messrs V. Dewe Mathews, Halliday and Fawcett, closely followed by Messrs Pender-Cudlip, Bulleid, Brennan, Field, Medlicott, and Cavanagh. Some of the best speeches came from second year speakers who only entered the field late in the season, notably Messrs A. Davey, de Las Casas and P. Carroll. Messrs Carlson, Gretton and Barretto should do very well next year. A special mention for Mr Bishop, whose sturdy and humorous imperialism will be missed.

The Committee, consisting of P. J. Pender-Cudlip, B. M. Brennan, S. F. Halliday and E. J. Field, did loyal service. The Secretary, R. Q. Honeywill, achieved the unique distinction of spending two full years on the Committee and two terms as Secretary; his services were of great value to the President and won for him the universal esteem of the House.

In the absence of the President for one debate, the Chair was taken by Brother Cyril, to whom we are grateful.

Motions:

'This House believes that the South African policy of Apartheid should be countered by an international trade boycott of South Africa.' Ayes 20, Noes 29, Abstentions 1.

'In the opinion of this House, Corporal Punishment is old-fashioned and degrading and ought to be abolished.' Ayes 22, Noes 46, Abstentions 2.

'This House deplores the increasing Americanisation of the British way of life.' Ayes 24, Noes 27, Abstentions 1.

'This House, in view of the nature of modern warfare, regards the training offered by the C.C.F. as outmoded and ineffective.' Ayes 20, Noes 27, Abstentions 4.

'This House reluctantly confesses that most of its members are ignorant, indolent and incompetent.' Ayes 9, Noes 12, Abstentions 9.

'This House is of the opinion that Princess Margaret's engagement to a commoner has done a service to the monarchy by bringing it closer to the people.' Ayes 20, Noes 34, Abstentions 2.

'This House admires the spirit and achievements of Dr Barbara Moore and her imitators.' Ayes 25, Noes 21, Abstentions 4.

'This House regards television as a menace to civilised living.' Ayes 28, Noes 37, Abstentions 4.

D.L.M.

THE FORUM

The Society had on the whole a successful term, though rival activities made it difficult to arrange meetings at times convenient for all members. However, the attendances were good, and demand for membership exceeded the available supply. At the first meeting, elections were held, and this term's committee consisted of W. J. Morland (Secretary), R. M. Dammann, A. W. Crawford and N. R. Lorrman.

At the next meeting, the Society heard the recorded discussion between Lord Russell and Fr Copleston on *The Existence of God*: its complexities required careful attention, but the play between the two opposing viewpoints was stimulating and absorbing. The following meeting was also devoted to a discussion, this time a 'live' one between the President and Br Francis on the moral implications of the film *Chase a Crooked Shadow*, which had been recently shown to the School. Then Fr Hugh gave a talk, and answered questions, on 'Anglicanism': he covered a wide field and managed to dispel a number of prejudices and erroneous opinions which are all too characteristic of the Catholic's attitude towards his 'separated brethren'. Mr Canovan once more spoke to the Society on films, this time discussing the leading films of 1959. A very successful discussion on 'The Establishment', ably fired off by Messrs Crawford and Keay, gave ample evidence of the desirability of more 'home-made' debates. Mr Davidson, speaking before an unavoidably

small attendance, threw out some very interesting ideas on *The Press*. Finally, Mr Criddle spoke on 'Obscurity in English Poetry', a talk which raised any number of absorbing points which even a longer session would have left unsettled. The term's programme was a varied and worthwhile one, and we are grateful to our guests for making it possible.

W.J.M.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

The Society enjoyed a successful term, with seven very good lectures. Attendances continued to be high, although there were two notable exceptions.

J. R. Knowles (St Hugh's) began the term with an illustrated lecture on the battle of Lepanto, distinguished by an excellent description of the contemporary European situation. Fr William's talk on 'Current Affairs' proved, once again, to be a great success. The Bench then had the privilege of being addressed by Sir Theobald Mathew, the Director of Public Prosecutions. In a brilliant lecture, he sketched the history of criminal prosecution from the earliest times, stressed the important rôle of the layman in the administration of English law, and implored us to prevent justice from becoming a mere department of state, and to keep it enforced by the community, as it had always been. Sir Theobald's answers to questions formed a lecture in themselves, giving us vivid glimpses of the Law in action, as well as his own trenchant opinions on controversial matters: for instance, he declared himself firmly against the present demand for an increase in corporal punishment, said that savage punishments made for a savage society, and was convinced that the best deterrent was the certainty of being caught.

J. F. M. O'Brien (St Bede's) lectured with great gusto on the Dardanelles campaign in World War I, showing its strategic importance and the part played in it by Sir Winston Churchill. Sir John McEwen honoured the Society with a most vivid and scholarly lecture on the battle of Flodden. Mr J. P. Brooke-Little, Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms, and President of the Heraldry Society, gave us a fascinating glimpse of a day in the life of a Herald, made a brilliant survey of the art of Heraldry, and assured us of its importance even in this modern age. The last lecture of the term was given by Mr J. Dizer, that most sporting of historical laymasters: with gentle humour and vivid detail he talked about the history of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, but refused to hazard a guess at the result of the impending contest.

The terminal outing was to Whitby, its ruined Benedictine Abbey and remarkable Parish Church. The bitter cold did not prevent it from being an enjoyable occasion.

We extend our thanks to the epidiascope operators, to S. B. Brett (St Hugh's) for his unfailing artistic services, and to all the guests for kindly coming to speak.

N.P.T.

LINGUA FRANCA

Four very interesting, but on the whole poorly attended meetings have provided stimulating and varied entertainment this term for members of the Society.

The term's first meeting consisted of a talk given by Père Etienne in French, on Social Conditions in France; it was well understood by most and much enjoyed. This was followed by a talk given by A. P. H. Byrne, a member of the School, on Uruguay; it was extremely interesting and profitably flavoured by personal experience. Mr Walker entertained a regrettably small audience with fascinating colour slides of Italy, which he obviously knows very well, and with an inexhaustible supply of anecdote. The term's activities were successfully concluded with a German film show.

Especial thanks are due to Brother Mark who has been prominent in the organization of the Society's activities.

A.F.L.

THE LEONARDO SOCIETY

The Society's meetings for the term were very well balanced with two visitors, one member of the Community and two members of the Society giving lectures. Brother Edward was the first lecturer of the term and he discussed Early English Illuminated Manuscripts in a very refreshing manner, notable for its breadth of vision and scholarly undertone. It was high time that the Society was reminded that art did not begin at the Renaissance with Leonardo da Vinci. Brother Edward's slides and commentary opened a new world to many members. A. R. Kaye with his witty study of Toulouse Lautrec demonstrated the presence of talent in the Society. N. R. Lorrman introduced the termly film on 'The Vision of William Blake'. Both introduction and film were of high quality, the former briefly and clearly stated and then closely argued; the latter ranging fairly widely over the paintings, accompanied by an unusually intelligent commentary and the artist's poetry, spoken by Robert Speaight and Bernard Miles.

Then came the visiting lecturers, first Mr Mayne from the Victoria and Albert Museum. He probably attempted too much in discussing 'The English Nineteenth Century Painters of Everyday Life' who were just a little indigestible after the rigours of the field-day. However it was very entertaining to see how bad painting could really get when it relied on poor subjects, because it eventually annihilated itself by becoming a poor imitation of photography.

Mr Prins, a lecturer at Bristol University, was the last lecturer of the term. He was very persuasive in his arguments for 'The Beauty and Necessity of Modern Art'. If he dwelt for most of the time on the problems of aesthetics and on the Post-Impressionists it was not because of any deficiency in modern art but because he recognised that everybody has to make up his own mind about the relative contributions of the century's leading artists. He was very careful not to impose any theories of his own while giving a very independent appraisal of what modern artists are trying to do and their relative successes.

Final acknowledgement must be made to a member of the Society, M. J. Stott, whose willingness to design posters to advertise meetings never flagged despite the late hour at which his help was always requested. To him and to all the lecturers that made the programme of the term so successful we offer our grateful thanks.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society began by electing officials, R. Pattison, Secretary, and J. J. Jephcott, Treasurer.

The first lecture of the Christmas Term was given by the Secretary, who outlined the technique and equipment used in Bird Photography. J. Davey gave an interesting lecture to the Society on 'Dragonflies' and this was followed by a meeting in which R. de Hoghton told us something of the small birds of North East America. R. Rimmer informed us about cetaceans, an order of mammals that live in the sea, in 'Porpoises and Whales', and R. Ford amused us with a lecture on 'Big Game'. The limelight of the term was the illustrated lecture of Mr P. R. Evans on 'Southern Spain, Easter 1959'. Together with fellow undergraduates from Cambridge he made a hazardous journey to La Barca de Vejer via Gibraltar. The object of the expedition was to watch and ring the migratory birds on their way to winter in Africa. An estimate of the birds was made on a small island, Cape Trafalgar. Many species were ringed including woodchat, shrike, hoopoe and various warblers including a sub-alpine warbler. The lecture, which was illustrated, was most entertaining and we should like to thank him very much for it.

The Easter Term began with a film meeting at which two films were shown, *The Catch of the Season*, about the development of the trout, and *Strife in the Hedgerows*, in which wild life of the hedgerows was illustrated. M. Burke gave us a very interesting lecture on 'Bacteriology', concerned chiefly with the life work of Louis Pasteur.

Mr J. L. Cutbill came from Cambridge to lecture to the Society for the second time as an outside lecturer.

In this most enjoyable lecture he told us of his travels and experiences in Eastern Europe, chiefly near Istanbul. The party visited this area with a view to observing the migration of birds from the North: many large species such as eagles, storks and vultures were seen soaring in flocks in the thermals. The lecture was brilliantly illustrated in colour and we are much indebted to him for his service to the Society.

W.H.R.P.



THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Society enjoyed a very successful term with a programme of traditionally wide appeal covering the topical, travelogue and technical. At the first meeting of the term the Secretary was re-elected, and M. L. M. Wright became the Vice-President. Following the elections W. J. Morland lectured on 'Japan', drawing on his experience of two visits to the country. Mr Appleby returned once again to speak with amusement and aptness on his recent findings to his latest trip to Spain. Cmdr Wright provided us with a very informed meeting in discussing the present state of Germany, where he drew many comparisons with the facts of history over the last fifty years. Finally an instructive film meeting covered the regions of Canada and the Tennessee Valley. On Shrove Monday a most successful outing was organised by M. J. Krier to the Bradford Woollen Industry. The Society is greatly indebted to Mr G. G. Kassapian for his most painstaking organisation, and to all those who helped him in showing us round.

R.A.C.



THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

The Club has had quite a successful session, and lectures have been well attended on the whole, though less so in the Easter than in the Christmas Term.

An outing to the James Jobling Glass Works in Sunderland on Shrove Tuesday was instructive and interesting. At the first meeting of the term, Mr S. J. Coleman gave a lecture on 'Good Photography.'

Dr Jarman's lecture later in the term on 'Light from Sound' dealt with his investigations into the production of light in liquids when subjected to ultrasonic vibrations. This was an innovation, being the first time the Club has heard a first-hand account of original research. It was a worthwhile meeting, for Dr Jarman's theoretical discussions were clear enough for members to follow the science as well as the slides, which is not always the case with such lectures. The high point of the term was of course the *Concert of Live and Recorded Music* given in the Theatre by Mr G. A. Briggs. The highest of high-fidelity equipment was used at this concert, and records both stereophonic and monophonic were played, all of which showed the quality of the best modern sound reproducing equipment.

There were only two lectures from members of the Club. The Secretary spoke of some of the properties of the number system in his lecture on 'The Perversity of Numbers'. Prospective lecturers should find example in the trouble taken by A. J. Cotton in the preparation of his lecture on 'The Electron Microscope', which because of careful preparation was interesting and intelligible.

Three films were shown at the last meeting of term, and two of these were later shown to non-members. In spite of the titles—*Energetically Yours* and *Balance Sheet*—they were better than most scientific films. The first named, a Ronald Searle cartoon on the discovery of sources of energy, was the most memorable, admitted even by those who were not amused to be typical of Searle.

T.G.K.B.



THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Society had a very successful term on the whole, and we were lucky enough to have very good outside lecturers for all four meetings. Due to unavoidable conflicts with other Society meetings, the attendance was not always as high as might be expected, but this could not be helped. In our first meeting of the term, Mr A. Pacitto gave a lecture on 'Archæology in Yorkshire' which he illustrated with his own beautiful slides, and which was very informative indeed. The following lecture was on 'The Prehistory of South Africa' by Mr Wearmouth, who illustrated by two films: *They left the Valley* and *The Border Highlands*. This lecture was all the more interesting, because of Mr Wearmouth's first-hand experience on the subject. Mrs J. Gibbs-Smith delivered the third lecture on 'Manley Cross Camp site and other related Mesolithic Cultures'. She brought many flints for public inspection and her lecture was particularly fascinating as she had carried out the Manley Cross

'dig' by herself. The last lecture of the term was by Mrs N. King on 'Roman Roads north of the Fosse', illustrated by slides on 'Roman Britain', which was also of much interest.

There was an outing on Shrove Monday to Thornborough, Ripon, Boroughbridge, and Aldbrough which was most successful and very enjoyable.

Grateful thanks are extended to all who made the lectures run smoothly, which includes the projectionists.

It is hoped that some field-work will be done in the summer on excavating a barrow in the near vicinity.

C.J.W.M-M.

YOUNG FARMERS' CLUB

The Club has had an enjoyable and successful term. The meetings included three evenings of films and three talks by guests. The first lecture, given by Mr Garner, was on Arable Farming in East Anglia. Mr Stephens gave a very good short lecture on Automatic Feeding and the use of sealed storage, and finally Mr Rayfield gave an excellent lecture on Agricultural Industry. Of the films the Club has seen this term, one dealing with the revolutionizing of agricultural methods in an Italian village was noteworthy. At a meeting held in conjunction with the Natural History Society the film *Game Harvest* was shown.

M.B.

THE CHESS CLUB

The Club had a successful term and attendances at meetings throughout the term were high considering that they usually fall during the Easter Term. The Club still receives little support from the senior members of the School, but there was a keen interest shown among the younger members and the standard of play ought to improve during the next four years if the present members continue to support the Club.

At the first meeting of the term the previous Secretary, J. J. O'Reilly resigned, and J. J. H. Forrest was elected Secretary for the Easter Term. A simultaneous Chess Tournament was held during the term and most members found it difficult to play more than one person at a time. T. M. Charles-Edwards lost to P. A. Knapton in the final which was very well played by two evenly matched contestants with few mistakes on either side.

J.J.H.F.

THE MODEL RAILWAY CLUB

The term's activities started with an illustrated lecture by the Secretary on 'The Railways of the Isle of Wight'. This was followed by two films: *Train Time* and *Service to Southend*, both from the British Transport Commission Library.

On St Benedict's Day, a party went to the York Railway Museums and to the Motive Power Dept, through the kindness of the Public Relations officer at York.

A start has been made on a portable lay-out for the Club. It is hoped that considerable progress will be made on it during the summer.

B.W.S.

THE ATHENIAN SOCIETY

The Society had an extremely successful season. Meetings were frequent and the standard of both paper and discussion was always good and often high.

The papers in their order were: the President on 'Algeria': Fr Rupert on 'Modern Africa': Mr Duncan on 'Red China' (the best paper of the term): Mr Chambers on 'The Character and development of Modern Art'. On Wednesday, 2nd March, Mr Goodall organized a most successful reading of Shaw's *St Joan*. Mr Waller gave an excellent paper on 'Modern Scholarship and the First Creation Narrative in Genesis': Mr Skidmore gave us a brilliant outline of recent history 1914-60: Mr Tyrrell closed the season with a paper on 'A pro-Asian culture and nationalism, and the Catholic liturgy'. This gave rise to the warmest discussion of the whole term, and brought it to a worthy conclusion.

J.F.S.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

WE regret that no account of the 1st XV match against the Old Amplefordians R.U.F.C. was printed in the last number of the JOURNAL and we would not like this to pass without expressing our gratitude to those who came up to play, and especially to F. C. H. Wadsworth who again organised the side. The Old Amplefordians fielded a powerful side and in a fine display of fast open rugby defeated the School by 19 points to 9.



The Junior House matches were won by St Dunstan's. They played well in all their matches and were clearly the best side in the competition. We congratulate them and also St John's who reached their first final to be defeated by 19 points.

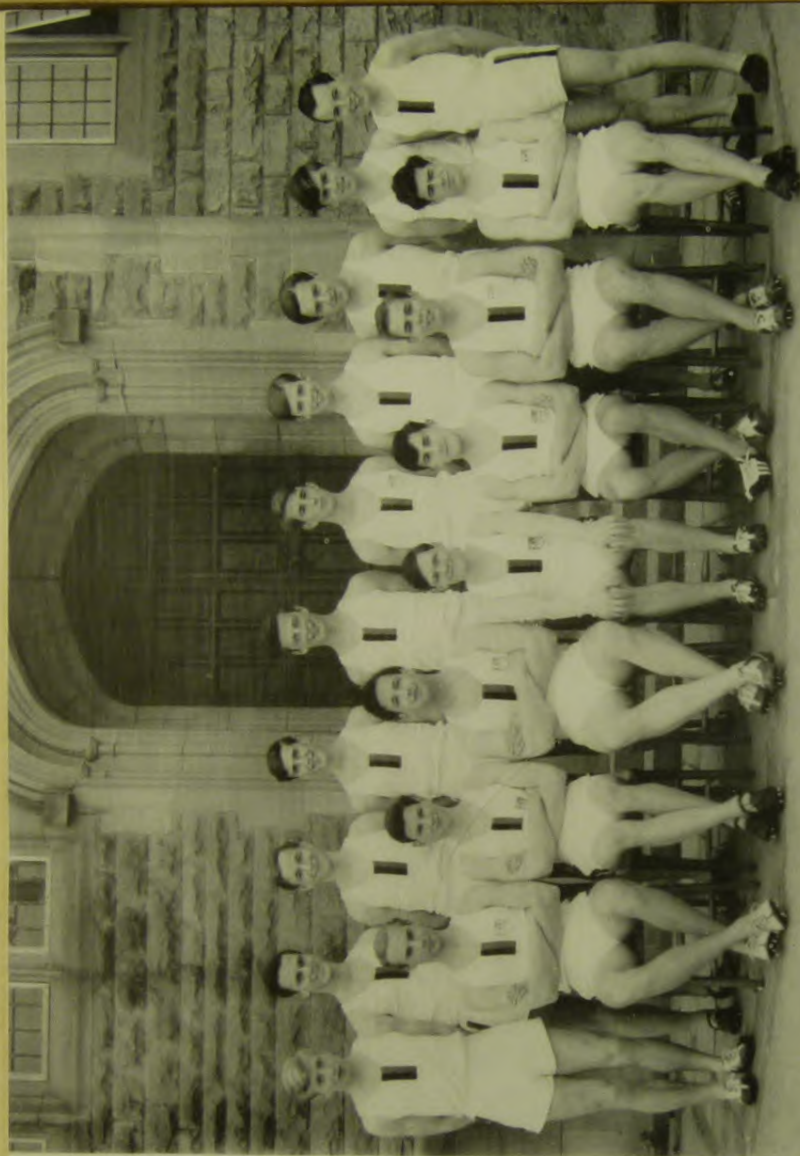
CROSS COUNTRY

vs. SEDBERGH

It was obvious at the beginning of the term that we were going to have difficulty in constructing a cross country team. Not one member of the team defeated at Sedbergh last year was available. There appeared to be few good runners at the top of the School. Yet by the time the race with Sedbergh took place on the 27th of February, a very competent, if young, side had emerged. It was, in fact, beaten on its home course; but in view of the fact that many of the runners return to the fray next year, and some the year after, the future looks bright.

The month-long cross country season contained two matches this year. The first was against the Army Apprentices School from Harrogate and the race occurred on the 17th February on the Ampleforth course. The army boys were good runners who had competed as a team since the previous October; and it was this team training which won for them a very closely fought battle. A. W. G. John and M. G. R. Tolkien led for Ampleforth most of the way round the five mile course. They were 1st and 2nd at the winning post, and John's time of 27 mins 42 secs was an exceptionally fast one. S. E. F. H. Brewster got 6th position and B. K. Glanville was 8th. But the Harrogate team settled the matter by claiming 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 10th places which made the final score 38—40 in its favour. It was evident that although we had produced the first two men home, we had not run as a team. This was a fault which we were to repeat against Sedbergh.

The Sedbergh team came to us on the 27th February, and the race was run in good conditions, though without the sun which had graced the match with Harrogate. There was a fast start and a lively run down to the brook where the Ampleforth runners were well placed. At the end of the first half mile, however, there were ominous signs of a crack in their defences. True, John, Tolkien and Brewster were up at the front, but almost the whole of the Sedbergh team was hot on their heels while the weaker members of the home side were falling well behind. The pattern of the race did not alter much after the first mile. Tolkien overtook John at the lake and went on to win comfortably, with John not far behind him. But Brewster fell back at the top of the Avenue; he finished 6th after a courageous finish. The



Back row (left to right)

A. I. J. Brain
R. R. Boardman
B. K. Glanville
K. M. O'Neill
J. J. E. Brennan
S. E. F. H. Brewster
M. E. Rimmer
J. C. Swift
M. J. Dempster
P. R. F. Butcher

Front row (left to right)

J. Hickman
J. D. Leigh
C. B. Crabbe
A. N. Stanton (*Captain*)
M. G. R. Tolkien
D. J. K. Trench
A. W. G. John

ATHLETICS

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next Amplefordian to finish, N. R. E. Lorriman, was in 11th place; in other words, Sedbergh had quietly packed seven men into an unassailable position and had come in 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th. They won the match by 36—47.

There were no surprises in the Senior Cross Country race except for the time which was nearly a minute faster than in any other year over the same course. A. W. John won by inches from M. G. Tolkien, and they were followed by the team chosen to run against Sedbergh four days later. St Bede's won the team race comfortably with 83 points: St Edward's were second with 143.

The first ten places were:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. W. John | 6. W. H. Pattisson |
| 2. M. G. Tolkien | 7. K. M. O'Neill |
| 3. S. E. Brewster | 8. T. E. Fox Taylor |
| 4. B. K. Glanville | 9. K. R. Campbell |
| 5. N. R. Lorriman | 10. P. G. Green |

The Junior 'A' was another fast race. F. C. Medicott led for most of the way but was overtaken at the brook by A. Sheldon who won by fifty yards. The first five places were:

1. A. Sheldon
2. F. C. Medicott
3. N. R. Balfour
4. R. Q. Honeywill
5. M. D. Stanton

The result of the Junior 'B' was:

1. P. T. Leach
2. G. F. Williams
3. M. R. Simpkin
4. S. J. Rosenvinge
5. C. J. Coverdale

ATHLETICS

There were some who anticipated a weak team this year: these were happily confounded. The return of A. N. Stanton and C. B. Crabbe strengthened the side considerably. Stanton has a fine record. He has represented the School for three years in the hurdles and has lost only one race: he has lowered the School Record, both last year and this, and now leaves it nearly one second better. Besides this, as first string in the 100 Yards (he equalled the 100 Yards record in 10.3 secs) and Captain, he has carried a full share of responsibility well.

C. B. Crabbe, designed by nature in a more expansive mood for feats of strength rather than of speed, fulfilled at last his ambition and threw the shot out of the pit, a distance of over 49 feet. It was a pity that the competition had just ended and his best recorded throw remains at 46 feet 11 ins, which is over a foot better than the previous school record.

Unfortunately injury and illness upset training and performances considerably. J. D. Leigh, who jumped over 21 feet in the Long Jump and 5 ft 6 ins in the High Jump, was only able to train on three afternoons. D. J. Trench and K. M. O'Neill both worked hard with the Javelin throughout the year and threw well, but both

Back row (left to right)

A. I. J. Brain
R. R. Boardman
B. K. Glanville
K. M. O'Neill
J. J. E. Brennan
S. E. F. H. Brewster
M. E. Rimmer
J. C. Swift
M. J. Dempster
P. R. F. Butcher

Front row (left to right)

J. Hickman
J. D. Leigh
C. B. Crabbe
A. N. Stanton (*Captain*)
M. G. R. Tolkien
D. J. K. Trench
A. W. G. John



were handicapped by injury. With R. J. Gerrard disabled, the Quarter Mile seemed the weakest link. In fact A. I. Brain won this event in both school matches. At this unexpected success the team took on a far more formidable appearance for M. G. Tolkien was capable of a very fast Half Mile, though in fact he never produced more than a good one, while A. W. John and S. E. Brewster were a powerful combination in the Mile. Of the second strings, J. C. Hickman deserves to be mentioned for he has hurdled in Stanton's shadow for two years and, except in one race, has gained second place.

Ultimately the team looked a well balanced and powerful force. Stonyhurst and Denstone were beaten convincingly and then the School turned to their own athletic meeting. It was a remarkable one.

Athletics is an exact science. It is possible to measure progress accurately: not only the progress of the individual towards full physical fitness but the general advance of a group over a long period. It is therefore interesting to note that of the forty-one athletic records for the five sets, twenty-seven have been broken in the last five years, many of them several times. More impressive still is the fact that of the ten school records all but three have been broken over the same period.

This year eleven records were either broken or equalled. In the Junior Division, R. R. Carlson collected three and was robbed of another by a following wind. J. M. Bowen captured two more while D. R. Lloyd-Williams and A. Sheldon landed two mighty good ones. The future, judging from these results, and by the running of boys like F. C. Medlicott, A. P. Archer Shee and D. L. Bulleid, looks full of promise. In the Senior Division, besides the three school records set up by Stanton and Crabbe, S. E. Brewster equalled R. Channer's 1956 record in the Three-quarter Mile Steeplechase.

The athletic team came through the meeting successfully and there was only one surprise when A. I. Brain was beaten by M. E. Rimmer in the Quarter Mile. By lunchtime on the last day, after nine days of competition, there remained only the Relays. The situation was interestingly balanced. In the lead St Aidan's were 30 points ahead of St Bede's and they were followed by no less than five Houses, all within 2 points, fighting for third place. A disqualification of St Aidan's in a relay then cut away their lead in one stroke and produced a tension and a balance which was as near the proverbial knife edge as possible.

Everything turned on the last race, the 4 Mile Relay—and the race was worthy of the occasion. After three miles there were still four houses in the change-over box at the same time; a lap later St Thomas's led, then St Edward's took over, having climbed up from the bottom, then St Dunstan's and finally with only 600 yards to go, St Bede's. But as St Bede's moved into first place, St Aidan's moved into third place and reliable mathematicians had already foreseen that if St Bede's won the race St Aidan's would have to come at least third to win the competition. The order remained unchanged and the mathematicians were proved correct. St Aidan's won but by a margin of half a point: 238½ to 238. But to add to the excitement St Aidan's won the Junior Cup by half a point from St Dunstan's; 281½ to 281. The odds on any House winning either competition by so small a margin must be heavy. The odds that the same House in the same year should win both the Senior and the Junior Cups by the same margin of half a point must be astronomical.

The year 1960 will be long remembered, one feels sure, and in the years to come its lesson will be used by ardent athletic captains as a vivid proof of the importance of every standard point. They will rightly assure their teams that, though they will in all probability remain anonymous and their name never appear in any retrospect, by contributing their mite they may sway the result decisively.

AMPLEFORTH v. STONYHURST

Two rather depleted teams met at Stonyhurst on Wednesday, 23rd March. M. F. Yearsley and J. J. Jephcott deputised at the last moment for J. D. Leigh, and M. G. Tolkien added the Quarter Mile to his Half Mile to cover the absence of M. E. Rimmer. None of these changes were very successful. With Leigh absent the relay team had to be reorganized and eventually came to grief at the last change-over. Stonyhurst were hard hit too and were without a number of their best performers. It was an enjoyable meeting nevertheless on as good an afternoon as one could hope for in March.

It was no surprise when the first three events went to Ampleforth for Stanton, Crabbe and Tolkien were our best athletes. The times were good while Crabbe's putt of 47 ft 2 ins was his best of the season. Schutz then won the Long Jump for Stonyhurst at his last attempt and pushed Butcher into second place. This was only a temporary check for Stanton and Hickman, hurdling for safety rather than speed, Brain in the Quarter, Trench in the Javelin and John with Brewster not far behind in the Mile, all won their events. Ampleforth led by the safe margin of 50 points to 32. There they stopped. Stonyhurst won the High Jump in fine style and followed this up with an easy win in the Relay while an Ampleforth runner searched in the grass for the baton.

Scoring: 1st place 5 points, 2nd place 3 points, 3rd place 1 point.

100 Yards.—1 A. N. Stanton (A), 2 G. Schutz (S), 3 P. R. Butcher (A). 10.5 secs.
Putting the Weight.—1 C. B. Crabbe (A), 2 T. Harrison (S), 3 C. Burton (S). 47 ft 2 ins.
Half Mile.—1 M. G. Tolkien (A), 2 M. J. Dempster (A), 3 J. Scothorne (S). 2 mins 9.9 secs.
Long Jump.—1 G. Schutz (S), 2 P. R. Butcher (A), 3 P. Vaughan (S). 19 ft 5 ins.
Hurdles.—1 A. N. Stanton (A), 2 J. C. Hickman (A), 3 C. Burton (S). 16.6 secs.
Quarter Mile.—1 A. I. Brain (A), 2 G. Schutz (S), 3 M. G. Tolkien (A). 56.4 secs.
Throwing the Javelin.—1 D. J. Trench (A), 2 N. Drake-Lee (S), 3 K. M. O'Neill (A). 143 ft 8½ ins.
One Mile.—1 A. W. John (A), 2 S. E. Brewster (A), 3 A. Mullen (S). 4 mins 44.4 secs.
High Jump.—1 E. O'Donoghue (S), 2 C. Burton (S), 3 R. R. Boardman. 5 ft 3 ins.
Relay.—Stonyhurst. 49.2 secs.

Result Ampleforth 51 points
Stonyhurst 35 "

AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE

HELD AT AMPLEFORTH, SATURDAY, 26TH MARCH

It was not an ideal day for an Athletics match, for it was cold and there was a nasty east wind. Yet despite this the performances were remarkably good. We had been told that Denstone was likely to prove dominant in the track events, but, as it happened, this turned out to be far from the case, and the Mile was the only track event that was lost by Ampleforth. Roper won it easily by running two very fast laps at the beginning and thus making a considerable gap between himself and Brewster and John. The latter were then quite unable to catch him up in the last lap. His time of 4 mins 38.4 secs was good, the weather being what it was.

The match had started well for Ampleforth with Stanton winning the 100 Yards in 10.3 secs which equalled the School Record. In the Shot, Crabbe won by a

wide margin—and with such apparent ease—with a distance that equalled his own School Record, 45 ft 11 ins. Ampleforth then went on to win the third event as well, with Tolkien doing the Half Mile in a very good time too. The Long Jump was also of a high standard, Jayanama won it with a most beautiful jump of 20 ft 10½ ins with Leigh, who jumped extremely well, coming in second just one inch behind.

We next had the joy of watching Stanton and Hickman in the 120 Yards Hurdles. Stanton won it in what was again a very fast time and when Ampleforth took the first and second places in the next event, the 440 Yards, it was clear that the match had been won. Denstone, as a final throw-back, won the 4 x 100 Yards Relay at the end of the meeting in 47.5 secs, making the final score 53—33.

Scoring: 1st place 5 points, 2nd place 3 points, 3rd place 1 point.

100 Yards.—1 A. N. Stanton (A), 2 R. Atkinson (D), 3 P. R. Butcher (A). 10.3 secs.
Putting the Weight.—1 C. B. Crabbe (A), 2 J. I. McPherson (D), 3 R. M. Peach (D). 45 ft 11 ins.

Half Mile.—1 M. G. Tolkien (A), 2 J. R. Trotman (D), 3 M. J. Dempster (A). 2 mins 6.1 secs.

Long Jump.—1 A. Jayanama (D), 2 J. D. Leigh (A), 3 P. R. Butcher (A). 20 ft 10½ ins.
Hurdles.—1 A. N. Stanton (A), 2 J. C. Hickman (A), 3 W. M. Harrison (D). 15.7 secs.
Quarter Mile.—A. I. Brain (A), 2 M. E. Rimmer (A), 3 M. G. Weight (D). 54.4 secs.
Throwing the Javelin.—1 D. J. Trench (A), 2 R. R. Thompstone (D), 3 A. J. Richards (A). 153 ft 6 ins.

One Mile.—1 E. S. Roper (D), 2 S. E. Brewster (A), 3 A. W. John (A). 4 mins 38.4 secs.

High Jump.—1 J. D. Leigh (A), 2 A. Young (D), 3 R. R. Boardman (A). 5 ft 5 ins.
Relay.—Denstone. 47.5 secs.

Result	Ampleforth	53 points
	Denstone	33 "

RESULTS OF SCHOOL MEETING

Cups were awarded to:

Best Athlete	A. N. Stanton
Set II	M. J. Dempster
Set III	J. M. Bowen
Set IV	A. P. Archer Shee
Set V	R. R. Carlson

SET I

100 Yards.—(10.3 secs, G. A. Belcher, 1957)
A. N. Stanton 1, P. R. Butcher 2, P. J. Robinson 3. 10.3 secs (*Equals Record*).
Quarter Mile.—(52.0 secs, J. J. Russell, 1954)
M. E. Rimmer 1, A. I. Brain 2, J. C. Heddy 3. 54.7 secs.
Half Mile.—(2 mins 3.6 secs, C. L. Campbell, 1956)
M. G. Tolkien 1, J. C. Swift 2, A. I. Brain 3. 2 mins 6.8 secs.
One Mile.—(4 mins 35.4 secs, R. Whitfield, 1957).
A. W. John 1, S. E. Brewster 2, B. K. Glanville 3. 4 mins 39.8 secs.
Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3 mins 42.8 secs, R. Channer, 1956)
S. E. Brewster 1, A. W. John 2, W. H. Pattison 3. 3 mins 42.8 secs (*Equals Record*)

120 Yards Hurdles.—(15.6 secs, A. N. Stanton, 1959)

A. N. Stanton 1, J. Hickman 2, J. E. Gilbert 3. 15.4 secs (*School Record*).
High Jump.—(5 ft 10 ins, J. G. Bamford, 1942).

J. D. Leigh 1, G. E. Haslam 2, R. C. Lynch. 5 ft 6½ ins.

Long Jump.—(21 ft 10 ins, M. R. Leigh, 1958)

J. D. Leigh 1, P. R. Butcher 2, M. F. Yearsley 3. 20 ft 9½ ins.

Putting the Weight (12 lbs).—(45 ft 6 ins, R. Lorimer, 1957)

C. B. Crabbe 1, D. J. Trench 2, J. J. Brennan 3. 46 ft 11 ins (*School Record*).

Throwing the Javelin.—(181 ft 3 ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1948).

D. J. Trench 1, J. J. Carlson 2, A. J. Richards 3. 144 ft 5 ins.

SET II

100 Yards.—(10.7 secs, I. R. Scott Lewis, 1956)

H. A. Young 1, J. A. Sargent 2, C. J. Jowers 3. 10.9 secs.

Quarter Mile.—(54.6 secs, F. H. Quinlan, 1957)

P. Maguaran 1, C. H. Spencer 2, J. A. Sargent 3. 57.8 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 mins 9.0 secs, R. Whitfield, 1956)

M. J. Dempster 1, T. M. Charles Edwards 2, D. F. Wardle 3. 2 mins 11.5 secs.

One Mile.—(4 mins 43.9 secs, C. G. Wojakowski, 1957).

M. J. Dempster 1, D. F. Wardle 2, M. T. Bramwell 3. 5 mins 5.9 secs.

Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3 mins 55.1 secs, S. E. Brewster, 1959)

M. T. Bramwell 1, J. S. Waller 2, M. J. Bartlett 3. 4 mins 14.9 secs.

115½ Yards Hurdles (3 ft).—(15.7 secs, A. N. Stanton, 1958)

A. C. Rhys Evans 1, D. A. Pratt 2, J. A. Fairbank 3. 17.2 secs.

High Jump.—(5 ft 5 ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1943, P. D. Kelly, 1952)

R. R. Boardman 1, A. P. Brown 2, D. A. Pratt 3. 5 ft 2 ins.

Long Jump.—(20 ft 8½ ins, M. R. Leigh, 1957)

R. R. Boardman 1, P. Burdon 2. 19 ft 5 ins.

Putting the Weight (12 lbs).—(42 ft 5 ins, C. M. Crabbe, 1959).

H. A. Young 1, T. J. Lewis 2. 33 ft 0 ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—(163 ft 8 ins, M. R. Hooke, 1946).

C. J. H. Jowers 1, D. L. Corcoran 2, P. Maguaran 3. 131 ft 0 ins.

SET III

100 Yards.—(10.5 secs, O. R. Wynne, 1950)

D. R. Lloyd Williams 1, D. C. Dempsey 2, C. G. Deedes 3. 11.6 secs.

Quarter Mile.—(56.4 secs, G. R. Habbershaw, 1957).

N. R. Balfour 1, F. C. Medlicott 2, M. Hailey 3. 58.9 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 mins 12.1 secs, G. R. Habbershaw, 1957)

F. C. Medlicott 1, A. Sheldon 2, R. Q. Honeywill. 2 mins 15.7 secs.

One Mile.—(5 mins 4.0 secs, G. R. Habbershaw, 1957).

A. Sheldon 1, F. C. Medlicott 2, R. Q. Honeywill 3. 5 mins 1 sec (*Set Record*).

106½ Yards Hurdles (3 ft).—(15.4 secs, J. Hickman, 1958)

J. M. Bowen 1, N. R. Balfour 2, M. D. Stanton 3. 15.1 secs (*Set Record*).

High Jump.—(5 ft 4 ins, A. R. Umney, 1955)

J. H. Loch 1, A. J. Zoltowski 2, D. R. Lloyd Williams 3. 4 ft 9 ins.

Long Jump.—(18 ft 10 ins, O. R. Wynne, 1950)

D. R. Lloyd Williams 1, J. M. Bowen 2, T. P. Crosland 3. 19 ft 4 ins (*Set Record*).

Putting the Weight (10 lbs).—(37 ft 11 ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1946)

N. R. Balfour 1, D. C. Dempsey 2, F. D. Burke 3. 32 ft 10 ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—(131 ft 1 ins, N. F. Martin, 1952)

J. M. Bowen 1, T. P. Crosland 2, H. A. Maclaren 3. 136 ft 4 ins (*Set Record*).

SET IV

100 Yards.—(11.2 secs, A. B. Smith, 1952)

A. P. Archer Shee 1, Hon. D. J. Vaughan 2, H. J. FitzGerald 3. 11.9 secs.

Quarter Mile.—(59.0 secs, O. R. Wynne, 1949)

D. L. Bulleid 1, H. J. FitzGerald 2, Hon. D. J. Vaughan. 62.4 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 mins 17.5 secs, R. C. David, 1951).

D. L. Bulleid 1, Hon. D. J. Vaughan 2, M. K. Goldschmidt 3. 2 mins 31.3 secs.

97½ Yards Hurdles (2 ft 10 ins).—(15.1 secs, M. J. Dempster, 1958)

A. P. Archer Shee 1, B. M. Fogarty 2, D. L. Bulleid 3. 15.4 secs.

High Jump.—(4 ft 11½ ins, I. R. Scott Lewis, 1954).

A. P. Archer Shee 1, J. N. Heneage 2, B. M. Fogarty 3. 4 ft 6 ins.

Long Jump.—(17 ft 4 ins, O. R. Wynne, 1949)

A. P. Archer Shee 1, J. L. Gordon 2, The Earl of Ancram 3. 15 ft ½ in.

SET V

100 Yards.—(11.8 secs, N. C. Villiers, 1954)

R. R. Carlson 1, A. J. Brunner 2, G. F. Williams 3. 11.7 secs (*Set Record*).

Quarter Mile.—(61.3 secs, C. J. Huston, 1946).

R. R. Carlson 1, A. J. Brunner 2, G. F. Williams 3. 60.8 secs (*Set Record*).

Half Mile.—(2 mins 24.9 secs, J. M. Rogerson, 1957)

R. R. Carlson 1, G. F. Williams 2, M. R. Simpkin 3. 2 mins 28.6 secs.

97½ Yards Hurdles (2 ft 10 ins).—(16.1 secs, T. J. Perry, 1952)

R. R. Carlson 1, T. J. Price 2, G. F. Williams 3. 15.9 secs (*Set Record*).

High Jump.—(4 ft 9 ins, G. Haslam, 1957)

A. J. Zoltowski 1, G. P. Roche 2, T. J. Price 3. 4 ft 8 ins.

Long Jump.—(16 ft 6 ins, R. R. Boardman, 1958)

R. R. Carlson 1, T. J. Price 2, H. G. Cochrane 3. 16 ft 8½ ins (*Best Performance*).

INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

SENIOR

400 Yards Relay.—(43.9 secs, St Oswald's, 1958)

St Thomas's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Bede's 3. 44.5 secs.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 min. 42.3 secs, St Cuthbert's, 1957)

St Cuthbert's 1, St Bede's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 1 min. 44.8 secs.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR

Four Miles Relay.—(14 mins 33.8 secs, St Bede's, 1957)

St Bede's 1, St Edward's 2, St Aidan's 3. 14 mins 55.9 secs.

JUNIOR

440 Yards Relay.—(47.6 secs, St Aidan's, 1947)

St Bede's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Aidan's 3. 48.9 secs.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 min. 50.9 secs, St Aidan's, 1957)

St Bede's 1, St Edward's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 1 min. 54.1 sec.

One Mile Relay.—(4 mins 2.6 secs, St Aidan's, 1956)

St Edward's 1, St Bede's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 4 mins 5.5 secs.

Half Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Cuthbert's, 1931)

St Dunstan's 1, St Edward's 2, St Oswald's 3. 22 points.

One Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Wilfrid's, 1935)

St Dunstan's 1, St Thomas's 2, St Edward's 3. 13 points.

High Jump.—(14 ft 4½ ins, St Wilfrid's, 1939)

St Cuthbert's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 13 ft 5 ins.

Long Jump.—(49 ft 1½ ins, St Thomas's, 1953)

St Thomas's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 48 ft 1½ ins.

Putting the Weight.—(97 ft 8 ins, St Oswald's, 1955)

St Thomas's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Bede's 3. 90 ft 2 ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—(355 ft 1 ins, St Cuthbert's, 1953)

St Dunstan's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Cuthbert's 3. 295 ft 9 ins.

BOXING

It has been a fairly successful season despite the illness which carried off quite a number of boxers. In the Inter-House Competition both the spirit and general standard remained good with many well and keenly contested bouts, though some Houses had difficulty in finding full teams. There seem to be an increase in the number of Juniors who become reasonably competent in their first two years which is an encouraging sign. But this upward trend has not shown itself to the same degree among the Seniors. Lack of adequate training seems to be the principal cause; without it, even good boxers cannot maintain their standard let alone improve it. The same is true even of the school team. Let us hope that this matter will be put right in the future.

AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE v. WORKSOP COLLEGE

Though this meeting had as many as sixteen bouts there were still a good number of the team who could not be matched. It took place at Ampleforth on 5th March and ended in a draw with eight bouts each, O'Neill's partner unfortunately being too light for him. Some of the bouts were close, and in particular Sellars lost the decision by only a narrow margin. But some of the other losers might have done better if they had been more aggressive. Of the winners Martin and Stephens used their left with good effect while Jarzebowski showed that he can also put some weight behind his right. After a slow start Meyer was in good form and timed his punches well. Among the novice pairs Wraw looked promising. The full results were:

M. Shepherd (Ampleforth) beat Farrow (Worksop).

C. Wraw (Ampleforth) beat Hatfield (Worksop).

Widdrington (Worksop) beat T. Ferriss (Ampleforth).

Whitaker (Worksop) beat R. Poole (Ampleforth).

Keelan (Worksop) beat R. S. Thompson (Ampleforth).
 M. Jarzebowski (Ampleforth) beat T. Williams (Worksop).
 Haworth (Worksop) beat M. Sellars (Ampleforth).
 J. Gray (Ampleforth) beat Davies (Worksop).
 S. Fraser (Ampleforth) beat Bowett (Worksop).
 J. Martin (Ampleforth) beat Kendrick (Worksop).
 Thomas (Worksop) beat D. Wardle (Ampleforth).
 Brogden (Worksop) beat W. Gilbey (Ampleforth).
 Wintringham (Worksop) beat B. Brennan (Ampleforth).
 P. Meyer (Ampleforth) beat J. Turner (Worksop).
 J. Stephens (Ampleforth) beat Pearson (Worksop).
 York (Worksop, *Capt.*) beat J. J. Jephcott (Ampleforth).

AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE v. NEWCASTLE R.G.S.

The second match on 12th March, also took place at Ampleforth and ended in a draw. The epidemic had begun to take its toll and several of the team went down with it at the last minute. However it seemed to start unusually well and six out of the first eight bouts were won. But Jarzebowski had a hard tussle with a very good opponent who proved to be a bit too clever for him. On the other hand Gray managed a strong partner successfully though he left his counters a little late at times. Of the rest, the team showed a more aggressive spirit than in the previous match although this did not improve the standard of boxing in all cases; the younger members in particular were apt to swing a bit wildly. Of the remaining four bouts, the last three were stopped; this may seem rather disappointing as they never got into their stride; but without training comparable to their opponents such an eventuality must not seem surprising.

The full results of the match were as follows:

M. Shepherd (Ampleforth) beat Thompson (Newcastle).
 R. Poole (Ampleforth) beat Howie (Newcastle).
 Cheyne (Newcastle) beat Jarzebowski (Ampleforth).
 C. C. Davies (Ampleforth) beat Dawson (Newcastle).
 A. Bucknall (Ampleforth) beat Grenfell (Newcastle).
 Wade (Newcastle) beat Carlson (Ampleforth).
 J. Gray (Ampleforth) beat Nicholson (Newcastle).
 S. Fraser (Ampleforth) beat Boullemeier (Newcastle).
 Ions (Newcastle) beat J. Martin (Ampleforth).
 Hunter (Newcastle) beat J. Stephens (Ampleforth).
 Gibson (Newcastle) beat S. E. Tyrrell (Ampleforth).
 Knox (Newcastle) beat K. M. O'Neill (Ampleforth).

INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION

St Bede's won the Inter-House Competition again with a clear margin, 34 points to St Wilfrid's 28½, who came second. O'Neill, their captain, who has also been School Captain for two years, has done much towards their success. The other Houses followed in the following order: St Hugh's 23½, St Aidan's 21½, St Oswald's 20, St Dunstan's 19½, St Edward's 17½, St Thomas's 9 and St Cuthbert's 7½. The Cup for the Best Boxer was awarded to S. E. Tyrrell. It would be difficult to mention all the good bouts but in the finals the Jarzebowski v. King one stands out as an

example of what good orthodox boxing can be like; the punching was hard, clean and well directed and little was given away on defence. Bucknall, as a new boy, did well to win the 9 stone and under. C. M. Davies showed unexpected talent in the lightest weight. M. Goldschmidt and S. Fraser also looked promising. After an off-period last year P. R. Meyer made a good come-back: his style has unmistakable similarities with his brothers M. A. and N. C. Meyer who set such a high standard in previous years, and he was awarded his school colours.

The full results in the finals were:

7st. and under.—C. M. Davies (D) beat M. Shepherd (B).
 7st. 7lb. and under.—R. S. Thompson (D) beat R. Poole (A).
 8st. and under.—M. Jarzebowski (H) beat G. King (W).
 8st. 7lb. and under.—M. Sellars (B) beat F. Medlicott (E).
 9st. and under (Holder: K. M. O'Neill).—A. Bucknall (A) beat D. Wardle (B).
 9st. 8lb. and under.—P. R. Meyer (W) beat R. Lynch (D).
 10st. 3lb. and under (Challenge).—J. J. Jephcott (H) Holder, beat A. John (W) Winner.
 10st. 12lb. and under (Challenge).—S. E. Tyrrell (B) Holder beat P. Harris (O) Winner.
 11st. 7lb. and under.—W. Witham (E) beat N. Corbett (O).
 12st. 2lb. and over.—Winner D. Pratt (O) Walk-over.

We thank Mr H. E. Payne and the judges who officiated at the Finals and also at the two school matches.

THE BEAGLES

THE season was remarkable for the number of days; only four days were missed in the whole season, one owing to fog and three owing to frost. Snow stopped hounds from going to the appointed meets on four other days, but on one of these they hunted from the Kennels and on the other three the valley was used.

The sport during the Christmas holidays was varied, with one outstanding day at the Kennels on the 30th December. This was the best day of the season and scenting conditions were perfect. Hounds hunted for five hours, covered much country, and killed three well hunted hares.

The weather during the term, though it was a mild winter, could not be described as ideal and scenting conditions, in the early part of the term especially, were sometimes poor. This was one of the things which made it a disappointing term. There were few good days and no really outstanding ones on the Wednesdays. The best of these was the first holiday on the 29th February. The meet was at Rudland Chapel and the first hare was found up among the old coal pits. A fast hunt for forty minutes ended with a kill on the fields north of the road. The rest of the day was spent west of the road and around Poverty Hill, and though hounds changed more than once, there were some good runs and they were unlucky not to kill at least one other hare.

The meet at Saltersgate on the 19th March was the best of the Saturdays. A hare was found on Saltersgate Moor itself, for the first time for many years. She ran to the wood, round the wood and back on to the moor, and then over the road and up Whinny Nab. She came back to the moor once more, before running up the nab again and along the bank top, where she was killed after one hour and fifteen minutes. This was the best hunt of the season. The meet at Hollin Garth on the 12th March must also be mentioned. The Reeves are retiring and leaving their farm, so this was the last of many enjoyable meets that we have had there. There were many people

at the meet, and a hare was soon found. A remarkable run followed, and it is clear that hounds changed on to a fox, though when the officials reached them on Egton High Moor they had changed back again on to a hare. They were finally called off, at about half-past three, near Egton Bridge.

On four days during the term the Master, R. A. Campbell, hunted hounds. Conditions on all four days were, unfortunately, difficult. The best of them was that at the College on the 9th March. The first hunt was a remarkable good one for the valley, but when the first hare was tiring she was lost above and beyond Lowlands, near where she had been found, and fresh hares intervened. After this hounds never got to terms with another hare, for there were many about.

The Point-to-Point was run on the 3rd March in good conditions, though the ground was rather wet under foot. It was remarkable for the fine time of the winner, A. W. G. John, who led from the start and who took nearly two minutes off the record; this was not unexpected, as he had already broken the records for both of the Senior Cross Country courses. R. A. Campbell was an easy second, and he too must have been quite close to the record, while B. W. Price was third. The Junior was won by H. G. Roche, with A. A. Reynolds second, and T. J. Price third.

The Junior House Point-to-Point was run, some time later, on the 29th March. D. S. C. Gilson won it with H. M. Oxley second and A. A. F. Kean third.

The season as a whole was not a great one; it was in fact rather disappointing. For though more than the average number of hares were killed, it must be remembered that there were many more than the usual number of days. The weather, as has been said, was not always favourable, this was especially true in November and December, and it must be regarded as one of the causes of the disappointment, the lack of many good days and, with one exception, unfortunately during the holidays, of any really outstanding ones.

GOLF

THE Inter-House Golf Competition was played this year at Strensall Golf Club, on the feast of St Benedict. The holders, St Dunstan's, retained the cup with the very high score of 101½ points. The outing was very kindly supervised by Fr Simon, and the day was made all the more enjoyable by the dry weather.

THE RESULTS

1st	St Dunstan's (Roberts 41)	101½ points
2nd	St Bede's (Balfour 39½)	98 "
3rd	St Edward's (M. Ferris 41)	90 "
4th	St Hugh's (Tanner 37)	88½ "
5th	St John's (Moroney 32½)	83½ "
6th	St Thomas's (Gibbs 42)	82 "
7th	St Cuthbert's (Henderson 34)	39½ "
8th	St Wilfrid's (Smyth 25)	36 "
9th	St Aidan's (Jenkins 31½)	31½ "

The nine hole course at Gilling has been begun and it is hoped that by next autumn the greens, which have already been bulldozed out of the hillside, will be sown. We hope to be playing on it in eighteen months time.



COMBINED CADET FORCE

SHORTLY before the Volunteers were started in 1859 some Public Schools started their own Volunteer Corps. The School Corps are the ancestors of the present Combined Cadet Force. The date which the first of these Corps was formed and officially recognised was early in the year 1860. This year, therefore, is the Centenary of the Cadet Forces.

We reprint earlier in this number the article, 'Drilling Days', which appeared in the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL of 1896, and gives an amusing impression of military activity at Ampleforth of that time and of thirty years before.

The loose leaf inserted in this number records our official history. It is the work of Captain The Rev. P. Trafford. The original, together with similar examples from all Contingents of the C.C.F., are to be bound in a handsome volume which is to be graciously received by our Captain General, Her Majesty The Queen, during a parade of Cadet Forces held in the grounds of Buckingham Palace.

Parades, sponsored by the War Office, are to be held to commemorate the Centenary year. The Chief of the Imperial General Staff General Sir Francis Festing, G.C.B., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C., is to honour us at a ceremonial parade in June.

As we go to print fifteen cadets with two Contingent Officers, Captains Gilman and Everest, have set off for ten days adventure training in the Caingorms. This type of training is made possible by assistance from War Office which supplies suitable equipment and a certain mileage of free travel. A three-ton truck from Northern Command, which we hope is still on the road, is of immense value as a 'base' in those wild parts and may add something to the spirit of adventure.

The Contingent spent the Field Day at Strensall. Major J. Davies, Commanding the Depot of the Yorkshire Brigade, and his training staff most kindly devoted the whole day to us. Their valuable assistance is much appreciated. The majority shot on the open ranges (and how cold it was); all attempted a rather strenuous assault course and learnt much from the excellent tactical demonstrations. The R.A.F. Section went to the Royal Air Force Station Dishforth where Flight Lieutenant Tomlinson had arranged an interesting programme. Several were given flying instruction in Chipmunks and for this we have to thank Flight Lieutenant David, R.A.F., who commands No. 9 Air Experience Flight at Church Fenton. On St Benedict's Day he received a few of the Section at his station where they enjoyed his hospitality and flying.

Training during the term has had a normal flavour and preparation of large numbers for the Proficiency and Basic tests has of necessity taken up a good deal of time. The Signal Section was successful in its classification tests and the Royal Air Force Section, deprived of its glider during the winter months, has had a period of preparation for the Proficiency Examination. It is possible that the Section will fly to Germany for Annual Camp.

The Contingent, somewhat reduced, goes to Scotland for the Camp period. The Camp site is at Cultybraggan, in the heart of Perthshire, with extensive training areas and recreational facilities within easy reach. It is organised by Highland District Scottish Command. A reconnaissance early on in the year showed that much planning had already taken place and it promises to be a well worth-while expedition.

The Shooting VIII hit form on the day of the Country Life Inter-Schools Competition and recorded, according to local marking, a very high score. We wait with interest the Shooting Editor's judgement.



PROMOTIONS

To be Under-Officer: R. J. Gerrard, A. F. G. Ricketts, J. S. M. Keay, M. E. Rimmer, A. N. Stanton.

To be Company Sergeant Major: J. J. Carlson, K. M. O'Neil, R. D. O. Petre, J. E. T. Gilbert, P. N. De R. Channer, M. C. Ryan.

To be Company Quartermaster Sergeant: P. J. Moor, C. D. F. Coghlan, M. L. M. Wright, C. C. Nicholson, J. P. Dowson, J. A. Stephenson, D. J. K. Trench.

To be Sergeant: A. P. Byrne, M. A. Dempster, C. B. Crabbe, G. E. L. Haslam, I. J. A. Lowis, P. W. Martin, P. B. Conroy, P. R. Loyd, M. A. Kennedy, R. G. Perry, P. J. Harris, J. F. T. Bayliss, J. J. Jephcott, A. R. Kaye, J. C. Ryan, R. A. Chamberlain, P. J. Nixey, P. Meyer, H. Patterson.

To be Corporal: J. D. Leigh, I. C. Cambell, J. P. Corbett, C. C. Davies, B. K. Glanville, A. J. Gray, C. H. Morris, A. J. Tweedie, N. R. E. Lorrimer, P. Magauran, J. A. Young, M. M. Harris, A. F. Lambert, N. J. Martin, C. H. Randag, A. F. Schulte, C. G. Nicol, D. J. Wilson, C. J. Dowson, R. A. Caldwell, M. P. G. Henderson, J. R. Stokes, R. T. Worsley.

The following passed the Basic Test 14th March 1960: The Earl of Ancrum, L. G. Allgood, H. A. Baillie, J. J. J. Teerny, H. M. A. Crosby, S. F. de Bendor, C. C. S. Fenwick, C. H. A. Hawkin, D. B. Phelan, C. K. A. Posford, M. Shepherd, D. Tanner, B. J. Watterson.

The following passed the Army Proficiency Test and are appointed L.-Cpl on the 18th March 1960:

M. C. Adams, A. P. Archer Shee, R. J. Badenoch, N. R. Balfour, P. C. Barry, A. P. Beatty, F. J. Birks, H. M. Bishop, C. D. Blackiston, B. M. Brennan, A. P. Brown, A. R. Brown, A. G. Brunner, D. L. H. Bullied, R. B. Bussey, J. P. Byrne, T. R. Clapton, R. A. Coia, T. P. Crossland, A. C. Davey, C. M. Davies, H. P. I. de Las Casas, D. C. Dempsey, C. W. K. Devas, Sir C. C. R. M. Wolseley, A. W. P. du Vivier, T. T. Ferris, J. A. Fitzgerald, J. D. Fitzgerald, J. G. Fox, M. A. Gormley, J. C. Gray, A. M. Hamilton, N. P. Harris, M. A. Heagney, R. Q. Honeywill, R. J. Hughes, D. A. Johnston, J. L. Jones, S. P. King, A. P. F. Kinross, J. H. C. Loch, K. C. Medlicott, J. J. Molony, F. H. Noton, D. E. Oldham, V. C. O'Reilly, J. Owen, P. J. M. Pender-Cudlip, P. K. Poland, D. A. Pratt, H. G. Roche, T. M. Roose,

B. R. Rowe, J. A. Rowe, C. R. Ruzkowski, M. C. Ryan, P. M. Ryan, N. D. Sanders, A. Sheldon, K. T. Shillington, M. D. Stanton, A. H. Stewart, F. J. Thompson, M. G. Tugendhat, J. C. Tyler, G. A. Whitworth, R. E. Wilkins, O. J. Wingate, A. J. Wood.



INTER-HOUSE SHOOTING, 1959-60

Combined results of two terms competitions.

		Dec.	Mar.	Total
1st	St Cuthbert's	749	755	1504
2nd	St Aidan's	750	753	1503
3rd	St Dunstan's	710	693	1403
4th	St Bede's	704	694	1398
5th	St Wilfrid's	692	701	1393
6th	St Hugh's	721	667	1388
7th	St Thomas's	726	650	1376
8th	St John's	673	692	1365
9th	St Oswald's	721	631	1352
10th	St Edward's	674	567	1241

SHOOTING

INTER-HOUSE 0.22 SHOOTING COMPETITION

SENIORS

		Group	App.	Snap	Total
1st	St Cuthbert's	155	377	223	755
2nd	St Aidan's	145	383	225	753
3rd	St Wilfrid's	120	363	218	701
4th	St Bede's	125	369	200	694
5th	St Dunstan's	130	364	199	693
6th	St John's	150	368	174	692
7th	St Hugh's	110	371	186	667
8th	St Thomas's	110	353	187	650
9th	St Oswald's	115	343	173	631
10th	St Edward's	90	333	144	567

JUNIORS

1st	St Bede's	110	367	183	660
2nd	St Aidan's	95	341	169	605
3rd	St Oswald's	70	341	179	590
4th	St Edward's	75	312	156	543
5th	St Hugh's	65	319	158	542
6th	St Dunstan's	60	314	155	539
7th	St Thomas's	50	324	145	519
8th	St Cuthbert's	45	302	145	492
9th	St Wilfrid's	30	286	144	460
10th	St John's	30	279	101	410



SIGNALS CLASSIFICATION

Nelson H., Campbell I., Corbett J. P., O'Brien P. J., Corbett N. T., Wardle D., de Sousa Pernes, Fairbairns R., Flavel S. J. A., Hailey M. M., Tweedie A. J. M., Dowson C. T.

THE SEA SCOUTS

THE Troop continued this term under the excellent leadership of J. R. de Fonblanque. D. J. Wilson, G. M. Farrow and N. O. P. North were elected Patrol Leaders. The problem of the Easter Term is to try and guess how much snow and ice there will be and, when it disappears, to know whether it is a temporary retreat or a final departure. It is a problem, for on the decision depends when we put the boats back into the water. This year there was very little snow and the Lake never froze over completely but none the less the weather did limit the number of full Scouting days. As a result there was little done at the Lakes beyond finishing the stone steps down to the new Boat House, and completing the siphon. The siphon now empties into a small concrete water container. This was to overcome the problem that a pipe flowing out of the Lake down the embankment could not be a full pipe when it reached the bottom because it would suck in air. In the present arrangement the water soon fills the water container and in doing so seals the pipe. The pipe must therefore run full and so we get the maximum rate of suction when a boat is being emptied.

Courses continued as usual; and this term a Life Saving Course was begun. It was most popular and we should like to thank Fr Julian for all the trouble he took over it. It is hoped that next term when the outdoor bath is in use that the members of the Course will take their National Awards. On one Sunday evening instead of Courses we had a most interesting Lecture on Ocean Racing by Mr Michael Pruett. He showed several films and told us a lot concerning a type of racing about which few of us know anything. After supper Mr Pruett together with Desmond Hawe answered many questions and demonstrated a modern self inflating raft.

On Shrove Monday we went to St John's Colliery, Normanton. We were welcomed with their usual kindness and taken to the coal face and later shown the surface workings. It was a most popular day and many of us learnt something of the organisation that is necessary to provide a coal fire.

A small section of the Troop got very interested in a water-wheel used for grinding corn. The number was small because it was limited to those who could use bicycles. Few of us had any idea that there were so many wheels in this district—there is now only one wheel in use. It is hoped that an article on the subject will later be produced for the JOURNAL. There is also hope that it may be possible to dismantle one of these wheels and erect it at the Lake.

In a few days time a large part of the Troop will be going to our Sailing Camp at the Isle of Wight. As usual this is only made possible by the kindness of the Misses Dorrien Smiths. This year we hope to have more sailing than usual, for Mr Hughes has very kindly given us a National which we will be able to sail at Fishbourne. After the Camp it is hoped that we will be able to bring her up to the Lake for use during the Summer Term. We should like to thank Mr Hughes very much for this kind gift. We had almost given up hope of getting another boat.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE list of officials, which was omitted in the last number of the JOURNAL, is as follows: R. G. S. Freeland, Head Monitor; R. C. B. Rooney, Captain of Rugby; N. Brown, Captain of Boxing. The following were monitors: J. D. Stevenson, S. R. Brennan, J. R. Chisholm, D. J. Donnellon, P. N. Kinross, J. W. Blake-James, H. M. Oxley, T. O. Sherrard, D. P. Sarll, C. H. King, P. J. Carroll, M. G. McCann, D. S. Gibson. They remained the same for the Easter Term with the addition of H. A. W. O'Brien.

The past term has been athletically uneventful. Early on unsuitable weather and grounds and later sickness among our friends and opponents caused the six rugby matches normally played in the Easter Term to be cancelled.

The House escaped serious sickness, which was happening on all sides, though there were many colds which disorganised official games somewhat so that Cross Country practice often took the place of games. As a result it was a very fit House which turned out for the annual race over 'Plank Bridge' along the Brook to 'Mole Catchers' and thence to the football field. D.C. Gibson was a convincing winner, pushed on by C. J. M. Langley and H. M. Oxley who were a field away at the finish.

IN the Hunt Point-to-Point, over a rather more interesting course and a bit longer—Junior House-Bathing Wood-Lion Wood-Black Plantation-Rugby Field, it was again Gibson who was in the lead all the way with Oxley and Kean nearby at the end. Ninety competed in the Cross Country and twenty-two of the regular 'Beaglers' started and finished the course and many in both races showed the stamina and determination so necessary to do well in such races.

F*

SHOOTING

THROUGHOUT the term it was possible to give most of the 'second year' practice in .22 Shooting. It soon became evident that only a few would be eligible to compete for the 'Gosling Cup' and from the eighteen who had regular training it was never clear who would be outstanding. On the day of the competition, however, it was C. J. M. Langley, who having got out of the habit of moving the sights the wrong way, proved on form by dropping only five points in the three targets.

The eight top scores out of a total of 70 were:

Langley 65, Corrigan 62, Carroll 61, Gibson 59, Clarke 58, Cain 56 and Rooney and Brennan S. 54. The majority showed in practices that they had learnt the rudiments and could exercise control of mind and limb required for accuracy.



BOXING

TOWARDS the end of term the Competition for the Boxing Cup was keenly contested. The standard was higher than most years and after a good deal of deliberation by the judges the Cup was awarded to P. J. McKenna with N. Brown as runner up. There were many good bouts which showed that they had profited from Mr Calaghan's enthusiastic tuition.

WINNERS

G. Tillears v. A. Clifton.
P. Cain v. J. Nuttall.
T. Brennan v. C. Wright.
P. Blackiston v. M. Robertson.
J. N. Crichton-Stuart v. A. de Chazal.
D. R. Tufnell v. J. Curmi.
F. Ahern v. J. Stirling.
S. Brennan v. H. O'Brien.

A. Blake v. M. Henry.
P. McKenna v. G. de Chazal.
M. Spencer v. S. Leach.
G. Moor v. D. Gibson.
N. Brown v. H. Bennetts.
J. Sayers v. J. Stevenson.

WE were very pleased to have Fr T. Cotton, C.F., who is Chaplain to the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, to give the Retreat. We thank him for his inspiring discourses.

THE SCOUTS

THE Troop has completed a good term's work in remarkably fine weather conditions. Usually in the Spring Term the Troop is either snow-bound or prevented from meeting altogether owing to rain. This year, however, we were able to undertake a number of outdoor expeditions which will prove invaluable to us next term and especially at camp.

On the whole training has been concentrated on the individual Patrols rather than on the Troop and this has led to a considerable increase in efficiency.

The highlight of the term was St Benedict's whole holiday on 21st March. Each Patrol made a most successful hike which involved accurate map reading, a cooked lunch, numerous interviews with farmers or householders, plenty of common sense and strong legs. All six Patrols accomplished what they set out to do, and more. It was a most instructive day and was enjoyed by all.

The main work of the Troop is, of course, done in the valley and more often than not at the cottage. This was our base of operations this term and it gave us plenty of scope for Patrol training. Perhaps the most accurate work done concerned the two occasions on which we marked the school cross-country course for visiting teams; for it goes without saying that, without efficient marking, a stranger is bound to run off course.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE OFFICIALS for the term were:

Head Captain: R. J. Leonard.

Captain of Rugby: P. Henry.

Captains: R. J. Bradshaw, T. Lennon, R. L. Nairac, A. H. Watson, P. R. Collingridge, R. T. Ahern.

Sacristans: R. M. Barry, M. J. Loftus, J. M. Moor, P. H. P. Mayne.

Secretaries: J. H. St C. Erskine, R. J. Blenkinsopp, W. E. C. Gubbins, R. J. Potez.

Anteroom: S. G. Hull, N. A. C. Roy.

Bookmen: P. M. S. Emerson-Baker, M. H. Coghlan, M. F. Stuart Douglas, C. S. Fairhurst, C. H. J. Weld.

Art Room: M. M. Parker, M. A. Rambaut.

Librarians: F. B. Ryan, M. M. Judd.

Carpentry: R. M. J. McDonough, S. H. C. Watling.

Office: M. Bevan, K. Peacock.

OBITUARY

MR GEORGE ANNE, O.B.E.

WE record with sadness the death on 15th February 1960 of Mr George Charlton Anne, O.B.E., and ask prayers for the repose of his soul. George Anne was a staunch friend of Ampleforth and Gilling Castle. His three sons were educated at Ampleforth and his youngest son, Robert, who was killed on active service in 1941, was one of the 'foundation' members of Gilling Castle. The valuable and interesting family portraits which hang in the Hall at Gilling Castle were presented by Mr Anne as a memorial to his son, Robert.

CHRONICLE

Tuesday, 19th January

It wasn't a very pleasant day for the return of the School: there had been a fall of snow, fortunately cleared by a rapid thaw, but a damp wind prevailed. However, only five boys were missing,

due to various unavoidable causes. We were sad to learn that NURSE O'DONOVAN would be unable to return for some time because of an attack of pneumonia.

Unpacking was finished before lunch on Thursday and normal routine ensued, only to be broken the next day when forty boys took the first part of the NORTH RIDING 11-PLUS EXAMINATION. Of these candidates twenty-seven were selected to take the second part later in the term. We still await the results. Of the three who sat the Surrey examinations we know that A. T. J. CAPE was successful and we offer him sincere congratulations.

The promise of more snow materialised before the end of January and there were sessions of sledging, snowballing and igloo-building. Snow gave way to rain. No serious rugger could be played. Extra time was therefore devoted to boxing, easy cross-country run-rambles and, as soon as possible, to 'punting a pill about'.

Such uncertain weather lent more enjoyment to the Wednesday cinema, when a very good selection of films was shewn, the more notable of which were: *The Crimson Pirates*, *High Flight* (a story of contemporary Cranwell), *Moby Dick*, *Scott of the Antarctic*, *The Red Balloon*, *Johnny on the Run*, *The Adventures of Robin Hood* and *Campbell's Kingdom*.

Saturday, 20th February, was a date to be remembered, because that afternoon the School were officially introduced to the new stereophonic installation in the Gallery. A more lengthy account of this is given elsewhere, under *Gifts*, so suffice to say here how much we appreciate the generosity of the donors and the work of those responsible for setting it up, all of whom wish to remain anonymous.

One can hardly expect to survive second term without some suffering

from sickness. All told, it was a good term from the point of view of health, but we had our share of 'throats' and catarrhal infection in the middle of the term. MATRON DUCKWORTH coped admirably with the victims, while MISS BONUGLI and MISS YATES relieved the pressure of her responsibility on the domestic side. Later on 'flu crept into the Castle. It looked like becoming an epidemic and therefore we were more than ever pleased that NURSE O'DONOVAN had returned, in good health, to full duties by that time. Actually, after an anxious few days the attack died down and only five boys had to stay at school two extra days before being fit to travel home.

For some weeks MR BROWN had been quietly working on a play with some of the THIRD FORM. The preliminary results of their labours were first seen on Saturday, 19th March, when the School attended the dress rehearsal, during which they were able to become acquainted with the action of the play and the parts taken by their colleagues. On the following day was the final production, for which there was a goodly assembly of welcome guests, one of whom writes: When the final curtain fell at the end of this production, a very young member of the audience said, 'It was jolly good, wasn't it?' Your critic felt that the remark summed up all he had to say. It was very enjoyable and great credit must be given to the producer and his assistants.

M. BEVAN as Alice held the whole play together splendidly in spite of some static moments. The Tea Party went well and the characters spoke their lines clearly. The dance in the ballroom and the scene in the Court of Justice provided much amusement.

For the cast as a whole let it be said that they gave a critical young audience a pleasant hour of theatre and revived happy memories for the grown-ups. For the which, many thanks.

GILLING CASTLE DRAMA GROUP

ALICE IN WONDERLAND

The Cast

(in order of appearance)

Alice	M. Bevan
The Duchess	J. Fellowes
The Cook	N. Loring
The Mad Hatter	K. Peacock
The March Hare	R. Barry
The Dormouse	J. Durack
The Queen of Hearts	P. Mayne
The King of Hearts	W. Gubbins
The White King	M. Loftus
The Knave of Hearts	S. Hull
Tweedledum	R. McDonagh
Tweedledee	M. Stuart Douglas

Act 1 The Duchess's Kitchen.

Act 2 The Ballroom of the Palace.

Act 3 The Court of Justice in Wonderland.

Stage Managers: S. Hull and K. Peacock
 Alice's wig by courtesy of Mr C. Brough of Ripley.

29TH MARCH 1960

Two of our holidays came close together. On *Shrove Monday* we had the usual outing to the woods in the morning, enjoying toast for 'elevenes'. The pancakes on the Tuesday gave all palates delightful satisfaction.

On *St Aelred's Day* Father William kindly said the principal Mass and talked to us about the importance of patron saints. We take this opportunity of thanking him and the other monks who graciously came and preached to us during the term.

On the eve of the play the following formed the team for *Inter-Schools' Spelling Competition*: HULL, ERSKINE, PEACOCK, LORING, POTEZ, CAPE, SCROPE, FREEMAN, WALSTON, GILBEY and LINTIN. Be it confessed that we didn't do so well this term—it is always harder second term—and so we were pleasantly

surprised to find that we had been placed third, ten schools having competed, with a score of 594 out of a possible 825.

The ORCHESTRA had been meeting regularly on Mondays, but we are still suffering from the loss of last year's leaders. Obviously there is a great enthusiasm for making music and judging by the informal concert which was given on Sunday, 27th March, there will be a very creditable standard by next Speech Day, when, one hopes, MISS MCELLISTER will taste sweet fruits of most patient and diligent labours.

Until last term it was usually only the Third Form and a few others that saw and read these Notes. Since there is interest for the whole School in them, off-prints were made, by courtesy of the Editor of the JOURNAL, and sold to the School. The booklet, neatly produced in a plain red cover and known as *The Castle Chronicle*, was avidly read and discussed by all. (It's a great thrill to see one's name in print!) This could be the genesis of a school magazine. We wonder will it?

P.G.O'B.

RUGBY

FIRST FIFTEEN

v. St Martin's 'A'	A	W	6—0
v. Aysgarth 'A'	H	W	10—3
v. Bramcote 'A'	A	L	0—28
v. St Martin's 'A'	H	W	8—0
v. Aysgarth 'A'	A	L	6—14

SECOND FIFTEEN

v. Aysgarth	H	W	12—3
v. Aysgarth	A	D	6—6

As so often happens in the Easter Term, snow started to fall in the first week. It didn't last very long and it wasn't very deep, too deep for any possibility of games or practices, deep enough to provide several enjoyable afternoons' sledding. By the end of January it was possible to start set games and begin to

think about teams to play in the matches. The 1st XV virtually picked itself. The pack, the two halves and the centre-three-quarters had made their mark in the Christmas Term. The filling of the other positions depended very much on the form of individual players in the first few games.

For the first match ST MARTIN'S fielded their 2nd XV, except for three boys who had had some first team experience. From the first scrum our forwards took control. AHERN, BRADSHAW, NAIRAC and RYAN were prominent in forward rushes and, with good support from BLACKLEDGE and DALGLISH they kept play in the St Martin's twenty-five. The heeling from the loose scrums, however, was too slow for LENNON to get the three-quarters moving. After several unsupported efforts at getting away on his own, he eventually managed to score from a scrum near the line. In the second half, with the slope in their favour, the forwards mistakenly pursued their bulldozing tactics against opponents who refused to be rattled. They seemed to forget the existence of the backs, who suffered agonies of frustration waiting for the quick heels which never came. Eventually LENNON managed to force his way over the line under very much the same circumstances that attended his effort in the first half.

In the match against AYSGARTH the team was up against a stronger and older pack of forwards and fast, but rather inexperienced, backs. Aysgarth scored the only try of the first half, but their forwards began to tire and the extra experience of our forwards started to have its effect in the loose scrums. LENNON got the three-quarters moving well, and twice by a sudden inward turn ROY beat his man and the full-back to score. LENNON converted both tries with fine place-kicks.

Of the remaining three matches one ended in our favour and two were lost. Against BRAMCOTE the team fought back gamely against a side which was more than a match for them in weight,

speed and experience. At AYSGARTH the result was in the balance until the last few minutes of the game. But lapses in defence had allowed their backs three easy tries in the first half and, though NAIRAC and LENNON scored tries to reduce the margin to three points, the Aysgarth forwards rallied and made the game safe with a converted try just before time.

The home match against ST MARTIN'S was played after a night of very heavy rain. Despite a slippery ball and treacherous surface it turned out to be an open game. AHERN was again a dominating figure in the forwards, though this time he did not allow the pack to monopolize the game as they did at NAWTON. Quick heeling from the loose scrums enabled LENNON and LEONARD to switch the direction of attack, and first ROY and then HENRY found gaps and scored, LENNON converting one of the tries. A notable feature of the game was the excellent positioning and fielding of GRIEVE at full-back.

The 2ND XV played only two matches, both against AYSGARTH. In the match at Gilling they did well to contain one or two strong runners in the Aysgarth side and good team work brought tries by TUFNELL, CAPE, PAHLABOD and WELD. At Aysgarth they seemed to be rather off-form and were rather lucky to hold their opponents to a draw. On this occasion PAHLABOD and FAIRHURST scored the tries.

The following played at various times for the School teams:

1st XV: Henry (*Capt.*), Lennon, Leonard, Ahern, Bradshaw, Roy, Nairac, Emerson-Baker, Graves, C. Ryan, Blackledge, Watling, Gilbey, Tilleard, Dalglish, Freeman, Coghlan, C. Grieve.
2nd XV: Mounsey, Coghlan, Weld, Tufnell, Anthony, Pahlabod, C. Grieve, Watson, Cape, Spencer, Watling, Potez, Walston, Loftus, Fairhurst (*Capt.*), A. Ogilvie, McCann.

The following boys gained their *Tackling Colours*:

1st Set: Henry, Ahern, Bradshaw, Roy, Leonard, Nairac, Gilbey, Pahlabod, Watling.

2nd Set: McCann, Fairhurst.

3rd Set: Callaghan, N. Judd.

4th Set: Dowling, D. Ogilvie, Waddilove, Robertson, Windle, M. James, Price, A. Rambaut.

J.G.K.

GIFTS

THROUGH the great generosity of parents who wish to remain anonymous Gilling now has the means of listening to the highest quality of recorded music.

The scheme had its beginnings towards the end of last summer when the donors expressed a wish to make an addition to the amenities of the school to mark the final year of their youngest son. A scheme to provide the boys with music from records and the radio was suggested. But only when the full measure of their generosity became known was it realised that the school could be equipped with the best and most up-to-date stereophonic equipment. After expert advice and many hours of toil the equipment is now installed and the very high quality of speech and music has to be heard to be appreciated.

We wish to express our deep thanks to the donors for a gift which makes a magnificent, permanent addition to the cultural life of the School.

For those interested in technical details, two groups of Wharfedale speakers—three in each group—are mounted in the wall separating the Gallery from the Fairfax Dormitory. The wall provides an infinite baffle for the bass speakers. The F.M. Tuner, Control Unit and Amplifiers are those of the Acoustical Company of Huntingdon, and the turntable Sugden's latest Stereophonic Two-Speed Model. The Pick-up head is a Decca ffs. A fine oak cabinet has been specially made by Robert Thompson's Craftsmen to house the equipment.

ART

A FAVOURITE study this term has been trees, drawn and painted from various vantage-points in the school grounds. Quite a few boys have also enjoyed 'portraits' and general figure-practice. Others preferred the painting on sugar-paper of large, jolly posters about different subjects.

J. FELLOWES's work is very good and has notably improved. Other good contributions have come from W. GUBBINS, M. BEVAN, J. BLACKLEDGE, J. DURACK, R. LEONARD in the Third Form, and P. DE FRESNES, R. FESTING, A. HUNTER and J. FRESSON in the Second Form. Some of their work (together with *The Nativity* by Mrs Anne Parker) has been sent to the exhibition at Kirkdale Manor in aid of the 'World Refugees' Fund.

The following have also had some attractive pictures on view in the school at various times during the term: T. LENNON, J. ERSKINE, C. CLAYTON, N. ROY, M. GRAVES, A. SCROPE, J. MOUNSEY, M. ANTHONY, A. HORSLEY, A. OGILVIE, D. HAIGH, C. HAMMOND, J. LARKIN, J. LIDDELL and C. KILKELLY. L.P.

The FIRST FORM have had a very successful term. The first half of the term was principally devoted, as in the Second and Third Forms, to 'Ghosts'—the completing and colouring of the pattern formed by names writ large and symmetrically down the centre of the paper. Some of the results were literally fantastic but fascinating.

Since half-term we have been concentrating on large figures in order to get away from the minute blobs which so often are used to represent the human body. This has proved most successful and some amusing figures have been produced. The outstanding were by the following: D. GEORGE, A. RAMBAUT, H. BUTLER-BOWDON, S. DOWLING, E. GREENLEES, D. TUFNELL and M. FRESSON.

The PREPARATORY FORM have been engaged in the accurate measuring and making of boxes and cubes, interspersed with weaving which they all enjoyed.

W.M.

MUSIC

THERE have been many interruptions to the flow of music this term owing to illness and the various school activities; therefore, the end-of-term concert suffered in consequence, but there were one or two items of real promise of better things to come next term. The programme was:

Andantino	Beethoven
Andante	Schubert
The Orchestra	
'Cello:	
A Quiet Tune	Carse
P. R. Collingridge	
Piano:	
Sonatina in G, two movements	Beethoven
P. K. Corrigan	
Recorder:	
Minuet	Handel
R. J. Bradshaw	
Piano:	
O Happy Day	Rimbault
Southern Roses	Strauss
M. Bevan	
Clarinet:	
Lullaby	Schumann
R. J. Leonard	
Piano:	
Air from Rondo in D	Mozart
R. J. Blake	
Piano:	
Study in A Minor	Beyer
P. M. S. Emerson Baker	
Violin:	
The Musk Rose	Burrows
J. M. Moor	
Piano:	
A Country Song	Moy
S. Morris	

Violin :
Slow Movement Carse
C. C. McCann

Piano :
Study in A Minor Loeschorn
W. E. C. Gubbins

Piano and Wind :
A Morris Dance
J. A. Fellowes, P. K. Corrigan,
R. J. Leonard

'Cello :
Valsette Carse
C. J. F. Clayton

Piano :
Bolero Burquiuller
R. M. Barry

Piano and Violin :
Sonatina for Piano and Violin Pleyel
P. A. de Fresnes and P. K. Corrigan

Song :
William Tell Purcell, Shaw
Father Gregory

Violin :
Valsette Carse
A. R. Scrope

Piano :
March from In Amberley Vale Redmon
R. J. Leonard

Songs :
A Swiss Farmer; Westering Home
The Gilling Singers

Some of the boys are ardent listeners to music and on Thursdays after lunch the MUSIC CLUB (Secretary, PAUL CORRIGAN) has been meeting to play records. To name a few of those played this term : *Peter and the Wolf* (Prokofiev), *The Carnival of the Animals* by Saint-Saëns, portions of the *Max Bruch Violin Concerto*, *The Emperor Concerto* of Beethoven and the whole of the *Grieg Piano Concerto*, which everyone enjoyed best of all.

The FIRST FORM formed an orchestra, with JOHN TUFNELL as leader, which promises well for next term. STEPHEN MORRIS and PAUL HADOW have taken a keen interest in learning the 'cello for it and have made quite a lot of headway for small boys.

The Term Prize for the greatest number of stars for real work was won by WILLIAM GUBBINS—PAUL CORRIGAN and RICHARD LEONARD, PETER EMERSON BAKER and CHRISTOPHER McCANN coming very close seconds and thirds.

The Musical Quiz was also won by William Gubbins.

Next term an examiner from the Royal Academy of Music in London will be coming to the school and we hope for some startling results !

P.McE.

BOXING

FIFTY boys took part in the Tournament at the end of the term. If one remembers that quite a number of others were incapacitated with 'flu, it is evident that there is plenty of interest in the sport. A lively and aggressive bout between M. POOLE and C. McCANN set the tone of the Tournament. The standard of boxing among the Juniors was higher than it has been for some time. The bouts between P. HORSLEY and M. WADDILOVE, GILBEY and OGILVIE, TILLEARD and DALGLISH, H. POOLE and HONEYWILL, stand out in the memory. Mr Lorigan, who judged the Juniors, awarded the Cup to Gilbey. In awarding the Best Loser's Prize to Ogilvie he commented on the fine spirit of the losers which made them fight on and fight back against better opponents.

Fr Julian again showed his never-failing interest by coming to judge the Seniors. He seemed well satisfied by what he saw. He awarded the Cup to R. NAIRAC and the Best Loser's Prize to C. CLAYTON.

Full credit and congratulations must be accorded to Sgt-Major Callaghan for this display of increasing skill and wholesome sportsmanship.

J.H.B.

THIRD FORM

Red Blue

P. H. P. Mayne lost to J. F. Durack
J. M. Moor lost to M. M. Judd
N. C. T. Loring lost to R. J. Blake
C. Ryan beat C. S. Fairhurst
A. S. Lukas lost to R. M. Barry
R. J. Leonard lost to M. S. Graves
C. J. F. Clayton lost to R. J. Bradshaw
M. H. Coghlan lost to M. F. Stuart-Douglas

R. L. Nairac beat T. Lennon
S. G. Hill lost to F. B. Ryan
P. R. Collingridge beat P. M. S. Emerson-Baker

SECOND FORM

Red Blue

D. Haigh beat C. P. Hammond
P. Spencer beat J. H. Mounsey
A. M. Horsley lost to N. P. Wright
M. C. Gilbey beat A. B. Ogilvie
J. S. Umney lost to D. E. Nelson
P. Penno beat B. A. Reid
D. M. Tilleard beat J. T. Dalglish
J. P. Watson lost to S. H. Watling
H. C. Poole lost to C. O. Honeywill

FIRST FORM

Red Blue

M. J. Poole beat C. C. McCann
E. J. Greenlees lost to M. C. Pender-Cudlip
A. H. Rambaut lost to J. A. Callaghan
C. Penno lost to M. Pahlabod
P. M. Horsley beat M. J. Waddilove

profitably directed to the smaller works of composers like Britten, Handel, Humperdinck, Gordon Jacob and Quilter.

The great difficulty of getting all the Singers together for rehearsal has prevented their reaching a standard of performance sufficiently competent and pleasing that would justify their being heard more often in public.

On the rare occasions when the full ensemble was heard, one was impressed by its richness and depth. Much time and labour must be spent if rough edges are to be smoothed and rounded ; much closer and more intelligent listening if greater control and shapeliness of phrasing are to be attained.

Then there is the final and most important ingredient of the whole musical pie, that which imparts the particular flavour, that which determines whether it is to be a vegetable, meat, fish, pork or egg-and-bacon pie ! The Words. Good singers are always saying something . . .

Much of the work put in by the boys in the singing practices, official and otherwise, has borne fruit. The standard of singing in the Chapel was generally good—on three occasions it was brilliant. The singing at sight of the THIRD FORM has improved out of all knowledge and there is a group of most promising singers in the FIRST FORM and PREP.

The remarkable attendance figures—there has not been one defection in the term ; surely a record !—and the splendid spirit of the Singers must not pass unnoticed or unrecorded.

M.P.L.

CHESS

In the course of this term two games were played by post against ALDERWASLEY HALL. P. HENRY and R. J. BRADSHAW were responsible for choosing the moves, with the assistance of two or three others. The venture proved to be a great success and many lessons were learnt.

THE GILLING SINGERS

If no great choral venture, like the *Mass in B Minor*, *The Creation* or *The Messiah*, has been embarked upon, the activities of the Singers have been

Next term it is hoped to start another pair of games and complete the unfinished ones, in one of which we have what should prove to be a winning advantage.

In other respects the chess followed the same pattern as last term. After the Ladder had sifted the players for two or three weeks the T.A.R.S. matches were held. They were won by the Trojans with 42 points, followed by the Spartans with 40, the Athenians being third with 29. The best individual performance was by P. SPENCER, who managed to win all three of his games at Board One for the Spartans.

The Championship Tournament for the best six players, which started in March, was very close and hard-fought. No one came through it unscathed. In the final result HENRY and BRADSHAW, whose reputations were at stake, were beaten by a very narrow margin. A. T. J. CAPE and J. M. G. FREEMAN became joint champions with $3\frac{1}{2}$ points each. P. Henry scored 3 and R. J. Bradshaw $2\frac{1}{2}$, followed by P. SPENCER and N. P. WRIGHT.

J.J.C.

NEW BOOKS

Children and Priest at Mass by Hubert McEvoy, S.J. (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh) 5s. A beautiful little book of nearly a hundred pages at a very modest price. It is designed to help children, from about the age of eight, to start understanding the Mass. There are excellent photographs by Father Anthony Powell, S.J., on the right-hand page. On the opposite page there are short directions for actions and prayers, which will help the children to be more interested in what is happening at the altar. The younger ones will need some help in going through the book, but the parents and teachers who do help them will gain a great deal from doing so. Father McEvoy has again offered us a little treasury of devotion.

A Catholic Child's Missal and Prayer Book (Burns Oates). A most colourful production which hails from America (The Guild Press Inc.) and is a very good introduction for young folk to the Missal itself.

The Small Missal (Burns Oates, London), containing the Proper of the Mass for all Sundays and the principal feasts of the year, the rite of Benediction, Compline for Sundays and other devotions. This is the newly-revised and enlarged edition of the Small Missal (Knox), reset in clear type, printed in red and black throughout on toned India paper, size $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and containing some striking illustrations. This is a first-class publication and I would strongly recommend that it should be used for a couple of years by children certainly up to the age of twelve before they are launched onto the complete Missal. The twenty page Introduction, explaining the Missal, the liturgical year, vestments, etc., etc. is most valuable. The price ranges from 6s. 6d. to 52s.

Don Bosco, The Children's Friend by John Bate (C.T.S.) 4d. Ideal children's reading.

Catholics and Scouting by Rev. Patrick Corrigan (C.T.S.) 6d. An interesting and instructive pamphlet, which shews how Scouting (and Cubbing) can be harnessed to the service of Christianity. It contains an explanation of the Ki-Ro scheme.

Reading for Catholic Parents by F. J. Sheed (Sheed and Ward, London) 2s. A very valuable and eminently readable booklet, in which Dr Sheed discusses not only the necessity of reading for mental and spiritual health but also how to read and what to read. He caters for those who have leisure, those who are pushed for time and also for the children. P.G.O'B.



Look to the skies, young man

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J. N. Ogle, A.F.C., A.F.M., Air Ministry (UQ55), Adastral House, London, W.C.1. Give age and educational qualifications.

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BUCKFAST
ABBAY

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BUCKFAST 1882-1960

EIGHTY years is not a long time in the history of a monastic house. Indeed it is short enough for living memory to range over a great part of the period, and traditions are still fresh enough to enable their origins to be uncovered. Two overriding factors may be discerned in shaping the history and spirit of the house. The first was that the founding fathers were French monks from the monastery of La Pierre-qui-vire, and secondly, that Buckfast, chosen *faute de mieux*, was a medieval monastic site, which thus came to hold a special place in the sentiment for the past, and for the future, the possibility of restoring a monastery which had lain fallow for nearly four hundred years. Both ideals were to play a formative part in the future Buckfast.

Following on the anti-clerical legislation of 1880, the monks of La Pierre-qui-vire were dispersed. A number crossed the Channel and found shelter with the community of Ramsgate Abbey. Ramsgate supplied them with an English interpreter and an invaluable adviser in the person of Dom Adam Hamilton, and placed at their disposal a property near Dublin to serve as a temporary home. For various reasons this could only be a temporary resting place until such time as a more suitable house could be found. It was in the pages of *The Tablet* that the property known as Buckfast Abbey, an old monastic foundation, and now up for sale, was first brought to the notice of the superior. On inspection the house and property proved satisfactory and it was immediately leased, and in the following year bought outright for the sum of £4,700. On 28th October 1882 an advance party of the monks arrived from Dublin and took up their monastic life at Buckfast.

Such in brief outline is how Buckfast was colonized, but in order to understand the character of the monastic observance and spirit which the monks brought with them, something should be said about the previous life led at La Pierre-qui-vire. The Abbey of La Pierre-qui-vire owed its foundation to a secular priest, John-Baptiste Muard, who with a handful of like-minded priests, withdrew to an inaccessible place in the forests of Burgundy and there, by a life of penance, prayer and missionary sorties, sought to work for the revival of spiritual fervour in France. From the outset preaching missions in the surrounding parishes and even farther afield held an important part in Père Muard's conception



of the monastic life. He had chosen the Rule of St Benedict as the best guide under which to live, but he seemed unaware, perhaps not surprisingly, that the Trappist and Benedictine life are different interpretations of the Rule of St Benedict; that while missionary work might find a place in the Benedictine scheme of things, it was ill-matched, if not impossible, for a Trappist monastery. Père Muard had passed through a novitiate with the Trappists and had incorporated their customs and asceticism in his own monastic foundation and even gone beyond them. His monastery was characterized by a poverty which was absolute and the severest abstinence, and it was on these counts that his constitutions, when placed before the Roman authorities for approval after his death, were rejected. 'Admirable but inimitable', was Pius IX's comment, and in the event, at the instance of the Pope, the community of La Pierre-qui-vire in 1859 were affiliated to the Subiaco Province which was still part of the Cassinese Congregation and had not as yet become the separate entity known later as the Cassinese Congregation of the Primitive Observance, that is, the return to the original observance of the monastery of St Justina at Padua.

Apart from a mitigation in the abstinence and the fact that the community could now own the property on which their monastery stood, the association with Dom Cassaretto's reform in the Subiaco province made little material difference in the observance at Pierre-qui-vire. In many ways Père Muard and Dom Cassaretto were kindred souls. Both were inspired by missionary zeal; both felt the call to a severe penitential life, and both were adamant on the monastic ideal of poverty and common life. This is not the place to follow the fortunes of the Congregation of the Primitive Observance, but suffice it to say that while the Congregation prospered in France, in Italy it all but foundered, and, when in 1880, under the guidance of Pius IX, a general chapter was held to draw up new constitutions which would conform to more normal Benedictine usage, the French houses exerted a powerful influence. The spirit of Père Muard made itself felt by the insertion into the new monastic observance of the night office and total abstinence from flesh meat, neither of which formed part of the observance at St Justina. Indeed, the additional oath of common life taken by every member of the congregation, together with the night office and the abstinence from flesh meat, became the distinguishing mark of the Primitive Observance.

Between 1882 and 1899 Buckfast was part of La Pierre-qui-vire. As soon as it was possible, several of the fathers returned to France leaving a small group, with a superior appointed by the abbot, but still remaining members of the Pierre-qui-vire chapter. Throughout this period the fortunes of Buckfast hung in the balance. For many of the French fathers Buckfast was no more than a temporary refuge until

more settled times allowed them to return to France. There seems to have been no attempt to learn English, indeed it was discouraged even at a later date when the permanency of the house seemed assured. On the other hand there were some, including the bishop of the diocese, who strongly favoured the continuation of the house and when the Abbot General of the Congregation visited Buckfast the bishop extracted a promise from him that on no count would the monks be withdrawn. There was, however, another factor important for the future, which weighted the balance in favour of making Buckfast a permanent foundation. The arrival of two German-born students in 1884 made the first of a steady stream of boys who came year by year from Germany to enter the aluminate and eventually pass into the community. This was to be virtually the only means of recruitment until 1917 when the last alumni entered the novitiate.

The arrival of new members offset the loss sustained by those who returned to France and gradually increased the size of the community. A canonical novitiate had been established, but the abbot of La Pierre-qui-vire, who was also visitor of the French province, was still the superior of both houses and their members were interchangeable. The position was felt to be unsatisfactory and the community petitioned the provincial chapter to put their case for separation from La Pierre-qui-vire before the Abbot General. This petition was finally granted by a decree issued 16th February 1899. Buckfast was to be a distinct house, having its own superior with powers to govern it, but remaining within the French province. The decree further added the rider that this separation was not to prejudice the rights of La Pierre-qui-vire as regards its own professed monks at Buckfast. The rather curious wording of this decree did not really alter the position. Buckfast was not given the status of an independent priory, and the superior of the house according to the Constitutions was to be appointed by the Abbot Visitor of the French province, who was the abbot of La Pierre-qui-vire. Part of the reason for this unsatisfactory compromise was undoubtedly the difficulty of finding a suitable superior, but it would seem there was the further reason, attested by those whose memory stretches back to the time, that La Pierre-qui-vire was unwilling to relinquish hold on Buckfast. Two days after the issue of the decree the Abbot General addressed a letter to Buckfast, in which he urged the strengthening of the bonds of charity in view of the fact that the community was composed of three nationalities. In enumerating the reasons why the French and especially the Bretons had something to contribute, along with the German and English, to the cause of the Church, he seems to have thought that Buckfast was in Wales, quoting in support of his belief the earnest desire of Leo XIII that the Bretons should labour for their kindred race in that country. His letter ended by an exhortation that, although

Buckfast remained in the French province, it should not hinder the adoption of the English language as the ordinary language of the house. In the event it was to be nearly twenty years before French finally disappeared from the refectory reading.

As a result of repeated requests Buckfast was given the status of an independent priory in October 1901. According to the Constitutions the superior had to be elected by provincial chapter; in the meantime the Abbot Visitor of the French province was to continue as superior. Again, in the enforced absence of the Visitor, there was the same difficulty of providing a suitable acting superior. It seems clear that the recognition of the recurring impasse hastened the day when Buckfast was granted abbatial rank. This occurred in October 1902 and, although the Abbot Visitor had supplied a Frenchman as a candidate, the election went to Dom Boniface Natter who was blessed in the following year, on 24th February 1903. The chapter members who assisted at the election of Abbot Natter numbered fifteen, of whom well over half were German born, and who thus had no personal ties with the founding monastery; they could look to and work for the future. It was Abbot Natter's dream and his intention to rebuild the medieval Cistercian monastery, which had not been one of the larger houses and was therefore a practical possibility, though still a formidable task by any reckoning. Work had already begun on uncovering the foundations, when Abbot Natter was shipwrecked and drowned while on his way to South America to carry out a visitation of one of the houses belonging to the Congregation. His companion on the journey was Dom Anscar Vonier, who was rescued and on his return to Buckfast was elected the second abbot on 14th September 1906.

The rebuilding of the abbey church and a greater part of the present monastic buildings was the life-work of Abbot Vonier. Within a few weeks of his election as abbot at the age of thirty he began the work which went forward without a break to its completion, thirty-four years later. The church was opened for public worship in 1922; ten years later, with the west front and remaining bays of the nave added, the church was consecrated, and Abbot Vonier lived to see the scaffolding removed from the completed central tower in the closing months of 1938.

The work of building the church was Abbot Vonier's chief pre-occupation from the first day of his rule, and during his long reign the character of the observance imperceptibly underwent a change. In view of his early training at Buckfast it was to be expected that he would grow to maturity with ideas of the monastic life which were at once rigid and too narrow. As a young priest he made no secret of his opinion that the Trappist life was the most faithful interpretation of St Benedict's Rule, while, within the Benedictine family, his early schooling left

him in no doubt that the Primitive Observance held pride of place. However, Dom Anscar Vonier's stay at the Benedictine College of St Anselm in Rome, first as a pupil and later as professor, broadened his vision and although in his early years as abbot he maintained the strict regime he had known, in his later years he tended to mitigate the severity of the observance. That this was done of set purpose is clear from the opposition he encountered on this score both from within and without his community. Before the first World War a dispensation from abstinence for three days a week was granted, and, when the night office was dispensed just after the consecration of the church, to some at least it seemed as if the savour of the Primitive Observance had departed from Buckfast.

The death of Abbot Vonier in 1938 was in many ways the end of an epoch. Shortly before his death Buckfast was separated from the French province, and joined Ramsgate and Prinknash in the English province of the Primitive Observance, and Abbot Vonier was elected as Abbot Visitor. This remedied the unsatisfactory state of affairs whereby the canonical visitation at Buckfast, up to that time, had been carried out by an abbot visitor who was unacquainted with English ways and whose knowledge of the language might well be imperfect or non-existent. After the first World War the influx of English recruits doubled the number of the community, and the problem of what course the growing community should take in the future began to make itself felt now that the building was completed. Abbot Vonier was well aware of the problem and gave it considerable attention, and it is a matter of conjecture what line he would have taken if he had lived longer.

On any reckoning Abbot Vonier's successor would have a difficult task, and this had been pointed out to him during his lifetime, but the outbreak of the second World War made that task far harder. During the war years nothing could be done except maintain the *status quo*. A Belgian abbot visitor, appointed by the Abbot General, making a visitation at Buckfast soon after the war, asked if the relations between the different nationalities within the community had been strained, and when he was told that almost complete harmony was maintained throughout the war period, he was heard to mutter, 'it is a miracle, it is a miracle'.

With the post-war years the problem of the future orientation of the community again came to the fore. There was the further consideration of the question of the observance. Buckfast had, over a period of years, moved away, both from the letter and spirit of the Primitive Observance, with the result that between the written law and its observance there was some divergence. It was the recognition of this anomalous position that led Buckfast to petition for affiliation to the English Congregation of Benedictines.

CUTHBERT SMITH, O.S.B.

FROM ALPHA PARTICLE TO OMEGA POINT

'Fuller being is closer union; such is the kernel and conclusion of this book. But let us emphasise the point; union can only increase through an increase in consciousness.'

A BOOK by so distinguished a Jesuit scientist, refused publication by the Society, and eventually published in England with an introduction by Sir Julian Huxley, might be expected to arouse interest. Add to this the wild enthusiasm created by the publication of the book in France, where it was greeted almost with hysteria—'Not since the twelfth century has there been such a satisfying exposition of the perfect understanding between the material world and that of Christ Incarnate'—and the impact made in England by Père Teilhard de Chardin's *Phenomenon of Man* becomes hardly surprising. Article has followed article in periodicals with such frequency, discussion repeated discussion on the wireless so regularly, that apology for yet another review becomes unnecessary.¹

Teilhard's book is intensely Christian, in that he is drawn on throughout by a vision of that union on the Omega point which is to constitute the perfection of the world. From independent grains of matter ever more complex organisms are evolving in a ceaseless process, which is to be consummated by the concentration of all that remains of creation in one great organism, centred on the Omega point. With the advance in complexity goes an advance in consciousness, for it is that higher stage of consciousness which consists in reflection which distinguishes man from the lower creation. Although the single organism centred on the Omega point in some way already exists, since 'nothing could ever burst forth across the different thresholds traversed by evolution which had not already existed in an obscure and primordial way' (71), we must ourselves work for its fuller realisation. Eventually, through the workings of our cosmic love, 'mankind, taken as a whole, will be obliged to reflect upon itself at a single point . . . pivot itself upon the transcendent centre of its increasing concentration' (288). At this point consciousness will reign alone, turned in upon itself to the Omega point, surviving the 'death of the materially exhausted planet' (289).

Such is the vision of the goal we must work towards. At this period in the process of evolution a critical stage is upon us; now especially is unification proceeding apace. For, through improvements in transport and communications, now at last is becoming possible an unprecedented reversal of the hitherto universal phenomenon in evolution, by which

¹ *The Phenomenon of Man* by Pierre Teilhard de Chardin (Collins) 25s.

the evolving subject splits, as it advances, into various branches (242). 'Here there intervenes a fact, commonplace at first sight, but through which in reality there transpires one of the most fundamental characteristics of the cosmic structure—the roundness of the earth' (239); through this fact, combined with the improvement in communications, there is becoming possible in this century a civilisation and culture common to mankind, a union of minds which is a significant step towards the unification of consciousness. Towards this goal we are driven by our uneasiness, our 'feeling of futility, of being crushed by the enormities of the cosmos' (227); the dissatisfaction and nostalgia which we feel when confronted by great beauty in art or music are really a longing for the final unification; it is only by doing all in our power to assist this process of evolution that we can satisfy them.

The clue to the understanding of this vision, and perhaps also to the genesis of it in Teilhard's mind, is to be found in his studies as a palaeontologist. It was in this branch of study that he had a world-wide reputation (he played an important part in the discovery and identification of Peking man), and it is in the corresponding part of the book that he is most convincing, most coherent, least disfigured by italics and special terminology of his own invention; here it is that he is obviously most at ease (Book III). He shows that his inspiration is drawn from the correlation, clearly visible in the most ancient skulls discovered, between the advance in structure which seems to show increase of 'cerebralisation' (and so increasing brain-power) and man's performance and achievements. Peking man is found with stone implements in his lair (195); Neanderthal man has definite traces of burial; in the Upper Palaeolithic Age art appears in the cave dwellings; but only in the Neolithic Age, due—according to Teilhard—to pressure from numbers, does the isolated hunter give way to groups and farms, as shown by the evidence of pottery and mill-stones (204). This process shows to the full the advance of consciousness and of unification and complexity, hand in hand with the advance in physical development.

Teilhard has not been without his critics. The first objection is to his method, combined with a query: What sort of work is this supposed to be. He himself claims that 'it must be read not as a work on metaphysics, still less as a sort of theological essay, but purely and simply as a scientific treatise' (29). Yet he makes no attempt to prove his points; 'I provide no minor details and no arguments, but only a perspective that the reader may see and accept—or not see' (103). Hence he is content to dismiss currently accepted scientific theories with no more grounds than the bland assertion, about their adherents, that 'they do not know how to see' (114). For his picture is compelling by its coherence alone; it is 'so homogeneous and coherent that its truth is irresistible' (103). This claim to coherence will be disputed later in this article, but even

were it justified it would be insufficient as a basis for the assertion that we are led on by 'remorseless logic'. For even Leibniz recognized that if everything possible must occur then there must be an infinite number of worlds for it to occur in, worlds to accommodate the pigs with wings, where stabs of pain precede, instead of following, the prick of the needle. But Teilhard claims that it must happen in this world.

Some have claimed that he is providing a hypothesis for others to work out and prove. This would, of course, be strictly a matter of science, giving the answer to which other scientists must work out the steps. But this too is denied by Teilhard, since 'it is strictly undemonstrable to science that the universe has a direction and could result in some sort of irreversible perfection' (284). He admits that his view is only a hypothesis: '... if our hypothesis is well founded' (87), and yet claims for it irresistible cogency.

If he refuses to offer proofs, if he admits that all scientific proof is in principle impossible, if coherence is insufficient to command cogency, then we must regard the work simply as a vision. As a vision it will still deserve respect, for it is the vision of a master in his own field of palaeontology, to which he was led as a development of his own remarkable discoveries in that field. Nor is it the vision of a monomaniac, for besides being a scientist of international repute, he was also a saintly priest and a much-respected spiritual director. Moreover, as a vision it is much more acceptable, for—as the ancients remarked—obscurity befits a prophet. The air of mystery imparted by the neologisms and wealth of metaphor, the apocalyptic language and deliberate mystification (in e.g. such phrases as 'the cell remains as enigmatic as ever', or the suggestive but vacuous use of 'space-time'), all these become more excusable in a prophet. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*; they do at least serve to enhance the dignity of the vision, and this is a legitimate aim if the author's chief purpose in writing the work is to inspire men to work for the vision which he saw.

We need not, then, consider whether Teilhard's arguments are cogent. He would have us ask whether the general view commands acceptance from its coherence alone; but coherence does not imply cogency. But even if he does not show that his vision must come about, and claims that it would be impossible to show this, nevertheless it might still be a possibility. To exclude this also it would be sufficient to show that his vision is incoherent or rests upon incoherent concepts; for, though coherence cannot compel, incoherence can forbid acceptance.

His most central point is that a true view of the universe can only be obtained if we consider not only the *without* of things—which is all that scientists till now have considered (53–55)—but also their *within*. The argument by which he concludes that all things have a *within* may serve as an example of his method of arguing:

He is combating the view that 'consciousness is only completely recognisable in man, therefore it is an isolated phenomenon of no interest to man'. The fallacy here lies in the assumption that it is the abnormality of consciousness which makes it uninteresting; against this Teilhard pertinently employs his usual method of analogy, asking where science would be if radium were disregarded on the grounds that it is an 'abnormal substance'. But then with no stronger grounds than the incorrectness of the view he has demolished, he argues that 'consciousness is completely recognisable in man, therefore it has cosmic extension' (56). From his premise he is only justified in concluding that consciousness in man *may*, unless reasons to the contrary are produced, be of help in explaining the cosmos, not that it is present throughout the cosmos in everything. But the cosmic extension of consciousness is essential to his theme, since it is in the unification of the consciousness of all things upon the Omega point that the consummation of the world consists.

Nor is this inadequate argument the worst accusation Teilhard must sustain in this matter. It has been maintained² that only a philosophical howler enables Teilhard to treat consciousness as he does, especially in his attribution of it to the lower creation. There is nothing, and could be nothing which corresponds to his concept of 'consciousness'. The concept is founded upon the Cartesian idea of mind which is nicknamed by Professor Ryle 'the Ghost in the Machine', and which has dominated almost all European educated thought since Descartes, and especially, in England, since Locke. The discrediting of this idea and its widespread ramifications is considered by many to be the most important development in English and European philosophy in this century. Adumbrated by Gilson (in *The Unity of Philosophical Experience*), who confined himself to the central core of the doctrine, the attack on the ramifications was fully worked out by Ryle (especially in *The Concept of Mind*) and Wittgenstein (published posthumously in *Philosophical Investigations*). Since this idea undoubtedly dominated Teilhard's thought, some attempt must be made to give a brief—and necessarily inadequate—account of it, and of why it is mistaken.

Descartes, in his Christian zeal to show that man was not a machine, set out to show that mind and matter are independent, that minds cannot be affected by the pushes and pulls which affect bodies. Following this road he arrived at the conception of a mind which is perceived by its owner alone in an act of reflection. The act *par excellence* of mind is the

² By Fr A. Kenny in an excellent discussion in Numbers 37 and 38 of *The Newman Association Philosophy of Science Bulletin*. To this discussion I am much indebted, as also to Fr Kenny for much of my understanding of the Wittgensteinian position. However, I think that he is unduly severe on Teilhard in the latter point mentioned above.

act of reflexive consciousness, in which the person (who is his mind) thinks about himself. The nickname of 'the Ghost in the Machine' is particularly apt with regard to the consequences of this theory in sensation and perception. When a pin-prick hurts me it is not the prick of the pin that I feel, but the reaction of my body to it, the twitching of the nervous system; for, though a physiologist or doctor may be able to say that my bodily processes are such as to cause pain, only I can say whether I am actually in pain; therefore the feeling of pain is not a matter of the body. When I see a dodo it is not really the dodo in 'the external world' that I see, but the impression of the dodo on my cornea. That this scheme of things is the basis of Teilhard's thought is clear; the 'Ghost' is his *within*, which 'appears at the heart of beings, as it were seen through a rent' (56), a 'conscious inner face which everywhere duplicates that "material" external face, which alone is commonly considered by science' (58).

There is one attempt to show that this picture is mistaken which in fact lends cogency to it, because it accepts the presuppositions and attempts to deny the consequences. It is however worth considering, both in order to fill in the outlines of the picture and in order to show that this, though sometimes superficially confused with the true answer given by Ryle and Wittgenstein is not itself the answer. The 'Crude Behaviourist' answer to Descartes lies in trying altogether to do without the mind as Descartes conceived it, retaining only the body from which he differentiated it. There is something to be said for this view, for on Cartesian premises if it were only the mind which saw and felt pain we should have no means of discovering that there were minds other than our own, or indeed that there was anything other than our own minds. For, to take the former and weaker contention first, if we can have no direct evidence for the existence of other minds, but can only deduce it from the indirect evidence of the external activity which in ourselves is the result of our inner pains, then what is there to lead us to suppose that the deduction is valid? The analogy with our own case is insufficient; there is nothing to show that the actions of others are not those of automata. To turn to the stronger contention, if all we really perceive is the data of our bodily senses, what is there to lead us to suppose that there is any 'external world', that these sense-data are not constructed, with remarkable coherence perhaps, by the sense-organs themselves? We could not distinguish between a coherent day-dream and a real occurrence.

But the 'Crude Behaviourist' pays a heavy price for his solution. When I say that my ankle aches, he must hold, *all* I mean is that I want to moan, nurse my ankle, protect it from kicks, and use it as little as possible. But then it will be impossible to distinguish the case when I pretend to be in pain from that when I really am. The behaviour is the

same in each. Should we then after all have recourse to the 'Ghost' and say: in the case of pretence the outward activity is not accompanied, as it is in the genuine case, by an inward experience? For, as Wittgenstein remarked, 'What greater difference could there be . . . between pain-behaviour accompanied by pain and pain-behaviour without any pain?' (*Investigations* §304). It is the status of the pain in relation to the behaviour which is all-important.

If no one ever gave any signs of pain we should have no word for pain. It is of course quite possible that sometimes I should be angry or in pain without showing it, but if no one ever showed it, then it would be impossible to know whether each person meant the same by 'angry' or 'in pain', or whether they meant anything at all. (Wittgenstein compares it to a lot of people with beetles in boxes: 'no one can look into anyone else's box, and everyone says he knows what a beetle is only by looking at *his* beetle. Here it would be possible for everyone to have something different in his box' (§293). In order to understand what it is to feel faint I must have seen someone faint; otherwise you could say: 'But how do you know that it is faintness you feel and not an odd sort of drunkenness?' We cannot learn the meaning of the words merely by reference to private experiences of a mind wholly cut off from the body. It is part of the concept, necessary and not merely contingent for our forming the concept, that pain or anger should at least sometimes be evinced. Similarly with consciousness; if by 'consciousness' is meant reflective thought it is meaningless to ascribe it to animals or molecules, which necessarily cannot give any sign that they are thinking (in the normal, human, sense of the word 'think') such as describing their thoughts.

This sketch of the Cartesian position and the objections to it must suffice. Father Kenny writes: 'The gravamen of the charge against Descartes is not merely that he separated mind and matter, but that he misdescribed both elements which he separated. Teilhard endeavoured to undo the separation without rectifying the misdescription'. Now there can be no doubt that the chief burden of Teilhard's thesis—as opposed to his vision of the future—is that advance can be made in science only by considering also the *within* of things—in the study of evolution, in particular, 'so far no attempt has been made to link together systematically the two elements, namely the somatic and the psychic' (175)—and that the Cartesian misdescription forms the normal background of his thought. This accounts largely for the wildness of his views in the later stages of the work. But in the palaeontological and best part of the work he does make a reasonable, if not quite normal, use of the concept of consciousness.

The term 'consciousness', as already remarked, is heavy with Cartesian overtones, for only on the Cartesian theory is it *the* hallmark

of man to be capable of reflective thought, of knowing that he knows. Apart from the demand for some inner activity in which the body has no part there seems to be no reason for this; a far more attractive criterion of humanity is the ability to use language and symbolism. The reason why we can have no doubt that the painters of the cave-pictures in the Périgord were men is that art cannot be ascribed to the lower animals, and yet the very minor rôle played in those pictures by representations of men suggests that there was little reflection on man himself. In fact we are told that preoccupation with the individual comes only at a comparatively late stage in civilisation. It may be that criticism of one's own performance is a prerequisite for the use of language, but this would certainly require proof, and does not seem to be Teilhard's line. Yet no other reason is offered for making self-consciousness the specific mark of the developed psyche than the Cartesian insistence on an activity of mind alone (303).

But though this later sets Teilhard off on a wrong tack, here in his excellent correlating of the advance in the development of the human skull (showing increased brain-potentiality) with the improvement in performance by the owners of those skulls, he is most nearly free of this misleading picture. For here it is not the ability to know that I know (reflective thought) that is the criterion for advance. Indeed if this were the chief meaning of 'consciousness' to Teilhard, as it is to us, then it would be hard to see how there could be any advance within 'consciousness'. Instead, the advance in 'consciousness' is here measured by advance in capability, thus avoiding the internal advance of which there is no outward sign, which would be possible only on a Cartesian theory of the soul. For he makes use of 'reactions . . . to define the nature and presence in man of a "reasoning soul"' (167), whereas a full Cartesian would hold that, although improved reactions might be the contingent result of improvement in consciousness, they could not be used to *define* it, since this is a purely interior matter. Nor is this an isolated reference, for in pp.175-6 also differences in instinct and performance are the criteria for 'variations of soul', and not merely the result of differences in some unobservable *within*. So, further on, in the detailed account of the parallel advance of cerebralisation and 'consciousness', Teilhard measures the advance of consciousness by man's capacity for more sophisticated action (making of stone implements, then burial, then art, and finally community life). In the vegetable kingdom too the proof of some foreshadowing of consciousness is not a sort of dim self-awareness, as one would expect on the Cartesian hypothesis, but that 'certain plants trap insects' (153n).

This excursus into coherence, where he measures consciousness by external and visible capacities, only makes the final fantasies more tragic. For both his constant assertion that 'spiritual perfection and

material synthesis are but two aspects of the same phenomenon' (60), and the way he 'cashes' the concept of 'consciousness' in the passages just mentioned, show that Teilhard is dissatisfied with the Cartesian treatment. Nevertheless, in order to arrive finally at the convergence on the Omega point he relapses wholeheartedly into it.⁴

It is in his approach to the Omega point that Teilhard finally becomes drunk with the fumes of his own intoxicating imagery. Consciousness is no longer even a capacity in man to reflect, let alone defined by his abilities as shown in action, but becomes an independent substance, so that there can be 'grains of consciousness': the earth is to become 'enclosed in a single thinking envelope' (251) as 'mankind taken as a whole will be obliged to reflect upon itself' (288). Here is the palaeontologist's nightmare, for with the Cartesian conception of consciousness he combines the scientist Suess' theory of concentric layers encircling the earth like onion skins. Suess soberly adopted this terminology to refer to the various depths at which the various phenomena with which the palaeontologist must deal now lie; the uppermost was given the name of 'biosphere', since this is the layer on and not far below the surface of the earth where traces of life are found. Teilhard adds another onion skin to correspond to the latest phenomenon to evolve, mind, and calls it the 'noosphere'. But in his treatment of it he varies; sometimes it physically enfolds the biosphere, sometimes it interpenetrates with it, sometimes it can be wholly cut away from it (as, for instance, after the 'death of the materially exhausted planet' [289]). But only if it interpenetrates with the biosphere is the metaphor of the noosphere acceptable, since consciousness must be a property of living beings.⁵

But this is not the worst, for, even were this disembodied mind a real possibility, it is hard to make any sense of the consciousness of mankind as a whole being conscious of itself. Firstly, it would be an odd sort of mankind without any bodies; secondly, it is men who are conscious of themselves, not consciousnesses; thirdly, I cannot see what sense can be attached to the idea of a collective consciousness of humanity.

⁴ I must here protest on Teilhard's behalf against some remarks in an oft-repeated broadcast on the book. Dr Towers granted to Professor Medawar that, despite his claim that the work was not a theological treatise, Teilhard admits that he arrives at his theory of the Omega point by theology, thus incurring the charge of 'dishonesty'. But what he says in the passage to which they refer is that he derived the idea from theology before reaching it by reason: without the Christian doctrine of God as the Centre of centres 'I should never have ventured to envisage the Omega point or formulate the hypothesis rationally' (294). Because we reach the idea of God by Faith it does not follow that we cannot afterwards prove that he exists, or that we are dishonest in claiming to do so.

⁵ The position of the soul after death is notoriously difficult, but even it at least has a relation to matter.

It is individuals who are conscious of themselves sneezing or finding the solution to a quadratic equation; what is the collective consciousness supposed to be conscious of? It cannot sneeze as a whole; it cannot work out quadratic equations as a whole; it has no common experience as a whole, about which it could as a whole reminisce to itself.

The great tragedy of Teilhard's work is that he is carried away from his scientific basis by the glory of his vision. His thought is shot through with the splendid perspectives of evolution, by which from simple particles the complex organism of man has evolved. Unlike, he claims, his fellow palaeontologists, he sees that the chief glory of man is not the shape of his skull but the activities made possible by the brain therein. But, so staggered is he by these insights, that he fuses the two and deserts the scientific discovery on which the latter rests, and which adds interest to the former. His desertion consists in recognition that the physical evolution of man has reached its term ('It may well be that in its individual capacities and penetrations our brain has reached its organic limits' [278]) combined with refusal to admit that psychic evolution too must have reached its term. He must contradict the whole theme of Book II, and posit psychic evolution without physical, or at least make complexification by advance in communications substitute for that complexification in cranial structure which goes with increased capacity. It may indeed be, as Cardinal Suhard was stressing even while Teilhard was writing, that we have now reached, due to the material advances which are making possible one common civilisation and union of all mankind, a stage critical in the development of man. But this development cannot be in the same line as that evolution which has produced man; for one thing, his physical development has reached its term; for another, Teilhard's attempt, at least, to conceive the direction such a development would take can only be worked out with the aid of philosophical pre-suppositions about consciousness which bring to ruin the whole magnificent edifice. His attempt might be dismissed as mere juggling with words; but his vision has the grandeur of real wizardry: 'From west to east, evolution is henceforth occupied elsewhere, in a richer and more complex domain, constructing, with all minds together, *mind*' (278). Here is—to borrow Jean Cousteau's suggestive phrase—*l'ivresse des grandes profondeurs*.

HENRY WANSBROUGH, O.S.B.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE MYSTERY OF THE CHURCH: *Studies by Yves Congar, trans. by A. V. Littledale* (Geoffrey Chapman) 24s.

Those who know Fr Congar's writings will be grateful for the translation of these varied studies in the mystery of the Church. Those who have not read his *Divided Christendom* will discover in this volume how clearly he explains the Catholic idea of the Church. This appears especially in the fifth essay, on *The Life of the Church*. As he says in his preface (p. ix), 'It happens often enough that Protestants in the name of the Bible, and Anglicans in the name of history, object to us on the ground of the difference between the Church as it has actually become with us . . . and the Church as it seems to have been in its origins . . . It is necessary to justify the contention . . . that the reality which is the Church transcends the consciousness that men have of it . . . that things not found in the texts are truly part of the Church's essence, or rather that they were not at first perceived in the texts.' This he proceeds to justify, by implication, in these essays.

Of the many excellent things Fr Congar says, special mention should be made of the first essay, in which he links up Easter and Pentecost, the work of Christ and the work of the Holy Spirit, and particularly of the section (p. 16) on the practical application this has to such problems as that of the relation between Baptism and Confirmation, between scripture and tradition, and between the Church and spiritual movements.

In the essay on *The Church and Its Unity*, he brings out clearly, what is often forgotten in controversy, the difference between a political society and the Church as a society, and he points out (pp. 92-93) that dogmas express truth only partially, and that it is in the ordinary teaching of the Church (catechisms, preaching, liturgy, life and practice) that her thought is chiefly to be looked for. Again, in the essay on *The Life of the Church* (p. 146), he declares, 'Precisely because it (the Church) is an institution and not just a dogma, more can be learned about it by watching it live than by studying its formulas'.

Finally, in the last essay, he explains clearly the differing functions of the Holy Spirit and of the Apostolic Body in the carrying-on of Christ's work, and he makes explicit, what is often overlooked, the fact that the Holy Spirit remains free to direct events. 'It is good, as well in the Church as in our own lives, that God (the Holy Spirit), by acting directly, alone, in unpredictable and sovereign fashion, gives, from time to time, positive testimony that he alone is the Lord and author of life' (p. 184).

Anglicans will be pleased to read in this book many quotations from the writings of H. B. Swete. Here, non-Catholics will find much to illuminate aspects of Catholic life and doctrine. Above all, Catholics will discover here a masterly treatment of this great mystery of our faith, the Mystical Body.

S. LEWIS.

A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. Vol. VI, Wolff to Kant by *Frederick Copleston, S.J.* (Burns Oates) 35s.

Fr Copleston's *History of Philosophy* continues to grow like the Hydra, the sixth and latest volume being itself only the last of a trilogy devoted to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A work of this size (and there is more to come) has ceased in effect to be the high-class text book for seminarians that was originally adumbrated:

the average clerical student is not, after all, going to find much room for Maupertuis or Moses Mendelssohn in his philosophy notes. The increase in size has brought with it a rise in status, as in the present volume we are given information and discussion which few even professional philosophers will fail to find useful and stimulating.

The first half of the book deals with the French and German 'enlightenments' and the beginnings of the 'philosophy of history', and this part of the work deserves to stand by itself as a valuable essay in a difficult and unfashionable stage of European thought. Wolff, for example, is dealt with not, as is too customary, as a kind of 'excuse' for Kant, but as an important and influential figure in his own right—though not, it is true, as fully as the title suggests.

The remainder of the volume (some 200 pages) is devoted to Kant. Although there is, if anything, an excess of books on the gigantic achievement of the little professor of Königsberg ('Nature' said Heine, 'had meant him to weigh coffee and sugar, but fate willed that should put God in his scales'), there will be an immediate welcome for this lucid and sympathetic study—a study the more interesting in that it is not a mere history or exposition written from a neutral standpoint, but comes from the pen of an author committed to a very different *Weltanschauung*. This essay on Kant is bound to make the reader look forward to the author's treatment of Hegel in a succeeding volume.

The index is good, and there is a 'short bibliography', which, admirers of Dr Copleston's magisterial learning will not be surprised to find, is thirty pages long.

P. O'R. SMILEY.

PHILOSOPHY AND LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS by M. J. Charlesworth (Duquesne University)
\$5.50.

The work is a critical history of the contemporary English philosophical movement of Analysis. The movement is here considered to have begun in 1903 with G. E. Moore's essay, *The Refutation of Idealism*, which appealed to common sense against Hegelianism and resorted to a 'clarification' process about the meanings and logic of the different types of proposition and the kinds of evidence relevant to their truth or falsity. In this respect Moore is held to be the forerunner of Wittgenstein and the later analysts.

Wittgenstein's *Tractatus*, written in the form of a series of aphorisms, purported to show that the method of formulating philosophical problems rests on a misunderstanding of the logic of language: propositions concerned with 'formal concepts' are attempts to go beyond 'the limits of language' and are therefore meaningless. One must regard a person who is worried by a philosophical problem as suffering from a kind of mental cramp, which requires therapeutic treatment for its dissolution. For instance, if we claim to be setting out the rules of thought, it implies that we can think illogically—but we cannot think illogically because that would be not to think.

It is true that some years later, as Wittgenstein had occasion to read his first book and to explain its ideas to someone, he was brought to modify his way of thinking. These modifications we find in his *Philosophical Investigations*: the 'limits of language' have become the limits of particular 'language games', 'sense' and 'nonsense' are no longer conceived univocally, but vary from language-game to language-game; so also the 'meaning' of a term is defined in terms of the rôle it plays in a particular language-game, or, in terms of its 'use'. The notion of linguistic 'use' is of primary importance in the *Investigations*: by learning to use words we learn to use them significantly; and the expressions of ordinary language, before any

attempt at 'justifying' or 'correcting' them by philosophical language, are in themselves significant. These ideas differ from those of the *Tractatus*. Wittgenstein now says that we must always ask 'How is this sentence applied in our current language from which I got it... Philosophy may in no way interfere with the actual use of language—it can only describe it.' But, observes Dr Charlesworth, apart from grammatical uses, there are what one might call logical uses, that is to say uses which are common to all languages. And it is of these uses that we are entitled to ask what it is that makes them significant, what it is that makes them appropriate in certain contexts and not in others. Thus, for example, when we ask what 'good' means or what use the term 'good' has, we are not asking how 'good' is used in the English language; we are asking what it is in certain contexts which makes the use of the term 'good' appropriate and significant.

Wittgenstein claims to be laying down rules for the use of the word 'language'; but this is 'outside' all particular language games and is in contradiction with his assertion that 'all attempts to reveal the "essence" of language are illusory'. In the end he has to admit the possibility of an enquiry into language and meaning which would go beyond the purely 'descriptive' analysis which he proposes—which amounts to admitting the possibility of a properly philosophical enquiry into meaning. The analytic task advocated by Wittgenstein can be part of philosophy if one likes, a thing which had been overlooked by philosophers in the past; but the fact remains that, using language meaningfully, we use it to express something extra-linguistic.

Of other philosophers, Prof. Ayer held at one time that a sentence has literal meaning only if the proposition is either analytic or empirically verifiable and metaphysical propositions were neither analytic nor empirically verifiable, they were 'nonsensical'. As for ethical propositions they were expressing an attitude. More recently Linguistic Analysis has continued its evolution among many Oxford philosophers who, for the most part, however, do not look upon it as necessarily the whole of philosophy. With them the definition of meaning in terms of use reminds us of the fact that words mean in different ways and that the meaning of a word is relative to its context.

Dr Charlesworth's book can be recommended to those who wish to have a general view of the movement. However it must be borne in mind that it is very difficult to give precise summaries of these matters, linguistic games may be elusive. It is to be noted that the disciples of Wittgenstein strongly deny that he was ever a behaviourist; Ayer now rejects any debt to Wittgenstein; it is doubtful whether there is any view held in common by the 'School' of Linguistic Analysts other than what they call a new method of philosophising. But a method is only a means to an end and a philosophy is a consistent ensemble.

E. A. COSSART.

TELLING THE GOOD NEWS. REFLECTIONS ON RELIGION AND EDUCATION by Francis H. Drinkwater (Burns Oates: Macmillan) 22s.

In this book, Canon Drinkwater has put together forty Essays, which have been published earlier in various periodicals. He publishes them together in book form because they all deal with the same question from different angles, namely how to hand on the 'Good News'. Because of its aim, and the writer's point of view, it deals not so much with teaching Religion but rather with Religious Education. This is where Canon Drinkwater is so outstanding. Therefore the scope of the book reaches further than the school level, dealing with Religious Education not only in the school, but also in the Parish, through the Mass and the pulpit. It also has in mind the potential convert, as well as the problems of the leakage.

Canon Drinkwater distinguishes two ways of Religious Education, each of which has something to learn from the other. It is the difference between dryness, the letter of the law, the way of learning by heart, and the way of compulsion on the one hand, and lifegiving understanding, being led by the love of God, the Liturgy and the Apostolate, on the other. This stress on the two ways comes to the fore in almost every essay, but is specially dealt with in essay twelve.

The writer examines particularly the use of the Catechism. There are references to it in nearly every essay. He asks the questions: How are Catechisms made and for whom? Which sections of people are they intended to reach and to instruct? How is the Catechism used and how could its use for different purposes be improved? He also deals with different national Catechisms, and has particular praise as well as criticism for the new German Catechism which he considers a book well made for instructions, showing forth the life and the spirit of Christianity, rather than a dry and lifeless Catechism for youngsters to learn.

He very much abhors the practice of learning bits of the Catechism by heart without previous understanding. A further criticism of method is in essay twenty-two. To say to a child, not able to decide for himself, that missing Mass on Sunday is a mortal sin, is wrong and misleading. He also warns us against the dangers of the compulsory herding of children to confession, and the Mass Register (28), and of making Religion just one more school subject which will be hated just because it is linked with compulsory school attendance. So Canon Drinkwater asks his readers to think again.

Through his whole book breathes a spirit of freedom from compulsion and drudgery in matters of religion. So it will be a matter of encouragement for parents to read in Canon Drinkwater's essay twenty-seven on Family First Communion, that parents are really wanted there and that they should take their rightful place as teachers and leaders of their children at this vital step. For those in authority it is interesting to read in the same essay that this can be done, as Canon Drinkwater gives examples where First Communion has been a family affair. And, incidentally, it was the source of more converts coming into the Church.

Canon Drinkwater stresses that it is not only the teacher but also the priests who should be able to teach (17). He pleads that priests should learn this art in the seminaries, as only by knowing how to teach can they put over to the people what they know, and so bridge the gap which exists between priests and people. A golden opportunity to instruct the faithful effectively is Sunday Mass (23).

In many of his essays Canon Drinkwater gives suggestions how, instead of killing joy by compulsion, we can bring life into Religious Education. He mentions Religious Drama (31), but also warns us against too sentimental Nativity plays (32). He mentions Discussion Groups (34) and Home-made Catechisms and Text-books (35 and 36). He warns teachers against relying too much on text-books which seem to kill curiosity which helps to keep the joy of learning alive. Therefore he suggests text-books in serial form.

I think for those who are really interested in spreading the Good News this book is very stimulating and interesting; moreover, it cannot be put aside with the comment that it is all very good but impracticable. Canon Drinkwater shows that his suggestions and thoughts are not new; they have been suggested, tried and approved by different authorities.

E. LEWIS.

SHORT NOTICES

WE CELEBRATE OUR REDEMPTION by the Very Rev. Canon A. S. E. Burrett (Challoner Publications) 8s. 6d.

The new 'ordo' for Holy Week has produced this book on the fitting celebration of those holy days, Canon Burrett suggests in the foreword. The book, although small, is full of thoughts on that subject. There are several ideas running through, the first of which is to make Catholics more aware of how they ought to enter as fully as possible into the services of Holy Week. As the Church's liturgy is something external, all ought to enter into it as they would any other sort of public celebration. Another idea is that of the practical side of things. For example, he suggests that all of Lent be used to instruct the faithful about the events of Holy Week. He suggests one general introduction, and then one Sunday devoted to each of the four big events of that week. His own chapters on these days are very good indeed. They show his wide knowledge of both practical and parochial problems, and offer every sort of suggestion to improve the celebration of the liturgy on these days. His demands are not that each parish church be transformed into a cathedral or abbey for the whole of Holy Week, but only that the simple form of the ceremonies be carried out in a dignified and intelligent way. The book concludes with two most practical appendices, one on the servers, and the other on the choir, both of which are full of good practical points. Such a book will prove to be a great aid in many of our parish churches to make the celebration of our Redemption most beneficial to all.

T.A.L.

LOGIC FOR LUNATICS by John Coulson (Sheed and Ward) 18s.

Without any need to open a single page of this book a problem as to its nature at once presents itself. Normally the title of any book might be expected to give some indication to the would-be reader as to the nature of the contents; yet to whom and concerning what might *Logic for Lunatics* be written? Is this to be the text book for the newly-appointed educational officer for an asylum; or might it be the lunatics' own 'teach yourself logic'? Obviously neither is the case but it is only obvious after one has read the book not before.

Perhaps it is that I have a bee in my bonnet in this matter of the impracticability of many modern book titles, but apart from that there is nothing of very great importance to be said against this book which has much to recommend it; and I believe that much of the initial difficulty that the book might suffer from its title might be outweighed by the excellence of the design by P. F. Mason of the dust cover which will tend to catch the eye of the customer but yet will require closer inspection to be interpreted.

The book is in fact a story; the story of a small portion of the life of a university student in the midst of completing his thesis on 'Probability Factors in Games of Skill' for his doctorate. There is recounted a series of events that beset this young logician, be they just dreams or true events, which, while each presents an individual event which can be enjoyed as a simple story, yet each is an excellent demonstration of a single general logical fallacy.

Here is some most enjoyable quiet reading which is open to all—it necessitates nothing extra than a little common sense—one only regrets that the author could not have made the story part just as easy and simple to understand as the arguments which occur therein.

M.L.W.

NOTES ON ENGLISH LITERATURE. *General Editor J. Harvey.* 3s.
 CHAUCER'S PROLOGUE TO THE CANTERBURY TAKES by *R. W. V. Elliott.* 3s.
 MACBETH by *J. Harvey* (Basil Blackwell) 2s. 9d.

These 'Notes' are excellent. They give the relevant essentials in such a clear and simple manner that the beginner will not draw back in dismay and those who have some knowledge of the texts will see that they yet have something to strive after. Brief bibliographies cater for the former: lengthier lists for the latter.

Notes of this calibre could provide valuable help in the preparation of 'O' and 'A' Level candidates. In addition, the general reader should be stirred to return to his text and so experience something of a revaluation of his reading.

We hope that further 'Notes' will appear shortly.

D.A.

BOOKS RECEIVED

PANORAMA OF CHURCH HISTORY by *Munch and Monjuvin* (Editions l'École-Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
 MAN AND MORALS by *D. J. B. Hawkins* (Sheed and Ward) 10s. 6d.
 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS IN MODERN PHILOLOGY, Vols LII, LIII. \$4.00 each.
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 SCIENCE, MIND AND METHOD by *R. W. Harris* (Basil Blackwell) 9s. 6d.
 AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CATHOLIC CATECHISM by *Hubert Fischer* (Burns Oates) unpriced.

THE EDITOR acknowledges receipt of the following:

The Downside Review, Les Cahiers de Saint André, Pax, The Venerabile, The Edmundian, Buckfast Chronicle, The American Benedictine Review, The Ushaw Magazine.

The Sedberghian, The Wykehamist, The Lorettonian, The Worth Record, The Peterite, The Ratcliffian, The Georgian, The Cantuarian, The Pocklingtonian, The Worksopian, The Cottonian, The Denstonian, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Raven, Belmont Abbey School Magazine, The Mire, The Corbie, The Douai Magazine, The Coathamian, The St Augustine's Magazine, The Beaumont Review, The Giggleswick Chronicle.

NOTES

ON Sunday, 17th July, at an ordination at Ampleforth, His Lordship the Bishop raised to the priesthood Br Adrian Convery, Br Dominic Milroy, Br Ansgar Laczko (Washington), Br Gerald Hughes. Also ordained were : deacons, Br Mark Butlin, Br Fabian Cowper, Br Cyril Brooks, Br Oliver Ballinger, Br Boniface Hunt ; subdeacons : Br Michael Phillips, Br Edward Corbould, Br Dunstan Adams, Br Colin Havard, Br Ian Condon (Quarr). We offer our congratulations to all of these.

A SORITES of changes has been arranged for the beginning of next Scholastic Year. Owing to uncertain health, Fr Paulinus has been relieved of the office of Claustal Prior and he is replaced by Fr Anthony, torn from the care of St Aidan's House where he succeeded Fr Terence twelve years ago. To the charge of that House will follow Fr Brendan who has returned after two years of successful and valuable work in St Louis Priory. That work will now be undertaken by Fr Leonard.

Fr Leonard's departure creates several large and highly specialised vacancies in our life and organization here, and deprives many persons of one on whom they confidently depended for assistance in any of many forms. Our prayers and good wishes accompany him across the Atlantic.

THE ABBEY CHURCH

At the time of going to press, the foundations for the South Transept having been laid, bricklayers had begun to work at the walls of this. Also the temporary screen separating the choir from the new work had just been removed in preparation for the moving of the High Altar, which operation, it is hoped, will be completed by the time these notes are read. Already a good deal of plastering has been done, notably in the North Transept and the chapels at the south-west corner of the Crypt, and the effect is very pleasing.

THE BELLS

Two bells have now been placed in the tower of the new church. The bigger bell was the joint gift of Mr S. Kassapian and Mr E. W. Fattorini, and the smaller bell was given by Mr T. Bates. We are most deeply grateful to them for their generosity. The bells arrived on Friday, 1st July, and were solemnly consecrated by Father Abbot after High Mass on the following Sunday in the presence of the donors.

The bigger bell was named GREGORY JOHN, the names of the fathers of the two donors. It was cast by Messrs Mears and Stainbank,





Whitechapel, London, and weighs nearly six tons with its headstock and four tons thirteen and a half cwt without it. Its note is A flat. The inscription on it is as follows:

MONACHORUM PRECIBUS	AD DEUM LAUDANDUM
PUERORUM VOCIBUS	PIE SUPPLICANDUM
CLANGOR CAMPANARUM	CONVOCO FIDELES
SOCIETUR HARUM	GREGORIUS IOANNES
ANNO SALUTIS NOSTRAE	
MCMLIX	

The smaller bell weighs about eleven cwt and its note is B flat. It was cast in 1658 for the Guildhall at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The inscription on it is:

WHEN THIS TOWRE & COURT TO THIS HEIGHT
YOW SEE IT WAS WHEN 1658

The bell was found to be too heavy for the tower of the Guildhall and it was apparently not used there. It was afterwards used as No. 5 bell in the peal of Newcastle Cathedral. In about 1890 this peal was recast and this bell was replaced by another. It was afterwards brought to Langley Castle, Langley-on-Tyne, Hexham, by Mr Bates's great uncle, and it has been on the roof there until it was generously given to Ampleforth. It has been named GILES, also after the father of its donor.



SAINT LOUIS PRIORY

THE FIRST GRADUATION

I AM writing this the afternoon of Graduation. The cars have gone, the boys have gone, everyone has gone: only the chairs are left on the lawn and the altar, the carpet, the cruets, the wires for the loud speaker.

A Graduation ceremony is somewhat like an Exhibition except that the central point is the handing of a diploma to all the boys in the top class who have passed their examinations at the end of the school year. That piece of paper has much the same value as a leaving certificate. But the event somehow symbolizes that the boy has grown into a man. It is a Commencement.

His Excellency Archbishop Ritter—who attends very few Graduations—came to this, our first, also Fr Curtin—known to so many at Ampleforth—Mgr Faris too and Mgr Westhoff—who lent us a set of red high mass vestments. Most of the boys were present, and, in the front row, the graduating class all dressed up for the occasion. Any number of parents, brothers and sisters and 'dates' also helped to fill the chairs.

At 9.45 a.m. sharp the Archbishop arrived in his smart black car. He was in excellent spirits and obviously pleased with the progress of the school. This he made quite clear in a kindly speech he made at the end. At 10 o'clock Fr Timothy began the proceedings by asking Mgr Faris to 'give the invocation', i.e. say 'Come Holy Spirit . . .' then followed the prize giving, with Fr Augustine taking the rôle of Fr Patrick. A 'Fr Paul Nevill Prize' is given to the best all round boy; otherwise the pattern is much the same. The bright boy tends to walk off with the cream. That finished, Fr Brendan made a farewell speech and *inter alia* described the monitorial system recently inaugurated. This inspired the Archbishop to say he might experiment with the idea in the Seminary. Fr Timothy gave his headmaster's speech which was witty and to the point. The Prior after a few words introduced the Archbishop.

By eleven thirty the sun was beginning to beat down hot. The Archbishop had to leave before the solemn high mass. The monks sang well under the tree next to the Stannard house. The altar was in the usual place, before the door leading into the 'yard' (garden lawn). The congregation seemed to go to Holy Communion en masse. The ceremony over, buns and coffee were taken. So ended the first commencement.

The senior class has done reasonably well, twenty out of twenty-eight were accepted by the college of their first choice. The proportion of those going to Catholic and non-Catholic universities is half and half.

Very soon Brian Barry of Saint Wilfrid's and the Navy will take up residence in Saint Gregory's (the Gallagher House). He is to teach Mathematics and Science. With Fr Leonard coming out too, that raises the Wilfridian contingent to an absolute majority.

Quite off the point, but of interest to Amplefordians: we have an average of one Old Boy every four weeks. Yesterday Joe Miller of the West Indies (St Bede's, a class diver c. 1937) dropped in; the day before Andrew Macdonald from Washington (St Oswald's c. 1945); and a week before that Patrick O'Donovan of the *Observer* (O.A. & W.). The pleasure of these meetings seems to be mutual.



MORE recent and also very encouraging news from St Louis has been that it is hoped that work will begin on the Priory Church this autumn. So promising in fact are the prospects for this that ground was broken earlier this summer by Fr Prior and members of the community.



FATHER RAYMUND LYTHGOE

FRANCIS LYTHGOE was born in Warrington, on 2nd June 1888, into a family closely connected with Ampleforth, and came to the school here in 1903. He was a cheerful and well-liked boy with no great abilities

but many enthusiasms and a rectitude that was firm without solemnity. He was admitted to the novitiate as Brother Raymund in 1907, and ordained priest in 1915. During his course of studies his interests were canalised and concentrated on the spiritual and apostolic life and he became a wholehearted and zealous, though not always a prudent, priest. His active life was cut short by illness in 1926, and he waited cheerfully for death until it came gently on the Feast of St Benedict, 11th July, this year. May he rest in peace.

AUGUSTINE KELLY

AUGUSTINE PATRICK KELLY was educated at Ampleforth College (1908-13), and Trinity College, Dublin. During the first World War he served in the R.A.F. and was awarded the M.C. He was shot down and badly burned, the result from which left the mark on his general health. He entered the Stock Exchange in Dublin and after some years went to London.

He was well known in cricket circles as one of Ireland's best wicket-keepers and played for the 'Gentlemen of Ireland' for many seasons.

After a serious operation in the early part of this year his health deteriorated and he died on 18th March at the Hospice, Hackney, fortified by the Rites of Holy Mother Church. May he rest in peace.

FATHER ANDREW ROMANES

WALTER ROMANES was born at Nigg in Ross-Shire on the 5th January, 1910, and came to school here with his elder brother George. He was admitted to the novitiate as Brother Andrew in 1930 and ordained priest in 1938. He was an eager, active, widely-interested person, and with his quick intelligence and retentive memory he later became knowledgeable over a wide range of subjects: and he was one of the kindest and most obliging people one could meet. And all his life he was dogged by failure. Some flaw in the working of his mind, some nervous imbalance, a marked physical clumsiness whose unsuspected cause was later revealed, all these ensured that in whatever he attempted he would be unsuccessful. And so he was set to one work after another, and threw himself into each with zeal and thoroughness; and nothing went right save that those who were not too exasperated by his maladroitness were moved to admire and even love the childlike innocence of his heart. His manual awkwardness grew so bad that suspicion was aroused, and justified: he was found to be suffering from a failure of the motor nerves, and

paralysis spread quickly from his extremities. When no further effort could be expected from him, all his nerviness vanished and he became tranquil and happier, it would appear, than for a long time. He bore his increasing disability without any sign of self-pity or impatience, and looked forward eagerly to his release. He died gently on the 3rd September. May he rest in peace.

POPLAR

PROGRESS at Poplar is currently slow but sure.

Gerry MacDevitt, who has been youth leader for over a year, departs in August for further social studies, and he will be missed by everyone. His generous cheerfulness has been exemplary. Gerry's engagement to Elizabeth Higham has been greeted with delight by all the girls and boys who are members of the club, and the good wishes of all go with them.

In our last report from Poplar we mentioned the great problem we had of finding another youth leader, but God has favoured us, and Tom Curran takes over in August.

Prospects for the new building at last look a little brighter, and full planning permission has been granted; negotiations are now in hand to commence work.

Negotiations are also in progress for raising funds. The Albemarle report highlighted the necessity for this work, and although a limited amount of public money is available the great bulk has to be found from private generosity.

More and more Old Boys are coming down in the evenings to give a hand, whether it be to stress their prowess at darts, billiards or table tennis, or to bring a little more jumble for the next most precious jumble sale. Some come just to be there to talk and to help in the canteen, and this is very much appreciated both by members of the club and the resident staff.

The general committee meets monthly and the main topic has been fund raising. We have been glad to see Father James Forbes whose help from Ampleforth is invaluable.

As this is written, a party of boys are camping at the Ampleforth Lakes, and a party of girls are staying at the Mayfield Convent—the Minibus, which is now almost paid for, is being put to good use, doubtless.

Still further support is needed, and anyone who can spare an evening regularly will be most welcome at St George's Club, Holy Child Settlement, 130 High Street, Poplar, London, E.14 (Telephone: East 1660).

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for M. Neville (1902) and A. P. Kelly (1913) who have died recently. ★

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:

Ian Gilroy to Edwina Mary Charrington at St Edward's, Sutton Place, on 3rd October 1959.

Mark Louis Burns to Deirdre Dalgarno at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, on 30th October.

George Jeffrey Bull to Fleur Therese Freeland at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, on 7th January 1960.

Paul David Burns to Penelope Ann Harter at the Church of St Teresa, Beaconsfield, on 30th April.

Squadron Leader John Dowling, M.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., to Anne d'Andria at St James's, Spanish Place, on 26th May.

David Swift to Ann Jennifer Marsden at St Therese's, Wilmslow, on 15th June.

Dr Peter Arthur Francis Morrin to Mariella Cartwright at St Louis, Missouri, on 18th June.

John Anthony Bianchi to Pauline Anne Higson at St Gregory's Church, Bollington, on 23rd June.

James Symington to Penelope Craig-Mooney at Buckfast Abbey on 25th June.

Bruno Scarfe to Eve Gallwey at the Church of St Aloysius, Oxford, on 28th June.

John Wortley to Brenda Fitzpatrick at St Catherine's, Didsbury, on 4th July.

James Michael Beveridge to Olga Mary Fisher at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, on 14th July.

Dr John Stephen Evans to Pamela Mary Stone at St Monica's, Palmers Green, on 16th July.

Michael Barrass to Georgina Wild at St Helen's, Oldcotes, on 23rd July.

Peter Ryan to Sybil Ann Crane at the Church of St John the Baptist, Blackrock, on 30th July.

Hugh Charles Gerard Reynolds to Dawn MacVeagh at Igreja Santo Antonio, Estoril, Portugal, on 6th August.

Thomas Leonard to Anna Green at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and St Gregory, Warwick Street, on 3rd September.

AND to the following on their engagement:

Christopher Charles Manners to Patricia Anne Barlow.

Robert Francis Calder-Smith to Rosemary Evelyn Benda.

Michael Cubitt to Jennifer Gilbert.

IN the Birthday Honours Harman Grisewood (1924), Chief Assistant to the Director-General, B.B.C., and B. J. Collins (1927), County Planning Officer, Middlesex County Council, were appointed C.B.E.; and E. E. Tomkins (1934), Head of the Western Department of the Foreign Office, C.M.G. ★

J. A. COWELL's (1952) *The Heart of the Forest*, an account of a journey into an unexplored part of Amazonia, was published in June. ★

R. O. MILES (1954) and H. J. Arbuthnott (1952) have passed the examination for the Senior Branch of the Foreign Service, and R. E. S. Robinson (1954) for the Administrative Class of the Home Civil Service. ★

LIEUT.-COLONEL T. P. H. McKELVEY, M.R.C.P., R.A.M.C. (1931), is Senior Specialist in Medicine at the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital. ★

A. H. ST M. JACKSON (1949) has recently gone to Johannesburg, where he is working with Gold Fields of South Africa Ltd. ★

MAJOR R. K. MAY (1945) has a two year appointment as instructor at the Royal Military College at Duntroon in Australia. ★

FR PHILIP FOSTER, C.S.S.R. (1939), has gone to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to help in founding a new House of his Congregation. ★

J. L. CUTBILL (1955), who took his degree at Cambridge this June, has gone to Benghazi as a geologist for the Libyan American Oil Company. ★

IN June H. D. Fanshawe (1945) explained his fully automatic drilling outfit at the Exploration and Production Symposium of the Institute of Petroleum. This invention is supported by the National Research Development Corporation, and design has reached the stage where a full-scale prototype can be built. ★

T. H. F. FARRELL (1947) has been appointed Sheriff of Hull. ★

LIEUT.-COMMANDER A. I. D. STEWART is leaving the Navy in September to read Mathematics and Physics at Leeds University. He has been awarded a State Scholarship for Mature Students, and a special award in electricity, for a paper on electrical computers, by the Sir James Caird's Travelling Scholarships Trust. ★

DR J. E. FORSTER, M.R.C.P., is working for a year at the University of California San Francisco Medical Center.

P. J. d. v. d. SCHUEREN (1946) is an Industrial Engineer with the Continental Can Company in Toronto.

A. M. MACDONALD (1938) has recently been appointed Permanent Secretary to the Minister of Justice of the Malayan Government. D. J. M. Carvill (1939) is State Engineer in the State of Kedah in North Malaya.

J. M. BRIGHT (1947) has given news of several Old Boys in the British-American Tobacco Company. He is at present acting Sales Manager of the subsidiary Company in Malaya, and with P. Sheehy (1948), who is Sales Director in Jamaica, has recently completed the Intermediate Management Course. J. F. Murphy (1949) has been transferred from Nigeria to Hong Kong. N. J. I. Stourton (1947) is working in the Market Advisory Department at Head Office in London, dealing with subsidiary Companies in Central and South America.

At a ceremonial parade in Gibraltar in June the Princess Royal presented new Colours to the 1st Battalion the Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire. After the consecration the Colours were handed to H.R.H. by Major W. S. Armour (1937), who took over command of the Battalion the next day.

L. L. TOYNBEE (1941) has three paintings in this year's Royal Academy Exhibition.

OXFORD. R. O. Miles obtained a First in Oriental Studies (Arabic and Turkish) and R. E. S. Robinson a First in Modern Languages (Russian). Others successful in Final Honours Schools were A. J. Riley (Chemistry, Part II); Dom Henry Wansborough (Lit. Hum.); D. C. Chamier, J. D. Rothwell, N. Whiting (Jurisprudence); H. J. Arbuthnott, L. J. FitzHerbert, R. C. E. Grey, P. M. Vincent, T. C. Morris, J. R. H. Prioleau (Modern History); B. C. Sweeny, A. J. A. Green (P.P.E.).

CAMBRIDGE. Among those successful in Tripos Examinations were: C. A. L. Clennell (English); M. W. Cuddigan (Economics); T. R. Harman, T. K. H. Tyrrell (Law); J. L. Cutbill, Fr David Paterson (Nat. Sci.); G. C. Hartigan, T. J. Perry, C. S. Tugendhat, N. J. Messervy, A. H. Edye (History). A. R. Thomas was elected to a Senior Scholarship at Peterhouse.

EDINBURGH. C. J. Pickles (Classics).

DURHAM. C. R. Holmes (Agriculture).

SCHOOL NOTES

THE OFFICIALS were:

Head Monitor	...	...	...	...	J. J. E. Brennan
School Monitors	R. E. Randag, A. J. Richards, K. M. O'Neill, R. E. Coghlan, M. E. Rimmer, P. C. Irven, J. J. Morris, J. P. Stephens, M. L. Wright, M. A. Kennedy, P. J. Nixey, A. W. John, P. W. Martin, J. P. Dowson, P. J. Trench, M. J. Brennan				
Captain of Cricket	...	...	...	J. J. E. Brennan	
Captain of Swimming	...	...	...	A. J. Richards	
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	R. E. Randag	
Librarians	W. J. Morland, T. M. Charles-Edwards, J. C. Ryan, J. A. Davey, D. R. Lloyd-Williams, M. M. Hailey, D. P. Skidmore, N. R. Balfour, D. F. Wardle, J. J. Forrest, D. H. Davenport				
Officemen	M. L. Wright, P. C. Irven, J. J. Morris, C. M. Ryan, F. Ellenbroek, R. J. Gerrard, T. E. Fox-Taylor, A. C. Rhys Evans, J. J. Jephcott				

THE following left the School in July:

D. O. Ainscough, A. M. S. Apponyi, M. J. Barry, R. G. Batho, J. F. T. Bayliss, M. B. Bean, D. S. Beck, Lord Binning, J. J. E. Brennan, S. B. Brett, M. F. Burke, R. A. Campbell, J. J. Carlson, N. P. C. Cavanagh, P. N. de R. Channer, P. T. A. Clapton, R. E. H. Coghlan, B. H. Cole, P. B. Conroy, J. P. J. Corbett, J. A. C. Dempsey, P. de V. Dewar, J. P. Dowson, S. P. du Pré Moore, S. J. A. Flavel, M. D. Ferriss, T. E. Fox Taylor, G. P. Garrett, A. J. T. Gray, T. A. Greenwood, M. M. G. Harris, P. J. S. Harris, M. F. Haydon, M. P. G. Henderson, P. A. Hughes Smith, A. W. G. John, M. A. Kennedy, P. C. King, J. D. Leigh, P. R. Loyd, R. C. Lynch, J. L. MacKernan, P. A. B. Mahony, P. W. Martin, A. J. Masterton-Smith, S. M. Moor, J. Morris, T. E. Noton, C. G. Nicol, K. M. O'Neill, D. G. G. O'Shee, A. F. Pearce, R. D. O. Petre, J. J. J. Phipps, M. D. Prentice, R. E. Randag, C. H. Randag, D. O. Richards, A. J. W. L. Richards, P. H. Riggall, M. E. Rimmer,

J. W. B. Robertson, C. M. M. Ryan, J. C. Ryan, J. A. B. Tucker, J. M. P. H. Wetherell, J. A. Whiting, M. L. M. Wright.

THE following boys entered the School in September:

J. F. Addington, D. J. Allport, J. R. Andrade-Thompson, A. J. B. Blackwell, C. J. Blount, S. M. Broadhead, J. D. Bryan, N. F. Butcher, S. X. Cochemé, N. R. Corbould, J. A. Davies, J. R. A. Devas, J. A. Donnell, C. M. Dorman, B. J. O. Fallon, K. P. Fogarty, A. W. Ford-Hutchinson, D. Goldin, Hon. M. E. Howard, R. J. F. Howeson, B. H. Jayes, P. C. Karran, R. G. Keenan, F. P. Kelly, C. R. M. Kembell, A. D. Knock, M. Kosicki, D. Lacy, A. R. Lis, J. A. Lorrman, P. E. F. MacKernan, R. D. McNab, C. L. P. Mackey, M. D. Manassei, W. R. Marriner, D. E. Miller, K. I. Milne, A. V. Morris, Hon. G. R. F. Morris, N. C. Morris, S. E. B. Mostyn, T. J. Moulding, J. J. Nelson, R. S. O'Callaghan, J. D. Park, N. C. Peel, L. J. A. Pigg, C. F. Pinney, A. J. Plummer, W. A. Pollock, A. J. W. Powell, D. T. Price, B. F. Richardson, T. C. Rochford, P. D. Savill, J. Tanner, M. J. Thorniley-Walker, J. J. Trapp, C. N. von Furer-Haimendorf, C. G. Wagstaff, W. I. Whigham, C. F. Wilson, E. A. Windsor Clive, R. H. D. Wood, R. D. M. Wright.

THE following came up from the Junior House:

R. N. Appleton, H. D. Bennetts, A. N. H. Blake, J. W. Blake James, S. R. Brennan, N. Brown, F. J. B. Burns, P. A. Cain, P. J. Carroll, J. R. Chisholm, C. V. Clarke, A. A. Clifton, P. J. Corrigan, J. A. Curmi, D. L. Dodd, D. J. O. Donnellon, R. O. Fellowes, P. J. Fitzgerald-Lombard, St J. A. Flaherty, R. G. S. Freeland, M. H. C. Fuller, M. J. Gawel, D. S. C. Gibson, M. D. Gray, M. Henry, D. M. Howden, P. J. S. Huskinson, W. P. Janczyk, H. M. W. Kerr, C. H. King, P. N. S. Kinross, C. J. M. Langley, M. G. McCann, A. N. C. McDonough, T. P. Marks, G. J. Moor, J. Morris, J. A. A. Morris, P. R. Nelson, J. A. Nuttall, H. A. W. O'Brien, H. M. Oxley, T. A. S. Pearson, R. C. B. Rooney, D. P. G. Sarll, T. O. Sherrard, M. H. Somervell, J. D. Stevenson, G. M. Tilleard, C. J. Wright, R. M. Wright.

WE offer our congratulations to Dr and Mrs P. D. Jarman on the birth of a daughter, to Mr and Mrs D. M. Griffiths on the birth of a daughter, and to Mr and Mrs G. S. Dowling on the birth of another son.

WE congratulate Mr K. F. Mallinder on his marriage to Miss M. D'Arcy at Chesterfield on 20th August, and Mr P. G. Canovan on his marriage to Miss W. E. Seaton at East Barnet, on 23rd August.

At the end of term, in that blank period when nearly everyone has finished their 'A' or their 'O' level papers and the Shooting VIII are at Bisley, it is always difficult to provide useful occupation. This year we had a series of lectures on subjects concerned with Careers, arranged by the Careers Master, Father Bernard. The theme for Monday was 'The Public Services' and we had two very good talks by Mr D. O'Donovan on the Home Civil Service and by Mr R. Parsons on 'The Foreign Service'. On Tuesday the subject was 'Industry' and we had a very sound and attractive talk on what is required of an individual for an industrial career by Mr M. McCrea of International Computers and Tabulators Ltd. This was followed by talks on Overseas postings by Mr A. B. Soper of Cables and Wireless Ltd, and by Mr R. G. Palmer of the Distiller Company who talked about the opportunities in a large concern such as his own. On the Wednesday we had three talks from Old Boys about 'The Professions'. Michael Ryan spoke about 'The Architect', Guy Neely on 'The Chartered Accountant' and John Codrington on 'The Company Secretary'.

On each morning after the last lecture there followed a Question Time, when the lecturers answered a commendably persistent and usually pertinent volley of questions from their audience.

There was no doubt that these lectures gave a very broad account of the sort of thing that a boy would want to know in helping him to choose a career that would suit him and then telling him what he might expect. Many of the talks had been specially prepared for us and in every case the speaker had taken the trouble and spent the time to come down from London on our account. We are very grateful to all these speakers, not only for what they said, but for the quite obvious thoroughness of their knowledge and the considerable effort made by them to get here at all. We hope that they felt some satisfaction in it as well.

ALSO at the end of term two priests very kindly came over to speak to us, Fr Alban Rimmer, rector of Aberford, one of our oldest parishes, to talk about the life and work of a parish priest in this country and Fr D. Finn, C.S.S.P., at present back home on leave from the missions in Sierra Leone, to speak on the problems in the missionary field. Both talks were much enjoyed and we thank them for coming to us.

THE ELECTRONICS LABORATORY

THE Electronics Laboratory, the direct successor to the old Wireless Club, has had a very good year. A considerable amount of very useful work has been put into building test equipment for the Laboratory itself, and for demonstration purposes in the school laboratories. This work has been made possible by the very generous gift of equipment from Ferranti's of Manchester, recorded in the last number of the JOURNAL, and also a most useful gift of old valves by the Department of Medical Physics of the Bristol General Hospital.

At the end of the term there was a very successful private show of the equipment to the science masters. The following is a list of the items that were shown, together with their designers and makers :

Universal Valve Tester	J. R. A. Fleming
Demonstration Rectification Unit	J. D. Gorman and T. A. Greenwood
Photographic Timer	M. S. Schofield
Transistor Tester	F. E. T. Sanders
R. C. Bridge	T. A. Greenwood
Gieger-Muller Counter and Scaler	J. R. A. Fleming
Valve-Voltmeter	J. D. MacDonald and T. A. Greenwood

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ALTHOUGH there were no meetings in the Summer term the Society nevertheless had a very successful term due to the excavation on Ascension Thursday which proved very worthwhile. The excavation was carried out in the grounds of Newburgh Priory and paving and rubble stones were unearthed, the former superimposed upon the latter. It was not possible to carry out further excavations during the summer, but it is indeed hoped to carry out a far more extensive investigation of the site in the very near future.

Much interest was aroused in the Yorkshire Archæological Society as a result of this 'dig' and our Society is being enrolled into it as a corporate member, remaining of course a separate society in its own right. But this corporate membership includes the right to publish in the Society's magazine about our excavations and also gives us access to whatever help we may need.

It is hoped that interest in matters archæological will greatly increase in the near future. At this stage it might be pointed out to all historians that they cannot begin to know history properly unless they are versed in some form of archæology.

THE YORK MYSTERY PLAY

As is usual when the York Festival comes round, several parties went in to one or other of the performances of the Mystery Play in the ruins of St Mary's Abbey. Those who went on Corpus Christi had the satisfaction of doing the thing properly, as most of these medieval dramas were originally designed as a sort of visual sermon in honour of the Blessed Sacrament.

It was interesting to note the reactions of the Ampleforth party. Most of the reviews in the national periodicals had greeted the performance as an inspiring and moving representation of the Christian ideal capable of transforming the lives of those who witnessed it; and the general attitude of the audience was certainly one of reverence and humility as towards a solemn religious spectacle. The Ampleforth reaction was, in comparison, much more detached, critical and 'off-hand'. Those who know Ampleforth audiences well are accustomed to a certain good-humoured reluctance to be impressed; but on this occasion there was more to it than that.

The great impact made on a modern English audience by such a spectacle as this is due largely to two things: firstly, the prevailing ignorance of the life and the personality of Our Lord; and secondly, the relative lack, in non-Catholic devotion, of anything resembling a physical contact between the individual soul and its Redeemer. For the medieval audience, these theatrical presentations were no more than a colourful visual reinforcement of truths already familiar and taken for granted; for a modern audience, they have the newness and the impact of a revelation, and have, moreover, a certain nostalgic appeal as being remnants of an imaginative and 'sacramental' view of life which no longer has general currency. This basic lack of sympathy with the medieval world-picture has, needless to say, a profound effect upon the quality of the performance itself, which cannot escape the artificiality of a 'revival'; but we are concerned less with interpretation than with audience-response. A reasonably well-informed Catholic, sharing the general preconceptions of his medieval ancestors, will clearly be reluctant to give to a mere spectacle the response of reverence which he instinctively reserves for the real presence or power of Christ in his sacraments; and his clear notion of the Divinity of Christ will make him especially sensitive to the inevitable limitations of any merely dramatic representation of Christ's Person and the events of His life. No mystery play, however noble its inspiration and effective its presentation, can measure up to the reality of the sacraments themselves. Religious drama can claim only the qualified response of reverence which belongs to any religious art. The Amplefordian section of the audience clearly, and rightly, regarded any suggestion of undue solemnity as an em-

barrassing exaggeration and as a confusion between two quite separate spheres.

There was another aspect of the production which aroused this instinctive feeling of distrust. This aspect may properly be called theological. The allegorical element in the Mystery Play, i.e. that concerned with the dramatisation of dogma rather than that of history, concentrates on dramatic effect rather than on theological accuracy. Thus the intervention of God the Father brings in a Trinitarian dimension in which Christ's rôle seems inadequate and in which the Holy Ghost has no place at all; the Last Judgement gives an inevitably distorted picture of the nature of eternal punishment (not to mention the alarmingly large proportion of goats—St Augustine's *massa damnata*, no doubt); and—perhaps most significant of all—the character of Satan is so powerfully and attractively drawn that the real nature of evil and temptation is lost behind the red and green smoke of the infernal thunder-flashes and the cheerful defiance of Satan (cf. Milton). When Satan is the most memorable (and attractive) character of the entire performance, so much so that heaven seems a somewhat cheerless and puritanical alternative to hell, it is not to be wondered at that a serious Christian spectator should find the theological structure of the play somewhat unbalanced, and its moral value at least doubtful. All this would obviously have mattered less in the 'ages of faith'; but there is quite enough doctrinal ambiguity around nowadays to make one rather fussy about one's allegories. It may be objected that these limitations are part and parcel of an allegorical presentation of theology; but in fact that is not altogether the case, as will be known by those familiar with parallel cases elsewhere in Europe (particularly in seventeenth-century Spain). If an allegory sacrifices the truth it represents to mere dramatic or moralising convenience, it really loses its point.

These comments are not intended to be a reflection upon this year's production of the play, which was in many ways a very impressive one. They are offered rather as an explanation of the reluctance of several bus loads of Amplefordians to behave in the grounds of St Mary's Abbey as if they were in church.

MUSIC

ORDINATION CONCERT

17TH JULY 1960

THE Ampleforth tradition of giving a concert on Ordination Sunday goes back a long time; it is therefore a joy to observe that a place can still be found for this celebration at the end of a busy Summer term.

Since those earlier days of improvisation the scale of things has grown, and the audience may expect a certain abundance. We were cheated, however (no explanation was offered), of that choral number from *Messiah*; and the Bright Seraphim's 'loud uplifted trumpets' were insufficiently in evidence as these spirits ('in shining row') stood singing with their backs to the audience! There was a little touch of the *Hoffnung* in this presentation.

A musician who has just finished the motions of conducting a symphonic work is charged with a certain pent-up store of energy, and this condition of his may impair his sense of tempo if he must perform as accompanist in the very next item. Can this perhaps explain how Havard was heard taking his movement from the Mendelssohn *Violin Concerto* rather faster than the Andante required by the music? His violin tone, notably in the concluding bars of the encore accorded to him, was truly liquid and delightful to experience.

J. R. Knowles made a brave show with his *Sonata for Trumpet and Strings* by Purcell. At rehearsal his attack and control while playing 'divisions' showed him to be a player of great promise. (We noted the beautiful quartet playing in the Adagio of this little work.)

Of the big concerted works, the *Pastoral Dance* of Edward German gave scope for finely-balanced playing by the orchestra.

The other highlights included the brave effort by St Wilfrid's Chamber Orchestra (three fiddles, two horns and two very snappy clarinets) playing their Mozart Rondo, and the splendid ensemble of the monastic vocal quartet, three-fourths of which were our newly-ordained priests. These features were entirely in the old tradition. Long may this survive.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

MR GEORGE WANSBROUGH has recently presented the Society with a Leak amplifier and pre-amplifier and a Wharfedale SFB 3 loudspeaker, and the quality of reproduction now staggers even the most

sceptical, who find it hard to believe their ears. We are most grateful for such overwhelming generosity. J. B. P. Squire has mounted the amplifier units in an old, but not unhandsome, cabinet and B. M. Cole has assembled a Heathkit FM tuner which the Society has bought to complete the equipment. Eventually we hope to purchase a first class turntable and pick-up. We express our thanks to all who have helped in this revolution, and not least to Br Michael for much hard work behind the scenes.

THE EXHIBITION

PRIZE WINNERS

SIXTH FORM

GROUP I—CLASSICS

Scholarship VI	P. W. Martin
Latin—3rd Year	A. R. Rawsthorne
Latin—2nd Year	J. L. Gordon
Latin—1st Year	A. C. Davey
Greek—3rd Year	M. A. Pakenham
Greek—2nd Year	J. L. Gordon
Greek—1st Year	A. C. Davey
Ancient History—3rd Year	W. J. Morland
Ancient History—2nd Year	J. L. Gordon
Ancient History—1st Year	J. C. C. Tyler

GROUP II

History—2nd Year	J. M. Compton	} <i>ex aequo</i>
History—1st Year	A. W. Crawford	
Latin—2nd Year	P. R. B. Young	
Latin—1st Year	A. W. Crawford	
French—3rd Year	D. R. Lloyd-Williams	
French—2nd Year	A. F. Lambert	
French—1st Year	P. A. Hughes Smith	
Spanish—3rd Year	P. K. Poland	
	A. P. H. Byrne	
	A. I. J. Brain	<i>prox. acc.</i>
Spanish—2nd Year	Not awarded	
Spanish—1st Year	P. K. Poland	
Three 'A' Levels	S. E. Tyrrell	
English	N. R. E. Lorrimer	
Geography—2nd Year	D. A. P. Bell	
Geography—1st Year	J. P. F. Pearson	

GROUP III

3rd Year	J. J. O'Reilly
2nd Year	J. J. H. Forrest
1st Year	P. S. Carroll

GROUP IV

Physics—2nd Year	T. G. K. Berry
Physics—1st Year	J. J. H. Forrest
Chemistry—2nd Year	C. G. Nicol
Chemistry—1st Year	P. Magauran
Biology—2nd Year	P. J. Nixey
Biology—1st Year	J. J. Jephcott
Mathematics for Science—2nd Year	D. J. Lentaigne
Mathematics for Science—1st Year	J. D. Gorman

SERVICES SET

P. C. D. Iven

AO SUBJECTS

E.P.E.	D. P. Skidmore
General Maths	J. R. A. Fleming
Special Latin	A. F. Lambert
Special French	D. H. C. Davenport
German—2nd Year	J. L. Gordon
German—1st Year	T. G. K. Berry

SIXTH FORM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES

1.	P. W. Martin		9.	M. F. Yearsley
2.	J. L. MacKernan	} <i>ex aequo</i>	10.	J. A. de Sousa Pernes
	A. W. Crawford		11.	D. A. O'Donnell
3.	A. J. W. L. Richards		12.	G. N. van Cutsem
4.	D. R. Trench		13.	P. A. Duncan
5.	R. E. Randag		14.	J. L. Gordon
6.	W. J. Morland		15.	M. Hailey
7.	N. R. E. Lorrimer		16.	A. W. P. du Vivier
8.	C. H. Morris		17.	A. P. Q. F. Brown

UPPER FOURTH

Latin	N. Dove	Geography	G. F. Williams
Greek	N. Dove	Maths	M. F. Holmes
French	R. R. Carlson	Physics	R. D. Shersby-Harvie
English	P. T. L. Leach	Chemistry	G. F. Williams
History	H. A. W. Baillie	Biology	Hon. K. M. Fraser

MIDDLE FOURTH

Latin	O. J. McCarthy
French	O. J. McCarthy
English	Hon. D. J. F. Vaughan
Maths	F. E. Hawe

FOURTH FORM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

1. D. P. Murphy	4. M. St J. Wrigley
2. N. Dove	5. C. J. Speaight
3. M. J. Fresson	6. P. D. Sykes

FIFTH FORM

UPPER FIFTH

Latin	R. J. Maslinski	Elem. Maths	J. C. Ilbert
French	R. J. Maslinski	Add. Maths	Not awarded
English	R. J. Haworth	Physics	J. R. A. Fleming
History	J. E. R. Kite	Chemistry	A. G. H. Brunner
Geography	D. N. C. Maclaren	Gen. Science	H. F. Caley

UPPER FIFTH RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

1. M. B. Bean
2. D. N. C. Maclaren

MIDDLE FIFTH

Latin	B. M. C. Fogarty	Elem. Maths	P. J. Smith
Greek	B. M. C. Fogarty	Add. Maths	J. D. Poloniecki
French	G. O. C. Swayne	Physics	Hickman P.
Spanish	A. G. Williams	Chemistry	B. R. G. Rowe
English	C. E. T. Fawcett	Gen. Science	A. J. N. Brunner
History	J. F. Cunliffe	Biology	C. M. Davies

MIDDLE FIFTH RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

1. S. F. P. Halliday
2. C. P. Walsh
3. J. G. P. Jephcott
4. W. H. Forbes
5. T. R. Clapton
6. R. B. C. de Hoghton

LOWER FIFTH

Latin	J. A. Rowe	English	O. J. Wingate
French	P. J. Hendrix	Maths	R. J. Badenoch
		Geography	M. J. R. Edwards

LOWER FIFTH RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

1. M. J. R. Edwards
2. P. Detre

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1960

MUSIC

Piano—Senior	S. B. Dowling
Piano—Junior	J. Q. Balme
Violin	P. Detre
Orchestra	J. C. Ryan
Wind	R. M. J. Dammann
Turner Theory	G. O. C. Swayne
Herald Trophy	J. A. Whiting

ART

1st Prize	S. B. Brett
2nd Prize	J. A. Whiting
Improvement Prize	M. G. P. Henderson

CLASSICS

Head Master's Sixth Form Classical Prize	J. E. T. Gilbert
Head Master's Sixth Form Verse Prize	P. W. Martin

HISTORY

Whittle Historical Essay	A. W. Crawford
Hamnett Essay Prize	J. M. Compton
	M. D. Ferriss <i>prox. acc.</i>

MATHEMATICS

Milburn Senior	B. Lewis
Milburn Junior	P. T. L. Leach

ENGLISH

Head Master's Literary Prize	
Sixth Form	W. J. Morland
	P. J. Nixey <i>prox. acc.</i>
Fifth Form	R. B. C. de Hoghton
Fourth Form	J. J. Sykes
Head Master's Poetry Prize	A. I. J. Brain
Nihill Essay Prize	R. J. Haworth

THEOLOGICAL ESSAY	W. J. Morland
QUIRKE DEBATING PRIZE	N. R. E. Lorrman
	W. J. Morland
JUNIOR DEBATING	R. Q. Honeywill
HANDWRITING PRIZES	M. J. Stott
	N. R. Balfour

THE CONVERSAZIONE

THE Scientific Club and Natural History Society held another of their biennial *Conversazioni*. For most of the spectators all the demonstrations were new and were of a high standard. For interest and thoroughness the prize must go this year to the Chemistry department which produced some really excellent and most instructive demonstrations—notably those on Aluminium and Rayon. However there were many others which were very good and provided their demonstrators with much opportunity for fact and improvisation. Perhaps the large numbers who move around the rooms in the all too short 'hour and a half' do not realise how much hard work has gone into preparation beforehand and the immense satisfaction that can be gained by explaining what is going on to an enthusiastic audience. Besides the actual experiments listed here there were some static products of the Wireless Club—testing instruments and demonstration sets which members had constructed during the year, notably Greenwood, Flavel and Fleming.

PROGRAMME OF DEMONSTRATIONS

PHYSICS

1. Lead tree and Nobili's rings R. M. Andrews, M. Roberts
2. Retinal fatigue and subjective colour illusions P. Hickman, H. R. Schulte
3. Wimshurst machine D. Abbott, P. J. O'Brien, F. E. Sanders
4. Ultra-violet light R. E. Coghlan
5. Cathode-ray oscillograph C. D. Coghlan
6. Behaviour of light rays B. Lewis, S. C. Thomas
7. Alternating current magnetizer P. J. Nixey
8. Spheroidal state J. R. Stokes
9. Alternating current experiments M. J. Dempster, D. J. Lentaigne
10. Thermoelectric phenomena P. M. Vignoles
11. Lung pressure and hand steadiness tests A. Sheldon, N. P. Wright

CHEMISTRY

1. Violent oxidations H. G. Roche, C. M. Davies, R. A. Pearson
2. Electro-brightening, anodizing J. P. Dowson, M. A. Ramshaw, M. A. Loughran,
and dyeing of aluminium R. S. Baillie, F. J. Thompson, R. M. Sharp
3. Decomposition of nitrogen tri-iodide N. P. Harris, J. C. Gray
4. Rayon S. J. Flavel, T. A. Greenwood, M. S. Schofield
5. Catalytic oxidation of ammonia N. J. Martin, H. R. Nelson, A. W. Lesniowski
6. Pump with no mechanical parts D. P. Smith, G. P. King
What makes it work?
7. Oxidation of iodide ions by hydrogen peroxide
J. D. Gorman, E. J. Hamilton, A. G. Brunner
8. The tight skin on liquids I. C. Campbell, D. F. Andrews, C. G. Deedes
9. Chemical chameleon A. C. Rhys Evans, D. H. Davenport, B. K. Glanville
10. Voluminous residues J. Owen, C. N. Ogilvie-Forbes

BIOLOGY

1. Tropical fish A. J. Dudzinski
2. Freshwater life F. E. Hawe, C. J. Coverdale, M. J. Fresson
3. New marine system A. R. Kaye
4. Observation hive G. F. Williams
5. 'Nice pets?' F. P. Howarth, O. J. McCarthy, G. P. Roche
6. Dissection of the dogfish M. F. Burke, R. G. Batho
7. Dissection of the frog M. E. Rimmer
8. Dissection of the rabbit A. R. Kaye
9. Histological demonstrations R. E. Randag

THE BOOK EXHIBITION

IN previous years this Exhibition has been very ambitious and of an almost Bodleian splendour. But clearly that policy could not be carried on indefinitely; our library, though extremely well stocked with beautiful books, is nonetheless a small one as these things are reckoned in the world, and would soon have been reduced to repetition or to borrowing its exhibits from the monastery. The librarians, presumably realizing

the indignity of such expedients, produced this year a purely functional exhibition.

Its object, as stated on a large and elegant plan, was to show, by a selection of the year's accessions, both the range of the library and the direction of current policy. In both these respects it succeeded admirably, and if one says nothing more detailed than that, it is because to do so would be to degenerate into a catalogue of Titles. Only one point absolutely demands a comment, and that is the great variety and uniformly high standard of the magazine section; this is far from being the least important part of a library, and at Ampleforth it is at the moment being exceptionally well looked after.

It was a humbling experience to browse through this mass of learning. A deferential glance into a science book revealed a photograph of a microbe's skin, opposite another of the clover-leaf molecule of phthalocyanine. A shy peep into a massive tome on the Classics table landed one into a treatise on the foreign relations of Greece in the late Bronze Age. A nerveless perusal of Philotheus Boehner's *History of Medieval Logic* would sooner or later face one with a chapter entitled 'The Syncategoremata as Logical Constants'. One left the exhibition deeply impressed with the erudition of the School or, at all events, that of the library staff. Perhaps this was a third, unstated, aim of the event.

THE HANDWRITING EXHIBITION

AMPLEFORTH has a reputation for being a good handwriting school; its annual display of boys' writing always reaches a high standard. This year the exhibits were attractively set out round the bookshelves of the upper library and consisted of the best entries for the handwriting prizes (it was surprising to find that the number was small) and a series of essays about the school. This was an enterprising idea and very successful. Three boys were concerned with each: an author, a scribe, and an artist. The essays described different parts of the school buildings and gave an idea of what sort of things occur there. A light touch was obviously called for and the most successful in achieving this were A. Crawford (the Book Shop), T. Berry (the A.M.S. Room), and T. Grey (the Metal Work Shop). The artistic element was dominated by the excellent cartoons and drawings of S. Brett and P. Loyd; M. Goodall, though less mature in style, was also good.

The actual handwriting was fluent and there were a number who impressed as good writers: M. Stott, P. Moore, A. Crawford, P. Duncan, G. Farrow, N. Balfour, A. du Vivier and F. Hawe. Others were obviously still developing their writing and may become good eventually. There

was, however, a slight sense of disappointment at not finding any hand which was outstandingly fine. One felt that any of those mentioned above might have achieved a superlative standard, yet none of them had quite the polish necessary. With this one qualification it was an exhibition well up to the standard one has come to expect at Ampleforth.



THE CONCERT

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| 28th May | | 8 p.m. |
| | NATIONAL ANTHEM | |
| 1. Trumpet Tune | | <i>Purcell</i> |
| 2. First movement from Sonata in F minor for Clarinet and Piano
Op. 120 No. 1, <i>Allegro Appassionato</i>
J. J. E. BRENNAN and MR DORE | | <i>Brahms</i> |
| 3. Zadok the Priest | CHOIR and ORCHESTRA | <i>Handel</i> |
| 4. Symphony in B minor—The Unfinished
<i>Allegro moderato Andante con moto</i> | | <i>Schubert</i> |
| | Interval | |
| 5. Movements from Sonata in F No. 4 for Violin and Clavier
<i>Adagio Allegro</i>
P. DETRE and C. E. FREEMAN | | <i>Handel</i> |
| 6. Piano Solo : Fantasia—Impromptu in C sharp minor
S. B. DOWLING | | <i>Chopin</i> |
| 7. First Movement from Sonata in E flat for Clarinet and Piano
Op. 120 No. 2 <i>Allegro Amabile</i>
S. E. TYRRELL and MR DOWLING | | <i>Brahms</i> |
| 8. Bolero | THE ORCHESTRA | <i>Ravel</i> |
| 9. Two Songs | | |
| (a) O, who will o'er the downs so free?
ST WILFRID'S HOUSE CHOIR
Conductor : J. J. E. BRENNAN | | <i>de Pearsall</i> |
| (b) Now is the Month of Maying
CHOIR, ORCHESTRA AND ALL | | <i>Morley</i> |

THE ORCHESTRA

Violins : D. F. Andrews, J. Q. Balme, M. J. Barry, B. M. Brennan, T. P. Connery, P. Detre, D. T. Havard, R. J. Haworth, P. J. M. Pender-Cudlip, R. F. Poole, J. C. Ryan, H. R. Schulte, J. B. P. Squire, Mr Lorigan, Mr Gilbert.

Violas : Lady Read, Br Adrian.

'Cellos : D. L. A. Avery, N. R. Balfour, D. W. Tarleton, M. G. R. Tolkien, Br Cyril, Mr Gale.

Double Basses : Fr Justin, Mr Bottomley.

Flutes : R. A. Ford, G. O. C. Swayne.

Oboes : R. M. J. Dammann, Mrs Dore.

Clarinets : P. A. Duncan, D. X. Cooper, C. J. Vickers.

Bassoon : Mr Dowling.

Horns : O. M. Bailey, G. K. King, J. C. C. Tyler, Mr Martin.

Trumpets : C. D. Blackiston, J. R. Knowles, H. R. Preston, Hon. D. J. F. Vaughan.

Trombones : P. T. Curran, R. E. H. Coghlan.

Tympani : C. G. Nicol.

Percussion : T. E. Noton.

Continuo : Mr Perry.

Conductor : MR DORE

Leader : MR WALKER



THE planning of any exhibition concert, designed as it must be to provide an accurate cross-section of the musical activity of the School, must always present a knotty problem for those concerned. This year the attempt was brave and ambitious, but not entirely successful. It was the standard of the orchestral playing that was most of all disappointing ; yet it is difficult to see just why this should have been so. Never before have we had such a potentially fine body of string players, and at times, even in the most testing passages, they produced a warmth of tone and accuracy of intonation which deserved nothing less than the highest praise. In the wind sections, too, there are some outstandingly fine players, though their playing, one suspects, is often too individualist in outlook and not sufficiently geared to the exacting demands of ensemble playing. (Why, incidentally, are amateur wind players frequently so careless in tuning their instruments?) Let it be said, finally, that never

before have we had such a complete orchestra almost entirely unaided from without. This is as it should be, and the orchestra as it was represented this exhibition was quite capable of standing on its own feet unaided.

Yet despite this talent, it must be admitted that the orchestral playing was sadly uneven in quality. At times it showed just how good it could be; but equally truly there were times when their playing was so bad that it may be doubted whether an Ampleforth orchestra has ever sounded quite so much at sea. The second movement of the Schubert *Unfinished* was a case in point. Surely if it was as under-rehearsed as that (for can there be any other explanation?) it would have been better to have left it out altogether—for the first movement was not at all badly played.

Handel's *Zadok the Priest* was on a small scale, and consequently lacked spaciousness and brilliance; but one was aware of some musicianly and sensitive singing, with the parts moving in good firm lines, and an attractive treble tone. Unfortunately, as so often happens, the orchestra was altogether too powerful and overwhelming, and much of the detail was lost. A chamber choir demands a chamber orchestra.

The evening was made memorable by the playing of four talented soloists. Yet it was surely a pity that two clarinetists should have offered two first movements from two Brahms sonatas. Apart from a lack of finish in these two performances, inevitable when one considers the welter of activity which school life involves, both players got, at all times, a beautiful tone from their instruments, and had an intelligent grasp of the shape of the music.

Chopin's *Fantasia-Impromptu* is of perennial interest to all unabashed Romantics. Its form, with the two ideas beautifully contrasting, is simplicity itself and of the very essence of Chopin, and demands bravura playing of a high order. S. B. Dowling boldly took up the challenge, and though his enthusiasm may have got out of control in a few places, and his treatment of the central section been a little constricted, nevertheless he showed a most intelligent and musicianly concept of the work, and this was an enjoyable performance.

The same may be said of Detre and Freeman's performance of Handel's *F major violin sonata*. The slow movement, lying as it does most advantageously over the D and A strings, gives abundant scope for a player who, equipped with smooth, controlled bowing, can draw out a full rich tone from the instrument. Detre showed that he possessed these qualities to a high degree. Besides, there was an ease and fluency about his playing that accorded perfectly with the style of the music. Freeman was his most sensitive and sympathetic accompanist.

St Wilfrid's House choir produced singing that was uninhibited, buoyant and perfectly controlled and well balanced. They sang with

impeccable intonation and very considerable understanding and gave a most polished performance. May their example prove a stimulus to other Houses to do the same.

LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST

by

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Dramatis Personæ

<i>The King of Navarre</i>		J. E. T. Gilbert
<i>Biron</i>	Lords	J. J. Jephcott
<i>Dumain</i>	attending on	M. W. W. Jarzebowski
<i>Longaville</i>	the King	J. A. C. Cunliffe
<i>Boyet</i>	Lords attending	G. F. Williams
<i>Marcade</i>	on the French Princess	S. B. Brett
<i>Don Adriano de Armado</i>		D. P. Skidmore
<i>The Curate</i>		R. Thompson
<i>The Pedant</i>		P. J. G. Sanders
<i>Constable Dull</i>		J. R. Knowles
<i>Costard, a fool</i>		C. D. F. Coghlan
<i>Servant to Don Armado</i>		J. B. P. Squire
<i>Princess of France</i>		J. D. Poloniecki
<i>Rosaline</i>	Ladies attending	A. L. Bucknall
<i>Maria</i>	on the French	M. H. Rhodes
<i>Katharine</i>	Princess	T. A. Chance
<i>Jaquenetta, a country wench</i>		B. M. C. Fogarty

Stage Electricians: C. J. Smith, C. R. W. Perceval, A. R. Kidner

Love's Labour's Lost is a purely literary play, full of the most exquisite skill in writing. Yet the play is not appreciated because it has a blatantly artificial story. It may be said that its purpose, which is satire, is not one that can be popular for long. The play's criticism of pedantry and affectation of the time in which it was written is so complete, that it preserves the vices it criticises. But it preserves those vices in a love of language which is at once verbose and intoxicating. On the production side *Love's Labour's Lost* has a movement which is as formal as an Elizabethan dance; every action is manoeuvred, every stage mechanism is used without hint of disguise. Letters quite obviously go astray, conversations are overheard, sonnets are recited in the garden by the officers of Navarre, in what must surely be Shakespeare's most farcical make-believe. The result is so topical and dated, that a twentieth century

audience must come away from the production with a sense of frustration and wonderment. To use a cast of young schoolboy actors in this play is perhaps a mightier risk than the choice of the play itself for parents and friends. The producers, who seemed this year to be in a mood for risks, took the additional astonishing step of presentation in modern dress.

I have tried to set out the normal difficulties of *Love's Labour's Lost*, in the short space allotted to me; my readers may well be coming to the conclusion that I am providing a series of excuses for the producers and cast. Not at all. On Friday evening I enjoyed the production in all its aspects. The costumes were colourful, and the sets very satisfactory. The Terrace was a sheer joy and the night scene very lovely, the lighting was excellent.

Now to the actors. The officers of Navarre were good; audibility of speech and variation of tone, emphasis and attack, gesture and movement were excellent. The King and Biron were outstanding. Biron especially so, for he really got inside his lines. The Princess and her party were young and naturally less mature than the court of Navarre. The Princess spoke with distinction in the final act, and her ladies maintained good audibility, but less variation of tone, and sometimes lacked attack. The officers of France have less to do than the officers of Navarre. Boyet was satisfactory but sometimes lacked judgement in speed of delivery and often turned away from the audience. Marcade conducted his comings and goings to my satisfaction. Of the supporting cast, the most outstanding was Don Armado; his voice was good, and his emphasis and attack splendid; his movements were sometimes a little jerky and he lost marks here, but he richly deserved the applause his appearances produced.

The clown was good in speech and variation of tone; at times he was brilliant, but not always were his movements as light and fantastic as I would have wished. The Clown's partner in confusion, Jaquenetta, had a hard part to play, and I gave her six out of ten, deducting marks for awkward movement and not using the lighting to her own advantage. The Pedant and the Curate were a reasonable pair. The Pedant spoke well and used his facial expressions to advantage. The Curate has yet to learn that speaking clearly at speed is not one of his strong points, and he could use more variation of tone. There was also Constable Dull, every inch a policeman whose enormous voice must have been heard many miles from the scene of action; his laughter was rather too much for a small theatre, but one had no doubt that here was the local constable.

This production of *Love's Labour's Lost* was well worth the time and trouble; and even if the audience found the verbosity difficult and the plot naive, I doubt that anyone objected to the décor and acting; both reached a very high standard. It is not Shakespeare's greatest play,

it is seldom performed, but it has a curious charm and a real atmosphere of make-believe. It is possible to dismiss this play with a wave of the hand and say that it is not Shakespeare at his best, so much is true; but read it through and you will find real beauty growing in a forest of verbosity. Say also that schoolboys do not perform Shakespeare well, and I will answer that often you will be correct; yet Friday's performance was a high achievement. I can think of professional productions of Shakespeare which have made me blush for very shame. I did not blush on Friday.

Finally I address a word to the producers. You had a butler who appeared twice, but you did not mention him on the programme although his entrances and exits deserved mention. You also know right well, My Lords, that Shakespeare wrote no Prologue nor indeed an Epilogue for *Love's Labour's Lost*. In truth, I suspect that you took the Prologue from one of the Histories; in very truth, I know right well that you lifted the Epilogue from King Henry VIII; and you let your audience imagine that the text bore reference to the Princess of France. 'Twas never thus, My Lords, 'twas never thus. So while I congratulate you on the production of this curious play, I do most earnestly pray that your souls be not troubled by the shade of the Bard of Avon.

H.G.



PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

As we go to press the results of the July G.C.E. examination appear, in which State Scholarships were won by T. G. K. Berry, M. J. Brennan, A. P. H. Byrne, J. M. Compton, A. W. Crawford, R. M. J. Dammann, W. J. Morland, M. A. Pakenham and A. R. Rawsthorne, whom we congratulate.

At A & S level 42 distinctions were gained.

CRICKET

THE FIRST ELEVEN

RETROSPECT

It is unfortunately not easy to form an accurate estimate of the XI this season. The only consistent yardstick must be the school matches and unfortunately, owing to the epidemic of measles, only three were played; all of them were drawn, one being seriously interfered with by rain. That was unfortunate because this might have been a vintage year with nine of last year's successful side returning.

The outstanding memory of their play was their determined approach to the game. Against Worksop, St Peter's and the Old Amplefordians they were in a position where a less spirited side would have given up the struggle. In all three matches they played themselves out of trouble and might well have won both school matches had there been another few overs. The credit for this lies first of all with J. J. Brennan who instilled his native Yorkshire resolution into the team; he was, of course, helped by the fact that this was a very strong batting side.

There were four batsmen of real distinction, who made over 300 runs: J. J. Brennan, D. I. Russell, J. P. Stephens and D. J. Trench. All the others were capable of getting runs attractively and, in different matches, they all played a vital innings. There was no weakness then, in the batting.

Only the bowling prevented this side from being an outstanding one. Once again there was no fast bowler who could be relied upon to drive home an advantage. D. Trench made himself into an adequate opener but he lacked experience and speed. T. Huskinson, with his leg-breaks, will soon be a powerful force, but at the moment he is too easily hit off a length. J. Wetherell came into his own too late in the season so that a heavy burden fell on J. Brennan. His bowling was admirably consistent, he bowled over 200 overs of which 66 were maidens, but he lacked penetration against batsmen who were not prepared to take a risk.

Once the season got under way the fielding was usually good, sometimes very good.

J. J. Brennan awarded colours to J. P. Stephens, D. J. Trench, D. I. Russell, T. A. Huskinson and J. M. Wetherell.

On the last night Father Abbot kindly presented the following prizes:

'Downey' Cup for the Best Cricketer	J. J. Brennan
'Younghusband' Cup for the Best Bowler	T. A. Huskinson
Best Batsman	D. I. Russell
Best All Rounder	J. J. Brennan
Highest Score	J. P. Stephens
Special Bat	D. J. Trench
2nd XI Bat	M. L. Wright



Back Row (left to right)

P. R. Butcher
J. M. Wetherell
N. R. Balfour
R. J. Gerrard
M. F. Wright
R. H. Jackson
S. E. Tyrrell

Front Row (left to right)

D. I. Russell
J. P. Stephens
J. J. E. Brennan (*Captain*)
D. J. Trench
T. A. Huskinson

Back Row (left to right)

P. R. Butcher
J. M. Wetherell
N. R. Balfour
R. J. Gerrard
M. F. Wright
R. H. Jackson
S. E. Tyrrell

Front Row (left to right)

D. I. Russell
J. P. Stephens
J. J. E. Brennan (*Captain*)
D. J. Trench
T. A. Huskinson



AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 15th May.

Royal Signals won by 119 runs.

This match, from Ampleforth's point of view, was disappointing. It came a week earlier than usual, after only eight day's practice, but it was hoped that with so many of last year's side returning, the XI would be ready to give the Signals a game. Unfortunately this did not happen.

When the Signals were batting neither Stephens nor Gerrard were really accurate and they were soon replaced by Huskinson and Wetherell. This was not very successful either and at lunch the score was 92 for 2. After lunch the Signals were never really troubled and took the score rapidly up to 190 for 7 before declaring.

Ampleforth were soon in difficulties and never out of them.

ROYAL SIGNALS		AMPLEFORTH	
2nd Lt. N. Harris, b Wetherell	77	J. P. Stephens, b Hare	9
Sig. Narrayon, lbw b Huskinson	20	R. H. Jackson, b Hare	7
Sig. Turner, c Trench b Wetherell	2	J. J. Brennan, c Porter b Narrayon	3
Maj. N. C. Porter, c Stephens		P. R. Butcher, c McCabe b Porter	9
b Huskinson	45	N. R. Balfour, c McCabe b Narrayon	1
Maj. G. Williams, c Trench		D. J. Trench, lbw b Porter	8
b Wetherell	34	R. J. Gerrard, c Tripp b Narrayon	11
L.-Cpl Mand, c Tyrrell b Wetherell	1	M. F. Wright, c Hare b Narrayon	0
Capt. P. Tidey, c Stephens		J. M. Wetherell, c and b M. Williams	9
b Huskinson	5	S. E. Tyrrell, b Hare	0
Maj. D. Pocock, not out	1	T. A. Huskinson, not out	4
Capt. T. C. Tripp	} did not bat	b 4, lb 1, nb 5	10
L.-Cpl McCabe			
Sig. G. Hare			
b 3, lb 2	5		
Total (7 wkts dec.)	190	Total	71
1/44, 2/52, 3/119, 4/169, 5/171, 6/184, 7/190.		1/17, 2/21, 3/24, 4/28, 5/35, 6/42, 7/43, 8/62, 9/63.	

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>
Stephens	4	0	13	0	Hare	8	1	22	3
Gerrard	3	0	12	0	McCabe	4	2	3	0
Huskinson	18.3	2	60	3	Narrayon	9	5	12	4
Wetherell	12	2	50	4	Porter	8	3	16	2
Brennan	5	0	25	0	Williams	2.5	0	3	1
Jackson	6	0	25	0	Pocock	2	0	5	0

AMPLEFORTH v. R.A.F. COLLEGE, CRANWELL

Played at Cranwell on Sunday, 22nd May.

Lost by 3 wickets.

Ampleforth won the toss and chose to bat on a drying wicket after a light shower. Stephens and Jackson opened against the bowling of Mackay and Evans, and by lunch the score was 88 for 3 wickets. This was disappointing after its being 81 for no wicket ten minutes earlier. Stephens opened the scoring with a four, a majestic cover drive, and from then on looked completely at home until Deakin began to bowl. The advent of Deakin, with his slow leg-breaks, changed the whole tempo of the game. One moment Ampleforth were forging ahead; the next, they were defending and getting out by all manner of queer means. The scoring rate fell, the wickets fell and the hopes of Ampleforth; 130 for 7. A useful partnership of 28 by Wetherell and Huskinson helped to raise the score to respectability and the innings closed at 159.

Cranwell were left with two hours to make 160 to win and, at one time, when they were 78 for 5 it looked as if they would not get them. Busfield, however, decided that aggression was the best means of defence and hit Huskinson both high and far. His 42 virtually won the match and, with a few minutes to go, Cranwell won by three wickets.

AMPLEFORTH				CRANWELL			
J. P. Stephens, st Blacke b Deakin	50	Bullocke, b Carlson	11				
R. H. Jackson, lbw b Deakin	24	Evans, b Brennan	10				
J. J. Brennan, b Terrett	6	Gothard, b Brennan	8				
D. I. Russell, b Evans	20	Norris, c Jackson b Huskinson	8				
P. R. Butcher, b Deakin	11	Blake, c and b Huskinson	28				
D. J. Trench, b Evans	4	Mackay, run out	21				
R. J. Gerrard, c Blake b Evans	2	Busfield, b Brennan	42				
J. M. Wetherell, c Evans b Terrett	12	Green, not out	25				
T. A. Huskinson, lbw b Deakin	18	Terrett, not out	4				
S. E. Tyrrell, not out	0	Deakin, did not bat					
J. J. Carlson, c Deakin b Terrett	1	Godwin, did not bat					
b 1, lb 3, w 1, nb 6	11	b 2, nb 1	3				
Total	159	Total (7 wkts)	160				

1/81, 2/82, 3/88, 4/121, 5/121, 6/124, 1/22, 2/24, 3/37, 4/51, 5/78, 6/108, 7/130, 8/158, 9/158. 7/147.

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>
Mackay	2	0	13	0	Carlson	9	3	28	1
Evans	16	6	46	3	Brennan	19	6	50	3
Norris	6	1	27	0	Huskinson	6	0	45	2
Terrett	9.2	3	22	3	Wetherell	5	0	36	0
Deakin	18	4	40	4					

AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

Played at Exhibition on Saturday and Sunday, 28th and 29th May.

Lost by 4 wickets.

A most enjoyable match between Ampleforth and the Free Foresters was won in the last over on the second day by the Free Foresters. In two days nearly 800 runs were scored and 30 wickets fell, which should have suited all tastes.

The finish was most exciting, for the Free Foresters were required to make 189 in 120 minutes. A splendidly forceful innings by Bailey put victory almost in the Foresters' grasp and when he was out Watson and M. Huskinson carried the day for them.

The highlight of the first innings for Ampleforth was an excellent 89 by Russell, scored for the most part in an eighth wicket partnership with Wetherell. Until then all the batsmen had been in difficulties against the left-arm bowling of Lupton. At lunch it was 90 for 4 and 116 for 8 soon after, leaving Russell not out for 34. Not until then did he show himself master of the situation and scored freely with shots all round the wicket. Wetherell, holding the fort with a very perpendicular bat, scored 10 to Russell's further 55, and when the latter was out with the score at 182, Wetherell hit three fours, just to show he could do it as well, and was then caught making the School's score 197. It was a fine recovery against a strong attack.

The Free Foresters went in just before tea, and were, no doubt, content with 121 for 5 by the close of play, Campbell scoring a quick 33, and Huskinson not out for 28. The next day he went on to complete his half century to give the Free Foresters first innings lead over the School, at which point Townsend declared.

There was a considerable difference, compared with their first innings, when the XI batted a second time. Stephens, Jackson, and Russell scored fast and were quick to see the short single and then, to finish off, Brennan came in and hit a tiring attack all over the field.

Brennan's declaration was a challenge and was accepted. The first ten scoring shots were all boundaries; within the hour 100 runs were on the board and the goal was in sight and, as we have seen, the Free Foresters hurried to victory in a game which was enjoyed by all and appreciated by a large crowd who lined the west bank almost throughout the match.

AMPLEFORTH				2nd innings			
1st innings							
J. P. Stephens, b Bailey	5	c Watson b Alexander	29				
R. Jackson, lbw b Lupton	28	b Lupton	68				
J. J. Brennan, b Mitchell Innes	21	not out	50				
D. I. Russell, c Campbell b Lupton	89	b Lupton	28				
N. Balfour, b Lupton	5	b Lupton	1				
P. Butcher, b Lupton	0	did not bat					
D. Trench, c Alexander b Lupton	5	lbw b Townsend	3				
R. Gerrard, b Glenn	8	did not bat					
T. Huskinson, b Glenn	0	did not bat					
J. Wetherell, b Lupton	26	not out	3				
S. Tyrrell, not out	0	b Lupton	7				
b 4, lb 2, w 1, nb 3	9	b 1, lb 1, nb 1	3				
Total	197	Total (6 wkts dec.)	192				

1/6, 2/60, 3/62, 4/90, 5/90, 6/96, 1/63, 2/113, 3/118, 4/160, 5/166, 7/110, 8/116, 9/182. 6/188.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Bailey	13	1	49	1	Bailey	5	1	21	0
Glenn	18	4	53	6	Glenn	6	2	19	0
Lupton	21	8	53	6	Lupton	19	3	68	4
Mitchell Innes	16	5	32	1	Mitchell Innes	3	0	13	0
					Alexander	3	0	15	1
					Townsend	7	2	14	1
					Huskinson	5	0	36	0

FREE FORESTERS							
1st innings				2nd innings			
Mitchell-Innes, c Wetherell b Balfour	20	c Stephens b Brennan	25				
Bailey, b Brennan	19	c Trench b Brennan	61				
Cochrane, c Trench b Balfour	4	st Tyrrell b Huskinson	20				
Watson, b Huskinson	21	not out	39				
Campbell, b Wetherell	31	c Brennan b Wetherell	6				
Huskinson, not out	50	lbw b Trench	29				
Alexander, b Brennan	13	not out	2				
Glenn, c Trench b Huskinson	10	did not bat					
Burney, c Trench b Wetherell	14	b Brennan	0				
Lupton, not out	3	did not bat					
Townsend, did not bat		did not bat					
b 13	13	b 7	7				
Total (8 wks dec.)	198	Total (6 wks)	189				

1/34, 2/41, 3/54, 4/107, 5/109, 6/134, 7/161, 8/196. 1/24, 2/94, 3/110, 4/117, 5/184, 6/184.

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>
Gerrard	4	1	21	0	Brennan	17	4	55	3
Brennan	19	6	48	2	Balfour	4	0	37	0
Balfour	10	1	45	2	Huskinson	6	0	44	1
Huskinson	12.5	2	46	2	Wetherell	6	0	36	1
Wetherell	7	0	26	2	Trench	4	1	10	1

AMPLEFORTH v. O.A.C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday and Sunday, 4th and 5th May.

Drawn.

There was plenty of excitement before Ampleforth bravely drew their two day match with the Old Amplefordians which at one stage on the second afternoon looked lost. Both on paper and in practice this was a formidable O.A.C.C. side, while Ampleforth were handicapped by the absence of Russell.

Brennan won the toss and batted on an easy paced wicket. Jackson fell an early victim to Sparling, well caught in the leg trap by Chambers, and Brennan, trying to force, was caught by Bamford off Lorimer. And so almost from the first the figures of Sparling, bowling fast, and of Lorimer, with his left arm leg-breaks and Sparling at silly mid-off, dominated the play.

Once Stephens had gone, scoring 26 out of 48 runs, only Trench hit the ball confidently in an innings which was the beginning of his ascendancy as a batsman. Once he had gone, foolishly run out, the innings collapsed unhappily, with the exception of a short but assured knock by Wright, leaving the O.A.C.C. established in a formidable position. With scarcely an alarm Kirby and Wynne moved steadily but slowly forward, past the Ampleforth total, until two minutes before the close of play Wynne was out, with the total 152 for 2. Saturday's play belonged therefore in every department to the older generation, and the School was already in a position where it could hardly win.

Lord Stafford was now confronted with the decision whether to declare, well satisfied with the lead of 30 and the moral advantage already gained, or to press on

and defeat the School by an innings. With such forcing batsmen as Sparling, Hardy, Bamford and Chambers all anxious to hit the ball hard and far, he chose the latter course and next morning the School went out to field again.

The next forty-five minutes, as it proved, were crucial and largely dictated the future course of the game for only 40 runs were scored and 6 wickets fell while Brennan and Trench bowled unchanged. To score quickly against them is seldom easy and they were well supported by some excellent fielding; all the chances were snapped up including a very fine catch by Butcher at cover to dismiss Sparling. If the first rounds went to the O.A.C.C. this round went without argument to the School.

The innings defeat had at any rate been avoided but the lead of 70 with the afternoon's play ahead, still left the Old Amplefordians with a rosy prospect before them.

The batting of the School in the second innings was very different from their first. Each wicket had to be fought for and prized away. Stephens batted coolly and effectively, including a nice six into the running track off Bamford, while Jackson, though not in form, stayed with him. Together they put on 63. Then, suddenly, just as it seemed the XI were on an even keel, they found themselves in the thick of another crisis. Jackson and Stephens went almost together, Brennan was well caught by Hardy before he had settled down and was followed by Butcher: 4 for 93. Trench and Wright, who had both batted well the previous afternoon, seemed now to carry with them the last hopes of the side so that when they too were out just before tea, and Ampleforth led by a meagre 30 runs, the game seemed over except for the formalities. Balfour and Gerrard decided otherwise and, in what surely must have been nearly the last ditch, successfully withstood everything, scoring sensibly and well, until they had seen the side safely out of danger and a total of 175 for 6 on the board. It was a courageous effort.

We are most grateful to Lord Stafford and his team who provided the XI with one of its most severe tests and one which was to prove of great value in the school matches which lay ahead.

AMPLEFORTH

1st innings				2nd innings			
J. P. Stephens, c Sparling b Gray	26	c Sparling b Lorimer	52				
R. H. Jackson, c Chambers b Sparling	2	c Gray b Barton	12				
J. J. Brennan, c Bamford b Lorimer	9	c Hardy b Dalglish	9				
P. R. Butcher, c Chambers b Sparling	21	lbw b Lorimer	1				
N. R. Balfour, b Sparling	5	not out	35				
D. J. Trench, run out	31	c Sparling b Lorimer	13				
J. M. Wetherell, c Sparling							
b Lorimer	1						
R. J. Gerrard, c Sparling b Lorimer	7	not out	37				
M. F. Wright, not out	9	c and b Lorimer	0				
T. A. Huskinson, c Stafford							
b Lorimer	4						
S. E. Tyrrell, b Sparling	0						
b 4, lb 5	9	b 7, lb 4, w 3, nb 2	16				
Total	124	Total (6 wks)	175				

1/9, 2/37, 3/48, 4/57, 5/82, 6/103, 7/105, 8/112, 9/124. 1/63, 2/75, 3/81, 4/93, 5/100, 6/101.

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>
Sparling	13.1	5	27	4	Sparling	10	5	16	0
Dalglish	5	3	11	0	Dalglish	5	4	1	1
Gray	9	2	30	1	Gray	6	3	9	0
Lorimer	12	4	18	4	Lorimer	21	6	25	4
Bamford	5	2	16	0	Bamford	5	0	27	0
Kirby	3	1	3	0	Kirby	2	0	9	0
Wynne	2	0	10	0	Wynne	9	0	24	0
					Barton	9	1	32	1
					Stafford	5	0	16	0

O.A.C.C.

1st innings				2nd innings			
J. E. Kirby, b Brennan			65				
D. R. Dalglish, c and b Trench			13				
O. R. Wynne, c Butcher b Brennan			68				
W. A. Sparling, c Butcher b Brennan			13				
E. M. Hardy, c Stephens b Brennan			9				
J. G. Bamford, b Trench			10				
P. J. Chambers, not out			5				
E. H. Barton, b Trench			0				
K. Gray, b Brennan			2	not out			2
Lord Stafford, did not bat				not out			15
R. Lorimer, did not bat				c Tyrrell b Brennan			2
b 5, lb 3			8	b Trench			0
Total (8 wks)			193	Total (2 wks)			19

1/21, 2/149, 3/154, 4/175, 5/178, 1/2, 2/2.
6/190, 7/190, 8/193.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Trench	20	2	56	3	Trench	4	1	9	1
Brennan	20.2	3	52	5	Brennan	4	2	10	1
Huskinson	12	1	46	0					
Wetherell	6	1	14	0					
Jackson	5	0	18	0					

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM

Played at Ampleforth on Wednesday, 8th June.

Drawn

This match was unfortunately interrupted by rain, and as a result the Bootham innings was shortened considerably so that they had no time to make the same number of runs as the very satisfactory score of 217 for 5 declared by Ampleforth.

On an easy wicket Ampleforth were 83 for 2 at lunch, with Stephens not out 40. After lunch he and Trench were in complete command of the situation and both played very well indeed. Both batted attractively, hitting the ball cleanly on the off and punishing the now rather too frequent long hops with powerful hooks.

Eventually with his score at 92 Stephens tried to hook Horsley once too often and had his off stump knocked back. Trench now came into his own and batted with complete ease and confidence driving, cutting and hooking with assurance, until Brennan declared.

Rain delayed the start after tea, and the conditions were unpleasant when play did eventually begin with a strong wind blowing across the pitch. The Bootham batsmen rightly closed the game up and by the end were 81 for 4, which included a pleasant 40 from their captain, Whittle. Huskinson bowled probably as well as he ever did in the season and yet he only got one wicket: at the other end Brennan produced a novel but not very effective experiment of bowling alternate overs with Wetherell. And so ended what might have been an exciting match had it not been for the weather.

AMPLEFORTH				BOOTHAM			
J. P. Stephens, b Horsley			92	J. R. Horsley, b Brennan			6
R. H. Jackson, c Airey b Horsley			5	J. D. Whittle, b Huskinson			40
J. J. Brennan, c Morpet b Horsley			22	P. Judson, b Wetherell			2
D. J. Trench, not out			78	M. Edmondson, not out			19
P. R. Butcher, run out			10	P. Airey, b Wetherell			6
S. E. Tyrrell b Brindle			3	R. Barnes, not out			0
N. R. Balfour, not out			3	C. Morpet			
R. Gerrard				K. Dent			
T. A. Huskinson	} did not bat			M. Horsley	} did not bat		
M. F. Wright				A. Manning			
J. M. Wetherell				A. Brindle			
b 3, lb 1			4	b 8			8
Total (5 wks)			217	Total (4 wks)			81

1/13, 2/83, 3/172, 4/191, 5/198.

1/36, 2/48, 3/64, 4/81.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Horsley	16	2	71	3	Trench	5	0	13	0
Brindle	20	3	64	1	Brennan	16	9	21	1
Airey	2	0	12	0	Huskinson	20	10	29	1
Manning	6	0	34	0	Wetherell	8	4	10	2
Whittle	11	1	31	0					

AMPLEFORTH v. M.C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 11th June.

Won by 1 wicket.

This was a most exciting match, one which reached its crescendo in its last overs and resulted in the XI winning their first match this season.

The weather was again fine and M.C.C. naturally batted first after winning the toss. The standard of the Ampleforth bowling was better than it had been so far and M.C.C. were soon in trouble with 2 wickets gone for a mere 5 runs. Seven runs came in the first eight overs and then suddenly Liddell, of Northumberland, hit Brennan over his head for six. It was the first intimation of the coming storm. From then on whenever the ball was well up to him he hit it straight and hard, scoring 58 in boundaries which included 6 sixes, and stopping everything else with a dead bat.

He was out just after lunch when Balfour, at mid-off, held on to a stinging off-drive of considerable velocity. By this time he had made 85 out of 106. Half an hour later, M.C.C. were all out and the XI must have been well satisfied in removing such a strong side, including four county players of recent vintage, for 150 runs.

By six o'clock the side scored comfortably on their way to a distinguished victory, 131 for 5. The first four batsmen had all batted sensibly and well. Then it was 141 for 6 and everyone was still confident. Eleven minutes later it was 141 for 9, ten runs needed and seven minutes left for play as Tyrrell took guard. The second last over began. Tyrrell hit a 2, then a 4, then a single. Wright hit a 2 leaving Tyrrell facing the last over. With four balls to go, Tyrrell hit the winning run and Ampleforth were home rather short of breath.

M.C.C.				AMPLEFORTH			
J. G. Jackson, c Gerrard b Brennan	0	J. P. Stephens, st Brennan b Hughes					
R. H. Umbers, lbw b Trench	3	Onslow	34				
L. E. Liddell, b Balfour b Brennan	85	R. H. Jackson, b Hughes Onslow	25				
D. Hughes Onslow, c Butcher		J. J. Brennan, c Kaye b Thornton	17				
b Wetherell	7	D. J. Trench, c Brennan b Jones	32				
J. R. Burnett, b Brennan	5	P. R. Butcher, c and b Jones	8				
R. B. Proud, c Brennan b Huskinson	10	N. R. Balfour, b Thornton	8				
J. D. Thornton, c Butcher b Brennan	9	R. J. Gerrard, c Liddell b Jones	0				
P. B. Jones, not out	12	M. F. Wright, not out	10				
N. A. Doggart, b Huskinson	1	T. A. Huskinson, c Proud b Thornton	0				
D. V. Brennan, b Huskinson	9	J. M. Wetherell, run out	0				
M. A. Kaye, c Huskinson b Brennan	3	S. E. Tyrrell, not out	8				
b 5, w 1	6	b 4, lb 4, w 1	9				
Total	150	Total (9 wickets)	151				

1/1, 2/5, 3/49, 4/102, 5/106, 6/117,
7/136, 8/137, 9/147.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Trench	8	4	10	1	Thornton	18.2	4	30	3
Brennan	21.2	2	55	5	Kaye	4	1	14	0
Huskinson	17	2	51	3	Doggart	6	0	9	0
Wetherell	3	0	28	1	Jones	21	5	46	3
					Hughes Onslow	10	1	44	2

AMPLEFORTH v. ALL COMERS

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 19th June.

Won by 80 runs.

Owing to the epidemic of measles the match against Sedburgh was cancelled and the fixture was replaced by an All Comers match. It was very cold and the wind was so strong that the bats had to be weighted.

The All Comers started well enough but once Trench and Brennan got into their stride they found it more and more difficult to contain them. As Brennan's

innings broadened out he began to look, for the first time this season, the class batsman he is; while Trench, now full of confidence in his growing ability with the bat, was as watchful and as powerful as ever.

207 was a big target, too big it proved, for the All Comers and they were immediately in difficulties when Gerrard took two good catches in the slips. Cochrane and Garmons-Williams staged a recovery but once they were gone, Huskinson and Brennan went through the side.

AMPLEFORTH				ALL COMERS			
J. P. Stephens, lbw b Gray	19	G-Williams, b Brennan	53				
R. H. Jackson, b Phelan	8	Rev. S. Trafford, c Gerrard					
J. J. Brennan, not out	82	b Brennan	1				
D. J. Trench, c Morris b G-Williams	68	Rev. M. Haigh, c Gerrard b Trench	1				
P. R. Butcher, not out	16	A. Cochrane, lbw b Brennan	24				
N. R. Balfour		A. Morris, c Garrett b Huskinson	10				
R. J. Gerrard		K. Gray, b Huskinson	1				
M. F. Wright		Rev. D. Waddilove, c Brennan					
T. A. Huskinson		b Huskinson	17				
S. E. Tyrrell		G. Robinson, c Balfour b Brennan	3				
P. Garrett		R. Carey, lbw b Brennan	0				
b 5, lb 9	14	J. Anthony, b Huskinson	1				
		D. Phelan, not out	0				
		b 15, w 1	16				
Total (3 wickets)	207	Total	127				

1/25, 2/29, 3/151.

1/2, 2/7, 3/65, 4/78, 5/86, 6/102,
7/117, 8/117, 9/123.

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>
Phelan	8	2	29	1	Trench	5	1	13	1
Gray	12	2	27	1	Brennan	12	3	26	5
Anthony	12	1	41	0	Huskinson	10. 2	2	51	4
Morris	6	0	23	0	Garrett	3	0	21	0
Carey	6	0	43	0					
G-Williams	7	0	35	1					

AMPLEFORTH v. WORKSOP

Played at Worksop on Saturday, 25th June.

Drawn

Although the result was drawn this was one of the best matches of the season. Both in the field and in batting Ampleforth staged a remarkable recovery.

At luncheon the game was nicely poised with Worksop batting. The score was 96 for 3, with Newton, who scored a century last year, still unbeaten. It was a blazing hot day and Ampleforth were clearly destined for a really uncomfortable afternoon if they allowed Worksop to consolidate.

After lunch Brennan bowled unchanged and very steadily from one end, 28 overs in all for 36 runs, with Huskinson at the other until the score reached 160 for 3. A bowling change, surely long overdue, brought an extraordinary change. Trench bowled Gibson to end the long stand and then ran out Newton and then, to improve things still further, he knocked back Leefe's middle stump before he had settled in. It was a quarter past three. Ten minutes later Worksop were all out as Huskinson

in two overs took the last four wickets and ended a fine effort with a match analysis of 28 overs, 98 runs for 6 wickets.

Ampleforth were in trouble immediately. The second ball rose sharply and Stephens was caught at the wicket and Jackson, trying a leg glide in the next over, followed suit. The only score was a firmly hit boundary through the covers by Trench to show he was not intimidated by any disaster. Until tea, twenty-five minutes later, it was all watchful vigilance by Trench and Russell and though the score was only 18 it included another beautifully hit cover drive, this time from Russell, playing his first game since his illness.

After tea, just as it seemed that the storm had been weathered, Russell played over the top of an off drive and was bowled, 3 for 43, and the tension was back again. Brennan opened with sense and caution, content to settle in and see Trench who had now been at the wicket for an hour keeping the score moving smoothly. Gradually they both took control and, though they had to score at two a minute, Worktop, sensing danger for the first time, adopted a defensive field and waited for the mistake.

Brennan, who had not had an outstanding season, played what proved to be by far his best innings and one of the highlights of the season. Gradually he caught up Trench and from then on it was plain sailing with Brennan sailing along, while Trench rammed the ball resolutely through the off sidefield. It was not until 6.10 that the partnership was broken after having added 101 runs and completely altered the look of the battlefield.

When Trench was out, Brennan began to loft the ball for the first time and steal the bowling so that the chase for what was by now an impossible target was never abandoned. Although 30 runs were added in the last fifteen minutes, Ampleforth were still 19 runs short at the close of play.

WORKSOP				AMPLEFORTH			
G. K. Newton, run out	82	J. P. Stephens, c Jackson b Garton	0				
T. Pearson, c Trench b Huskinson	11	R. H. Jackson, c Jackson b Gibson	0				
M. G. Mouldon, c Wright		D. J. Trench, c Jackson b Garton	68				
b Huskinson	24	D. I. Russell, b Leefe	23				
I. M. Torkington, b Brennan	9	J. J. Brennan, not out	77				
J. K. Gibson, b Trench	35	R. J. Gerrard, b Moulden	1				
N. Leefe, b Trench	10	M. F. Wright, not out	3				
K. Jackson, b Huskinson	7	P. R. Butcher					
P. A. Gill, c Stephens b Huskinson	2	T. A. Huskinson	} did not bat				
R. W. Mathews, c Wetherell		J. M. Wetherell					
b Huskinson	1	S. E. Tyrrell					
R. W. Bakewell, b Huskinson	2	b 1, w 1, nb 2	4				
A. C. Garton, not out	1						
b 7, lb 4	11						
Total	195	Total (5 wks)	176				

1/32, 2/77, 3/96, 4/164, 5/175, 6/183,
7/185, 8/190, 9/191.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Trench	14	5	31	2	Garton	7	1	23	2
Brennan	25	9	38	1	Torkington	10	2	34	0
Huskinson	28	1	98	6	Bakewell	7	0	27	0
Wetherell	4	0	17	0	Moulden	5	2	17	1
					Gibson	10	1	30	1
					Leefe	7	2	16	1
					Mathews	6	0	25	0

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S

Played at York on Wednesday, 29th June.

Drawn

It was a blustery and cold day with only a hint of sunshine when Ampleforth met St Peter's at York. Both sides had a chance of winning the game and both had the advantage wrested from them.

Ampleforth struck first with a useful wicket off the first ball when Russell held a good diving catch at short-leg to dismiss Naisby. With the wicket taking spin, Brennan soon turned to Huskinson and Wetherell. In his fourth consecutive maiden Wetherell held a difficult return catch and next over Hutchinson holed out to Brennan at mid-off. With Robson leg before and Ransome, St Peter's captain, caught by Tyrrell in the first over after lunch, half the side were out for 83 and Ampleforth were on top. A determined and hard-hitting sixth and seventh wicket partnership took St Peter's out of trouble and brought up the 200 so that their innings closed at the very respectable score of 211. Wetherell had bowled at his best and better than his 4 for 55 would suggest.

By tea time the situation was black indeed for Ampleforth and made the start against Worktop almost enviable by comparison. Wright, opening for the first time, had watched a mournful procession: Stephens, nicely taken in the gully off one he should have let go through; Trench caught at the wicket, and both Russell and Brennan snapped up by a close-in fielder to Alderson bowling off-breaks. When, in the first over after tea, Gerrard was bowled by a ball which left him slightly, the score was 45 for 5 and two hours still to go.

Already, as we have seen in the O.A.C.C. match, a crisis like this had been met in a determined fashion, but here was a school match with its heightened tension. In fact, during the next two hours only two wickets fell, both run out, while 137 runs were added. Once Wright had gone, after an impressive innings, Butcher took his place with Balfour at the other end. The score mounted steadily; Butcher gained confidence after his lean season, and when he twice hit Ransome for six over the sight screen and pulled him for four in the same over it looked as if Ampleforth might just get there in time. The next over he was run out and though Wetherell and Balfour moved the score along merrily the match was now inevitably drawn. Balfour remained undefeated, undeterred by errors, in an innings full of concentration and determination.

ST PETER'S				AMPLEFORTH			
I. A. Naisby, c Russell b Trench	0	J. P. Stephens, c Naseby b Coulson	0				
M. E. Robson, lbw b Huskinson	34	M. R. Wright, run out	31				
S. R. Hutchinson, c Brennan		D. J. Trench, c McCallum					
b Huskinson	27	b Woodruff	0				
J. A. Shouksmith, c and b Wetherell	1	D. I. Russell, c Hemsley b Anderson	18				
G. W. Alderson, c Tyrrell b Trench	13	J. J. Brennan, c Hemsley b Anderson	0				
E. M. Ransome, st Tyrrell		R. J. Gerrard, b Coulson	2				
b Huskinson	13	N. R. Balfour, not out	38				
J. W. Gare, c Gerrard b Wetherell	39	P. R. Butcher, run out	44				
M. W. Woodruff, c Butcher		J. M. Wetherell, not out	26				
b Wetherell	55	S. E. Tyrrell, did not bat					
C. J. Hemsley, c Gerrard b Wetherell	8	T. A. Huskinson, did not bat					
M. McCallum, lbw b Brennan	0	b 18, lb 2, nb 3	23				
D. E. Coulson, not out	2						
b 11, lb 7, nb 1	19						
Total	211	Total (7 wks)	182				

1/0, 2/45, 3/51, 4/74, 5/83, 6/112,
7/172, 8/200, 9/205, 10/211.

	BOWLING					BOWLING			
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Brennan	13	4	40	1	Coulson	19	7	31	2
Trench	15	4	30	2	Woodruff	21	5	57	1
Huskinson	18	4	67	3	Ransome	18	3	63	0
Wetherell	15.5	3	55	4	Alderson	6	3	4	2

AMPLEFORTH v. I ZINGARI

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 17th July.

Drawn

Although rain delayed the start and ended the game early, one was left with a feeling of surprise that any play had been possible, rather than regret that so little time was available, for it had rained intermittently all the previous week. With the sun and a healthy west wind the wicket dried out sufficiently for play to begin at 2.30 with Ampleforth batting. This set the XI a nice problem for it was the first time for two years that the team had played on a wet wicket. They solved the problem convincingly. Stephens, an admirable helmsman, set the Ampleforth innings on the right path. From his first stroke to his last, both drives to the sight screen, he batted with confidence and scored 60, including ten boundaries, out of a total of 82. After tea with the score 95 for 3, Ampleforth continued, with Russell and Trench trying to speed things up, Russell in particular making some fine shots. Brennan left I Zingari 100 minutes batting time when he declared at 145 for 4, which seemed a very reasonable target. Rain however delayed the restart, then ended the game abruptly, cutting down the playing time to seventy minutes. During that time Dyson, of Oxford, played an innings which was an education and which brightened the now sombre day with its thunderclouds massing over Coxwold. Just before the end he was well stumped by Tyrrell off Wetherell who again bowled very well.

AMPLEFORTH			I ZINGARI		
J. P. Stephens, b Wilson	60		E. M. Dyson, st Tyrrell b Wetherell	41	
M. F. Wright, c Burney b Farr	1		E. J. Thornely-Taylor, c Brennan		
D. J. Trench, not out	27		b Wetherell	20	
J. J. Brennan, b Lupton	12		C. J. Lupton, c Brennan b Huskinson	5	
D. I. Russell, c Dyson b Toynbee	40		B. H. Farr, st Tyrrell b Huskinson	1	
P. Butcher	} did not bat		D. C. Wilson, not out	1	
N. Balfour			J. Burney, not out	1	
R. Jackson			J. G. C. Jackson		
M. Wetherell			T. J. H. Smeeth		
T. Huskinson			W. A. Lupton	did not bat	
S. Tyrrell			M. A. C. P. Kaye		
b 4, lb 2	6		L. L. Toynbee		
			b 4, nb 1	5	
Total (4 wkts dec.)	145		Total (4 wkts)	74	

1/19, 2/50, 3/82, 4/144.

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	7	2	18	1	Trench	5	0	13	0
Thornely-Taylor	8	6	5	0	Brennan	5	2	17	0
Farr	7	3	19	1	Huskinson	7	1	30	2
Lupton	16	2	55	1	Wetherell	6.4	1	11	2
Wilson	9	2	24	1					
Kaye	3	1	17	0					

AMPLEFORTH v. ADASTRANS

Played at Ampleforth on Wednesday, 20th July.

Lost by 2 runs.

This game followed almost exactly the pattern of the M.C.C. match except that Ampleforth lost instead of winning. The wicket was sodden and the outfield slow.

Senior, who captains the R.A.F. this year, opened for the Adastrans and soon had Trench wondering where to bowl to him for in the second over he hit him twice to the on boundary and thumped him through the covers. The advent of Huskinson slowed up the scoring though Senior seemed to be playing him without difficulty until, moving down the wicket, he got a small touch, the ball came through to Tyrrell who took the bails off for a technical run out. It was difficult to push the score along quickly on this damp pitch, but each wicket added its quota of runs against some steady bowling by Huskinson and Brennan with Jackson polishing off the tail-enders.

140 was not a bad score though it seemed insufficient when Ampleforth reached 94 for 3 at 6 o'clock. They were, however, behind the clock and needed 53 in thirty minutes. Trench was by this time in admirable form and opened up a exciting burst of scoring. By 6.15 two more wickets had fallen, but with Trench still there and Stephens, now back at the wicket after retiring hurt, Ampleforth with five wickets to fall needed only 15 runs to win and seemed poised for victory.

With dramatic suddenness the balance shifted. In consecutive overs Trench and then Stephens were bowled trying to hit where the final runs could have been gathered in singles. Four more overs, six runs and three wickets to fall. Balfour played a maiden over which did not help very much; in the next Wetherell was caught and Huskinson, after hooking the ball for 2, tried the same shot again and pulled it back on to his stumps. 143 for 9 and 4 runs needed. Balfour hit a single and Tyrrell faced, as he had done in the M.C.C. match, with the result on his shoulders. He swung at the first ball and Senior took a good catch to end another exciting game.

ADASTRANS		AMPLEFORTH	
Gp Capt. J. L. Barker, b Brennan	0	J. P. Stephens, b Green	22
S.-Ldr E. M. Senior, run out	40	M. Wright, lbw b Senior	2
F.-O. D. R. Seal, b Brennan	28	D. Trench, b Senior	68
S.-Ldr Barnes, b Huskinson	4	D. I. Russell, c Green b Bambridge	34
F.-Lt. M. Bambridge, lbw b Huskinson	4	J. J. Brennan, lbw b Green	0
W.-Cdr D. Rixon, b Brennan	8	P. Butcher, c Amlot b Green	0
F.-O. C. Green, b Jackson	22	R. Jackson, c Barnes b Senior	7
F.-Lt. D. M. Divers, c Huskinson b Jackson	12	N. Balfour, not out	4
F.-Lt. M. Crowson, lbw b Brennan	15	J. Wetherell, c Senior b Green	0
F.-Lt. P. Redfern, not out	2	T. Huskinson, b Green	2
Air Cdre D. L. Amlot, b Jackson b 6, nb 1	4 7	S. Tyrrell, c and b Senior b 4, w 1	0 5
Total	146	Total	144

1/3, 2/59, 3/72, 4/77, 5/88, 6/91, 7/111, 8/137, 9/141.

1/24, 2/81, 3/84, 4/94, 5/120, 6/135, 7/139, 8/141, 9/143.

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>
Trench	5	1	18	0	Crowson	4	0	7	0
Brennan	22	9	35	4	Redfern	5	1	18	0
Huskinson	21	4	57	2	Bambridge	6	1	15	0
Wetherell	5	1	11	0	Green	17	3	36	5
Balfour	2	0	4	0	Senior	16.3	2	55	4
Jackson	6.1	0	14	3	Divers	1	0	8	0

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday and Sunday, 23rd and 24th July.

Drawn.

Victory, which has proved so elusive to the XI since the M.C.C. match a month before, seemed almost within their grasp on the second day's play, despite all the weather could do to prevent it, but an innings of rare quality from Terry foiled them at the last moment.

On Sunday, play began at 2.45 and Ampleforth were sent out to field having, one is tempted to say, as usual lost the toss. Trench and Brennan opened the bowling in fine form and the first wicket fell with only one run scored. Trench then knocked back Cumberledge's off stump before he could settle in while Robinson, at the other end was not looking at all happy. Trench was obviously moving the ball and Brennan was lifting it considerably. A dogged partnership of 30 runs ensued whereupon Brennan put Huskinson on to bowl instead of Trench and soon after, Wetherell for himself. The bowlers were still on top on this slow but turning wicket, Wetherell, in particular, bowling much better than his figures would suggest. Burney crouched low over the bat and, devoutly intent, had some useful support from Dennison, but once a break through was achieved, Jackson finished off the innings and hammered home the impression that he ought to have bowled more often this season.

Ampleforth began in full throttle against a rather unbalanced attack. Stephens batted as well as he has done this year, now looking particularly strong on the leg side and the majority of his runs came from well hit drives and glances. Once he had gone Trench and Russell, after a watchful start, began to hit firmly and thereafter no bowler ever looked like bowling a maiden to them. By the close it was 103 for 2.

No play was possible the next morning and when it did start at 2.30 Trench was out almost immediately with an ungainly hook and Butcher took his place. When Brennan declared they had added another 70 runs. Russell's innings deserves mention for he hit with great power when the ball was well up to him and cut decisively when the bowlers pitched short, giving only one chance when he late cut into slips hands.

In the fifty minutes before tea Ampleforth all but won the match, largely due to some outstanding fielding. Butcher took a fine catch in the gully to dismiss Cumberledge, and in the next over, Brennan held a magnificent catch diving to his left at mid-off. Burney went next, bowled by Brennan, and Trench in the following over had Smeeth caught in the leg trap by Russell. 4 wickets had fallen for 4 runs, one of them a no ball. Ten runs later Brennan bowled Robinson A. and ten minutes later Robinson N. was well stumped by Tyrrell and so to tea with the score of 26 for 6.

The Yorkshire Gentlemen were still thirty runs behind to avoid an innings defeat. Only a great innings by Terry could save them now and Terry produced it,

a real captain's innings, battling through to 6.30 until he had seen his side out of a deep, deep pit. It was almost exactly the same situation, though in reverse, as in the O.A.C.C. match and its lesson is an old one—that you can never be certain in cricket.

YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

1st innings		2nd innings	
A. Robinson, c Brennan		b Huskinson	25
b Huskinson	0	b Brennan	3
R. Garnons-Williams, b Brennan	0	c Brennan b Trench	1
P. Cumberledge, b Trench	2	c Butcher b Trench	0
T. Burney, c Russell b Jackson	26	b Brennan	0
T. Smeeth, lbw b Huskinson	13	c Russell b Trench	0
P. Terry, b Wetherell	13	b Trench	69
N. Robinson, c and b Jackson	9	st Tyrrell b Huskinson	0
R. Dennison, c Trench b Jackson	22	st Tyrrell b Huskinson	7
P. Simpson, b Wetherell	1	b Jackson	23
C. Robinson, c Wetherell b Jackson	0	c Trench b Brennan	18
F. Wadsworth, not out	6	not out	2
b 4, lb 1	5	b 7, lb 5, nb 2	14
Total	122	Total	137

1/1, 2/8, 3/38, 4/57, 5/74, 6/90, 7/97
8/111, 9/118.

1/1, 2/2, 3/2, 4/4, 5/14, 6/23, 7/47,
8/93, 9/131.

BOWLING					BOWLING				
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Trench	7	3	9	1	Trench	11	4	15	4
Brennan	7	2	11	1	Brennan	17.3	5	41	3
Huskinson	8	1	31	2	Huskinson	10	6	18	2
Wetherell	14	3	49	2	Wetherell	10	2	23	0
Jackson	5.2	0	17	4	Jackson	7	1	22	1
					Balfour	1	0	7	0

AMPLEFORTH

1st innings

J. P. Stephens, c Terry, b Robinson	36
M. Wright, c Burney b Robinson	40
D. J. Trench, c Robinson b Smeeth	44
D. I. Russell, not out	60
P. Butcher, not out	26
J. J. Brennan	} did not bat
N. Balfour	
R. Jackson	
J. Wetherell	
T. Huskinson	
S. Tyrrell	
b 9, lb 2	11
Total (3 wks dec.)	177

1/17, 2/46, 3/108.

	BOWLING			
	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. Robinson	24	4	64	2
G-Williams	4	0	14	0
Smeeth	13	2	46	1
Terry	3	0	12	0
Wadsworth	2	0	10	0
Dennison	5	0	19	0

FIRST ELEVEN AVERAGES

	BATTING		Runs	Highest Score	Average
	Innings	Not Out			
D. I. Russell	8	1	312	89	44.50
D. J. Trench	14	2	448	78*	37.30
J. P. Stephens	14	0	434	92	31.00
J. J. Brennan	13	3	308	82*	30.90
N. Balfour	9	4	100	38*	20.00
R. Jackson	11	0	186	68	16.90
P. Butcher	11	2	146	44	16.20
J. M. Wetherell	8	2	83	26*	13.80
R. Gerrard	8	1	68	37*	9.70
M. Wright	9	3	56	31	9.30
T. A. Huskinson	6	1	28	18	5.60
S. Tyrrell	8	3	18	8*	3.60

	BOWLING		Runs	Wickets	Average
	Overs	Maidens			
R. Jackson	18.2	1	53	8	6.80
D. J. Trench	103	26	237	16	14.80
J. J. Brennan	213.3	66	524	35	14.90
T. A. Huskinson	194	36	673	33	20.40
J. M. Wetherell	111	20	393	18	21.80
J. Carlson	9	3	28	1	28.00
W. Balfour	17	1	93	2	46.50

THE SECOND ELEVEN

It was one of the great disappointments of this epidemic ridden season that the 2nd XI were unable to prove to all their real ability. How they would compare with the best of previous years no one will ever know. For those who saw them there was no doubt that here was a very strong side in every department of the game whose misfortune it was to play only two of its regular fixtures. In the first against the Sussex Tankards, the match was drawn with the XI in a commanding position: in the second, against St Peter's, they won by 8 wickets.

J. J. Carlson and G. P. Garrett formed the spearhead of the attack and both played a game for the 1st XI; D. X. Cooper and J. P. Gould were the change bowlers and both were capable of keeping the ball steadily on a length. This was a powerful

attack while the batting was even stronger. M. Andrews and J. P. Martin opened competently and confidently, to be followed by M. L. Wright, who captained the side happily, and H. Pattison both capable of getting runs quickly and in a fashion not usually associated with the 2nd XI. R. Witham made up for his lack of inches by his excellent technique. H. Maclaren should develop into a useful player, for he, too, had all the equipment necessary. Finally there was I. Lewis, whose batting was not always according to accepted canons but whose fielding would have pleased even W.G. and whose position in the side was therefore assured.

Colours were awarded to:

SECOND ELEVEN AVERAGES

	BATTING		Runs	Highest Score	Average
	Innings	Not Out			
M. L. Wright	4	2	56	32	28.00
R. Witham	3	1	47	23*	23.50
J. P. Martin	4	0	88	39	22.00
R. M. Andrews	4	1	61	25	20.30
I. J. A. Lewis	1	0	17	17	17.00
D. X. Cooper	2	1	17	11*	17.00
G. P. Garrett	1	0	14	14	14.00
H. A. M. Maclaren	2	0	9	7	4.50

	BOWLING		Runs	Wickets	Average
	Overs	Maidens			
Gould	26.1	8	58	7	8.20
Garrett	30	6	94	10	9.4
Carlson	40	8	146	11	13.27
Cooper	14	1	60	4	15.00

COLTS

This year's Colts' XI, like the other school teams, had the disappointment and disadvantage of a greatly reduced fixture list owing to measles. Two school matches were played; one was just lost and the other comfortably won. In the field it looked a well-balanced side, with two quick bowlers, Phelan and Zoltowski, an off-spinner, Carter and a leg spinner, Moorhouse. All these were of above average ability, though only Carter was sufficiently accurate in matches to achieve success. Fraser was a useful reserve bowler. The fielding was good but in the two school matches it did not look its best owing to a strong cold wind.

The batting was less satisfactory. Garrett, Thompson and Gretton scored most runs and Fraser, Medicott, Howard and Clapton were all capable of high scores; Jephcott was strokeless but hard to dislodge. In a normal season some of these would have developed into good bats; as it was, the number of balls missed or mishit through using an inefficient method or trying to hit too hard was depressingly large.

Garrett led the side intelligently and gave an excellent example from behind the stumps where his wicketkeeping was of a high standard.

The following were members of the Colts XI: J. Garrett (*Capt.*), R. Thompson, M. Carter, D. Phelan, A. Zoltowski, M. Gretton, J. Jephcott, S. Fraser, Hon. P. Howard, F. Medicott, T. Clapton, G. Moorhouse.

Garrett and Carter were awarded Colts colours.

RESULTS

Ampleforth 118 for 9 dec. All Comers 71 (Carter 6 for 19). Won by 47 runs.
Ampleforth 100 (Garrett 43). Newcastle R.G.S. 102 for 8. Lost by 2 wickets.
St Peter's 109 (Carter 6 for 30, Moorhouse 3 for 20). Ampleforth 110 for 2 (Thompson 50 not out, Gretton 43). Won by 8 wickets.

HOUSE MATCHES

AFTER the preliminary rounds had been successfully negotiated, it was a great disappointment to have the final, a one day match, rained off.

St Wilfrid's and St Thomas's reached the final, for the third year in succession, having convincingly defeated their opponents in the earlier rounds. They assembled for lunch in the pavilion and shortly afterwards play was abandoned. The cup is therefore shared by the two Houses and we congratulate them, at the same time sympathising. It ought to be recorded that this is the fifth year, out of the last six, that St Wilfrid's have reached the final.

1st Round

St Hugh's beat St Edward's by 135 runs.
St Hugh's 229 for 6 dec. (J. P. Stephens 132, N. P. Tanner 28 not out).
St Edward's 94 (R. T. Witham 30, J. P. Gould 5 for 37, J. Cavanagh 4 for 20).

2nd Round

St Cuthbert's beat St Aidan's by 5 wickets.
St Aidan's 170 (P. J. Robinson 42, P. J. Moore 36, R. H. Jackson 6 for 63).
St Cuthbert's 174 for 5 wks (R. H. Carey 59, R. J. Gerrard 45 not out, R. G. Perry 39).

St Wilfrid's beat St Hugh's by 4 wickets.
St Hugh's 94 (J. P. Stephens 50, D. X. Cooper 5 for 39, J. J. Brennan 4 for 30).
St Wilfrid's 95 for 6 wks (D. I. Russell 35, J. J. Brennan 26, J. Cavanagh 3 for 17).

St Thomas's beat St Oswald's by 3 wickets.
St Oswald's 119 (R. M. Andrews 36, T. A. Huskinson 28, D. B. Phelan 6 for 29).
St Thomas's 121 for 7 wks (M. L. Wright 23, P. R. Butcher 23, T. A. Huskinson 5 for 60).

St Bede's beat St Dunstan's by 56 runs.
St Bede's 224 for 9 wks dec. (H. A. Young 57 not out, A. F. Schulte 36, N. R. Balfour 26, G. P. Garrett 7 for 91).
St Dunstan's 168 (J. Garrett 47, R. Thompson 38, H. A. Young 4 for 46).

Semi-Finals

St Thomas's beat St Cuthbert's by 109 runs.
St Thomas's 215 (J. M. Wetherell 55, P. R. Butcher 43).
St Cuthbert's 106 (R. J. Gerrard 41, J. J. Carlson 25, J. M. Wetherell 6 for 52).
St Wilfrid's beat St Bede's by 117 runs.
St Wilfrid's 242 for 6 wks dec. (J. J. Brennan 77, D. I. Russell 47, D. X. Cooper 38, R. S. Fairbairns 38, N. R. Balfour 4 for 60).
St Bede's 125 (R. A. Caldwell 27, J. J. Brennan 5 for 52, D. X. Cooper 4 for 62).

LEAGUES

The Senior League was won by St Aidan's who remained undefeated. The next three Houses were St Dunstan's, St Thomas's and St Hugh's.

SWIMMING

THIS season was expected to be a peak year with all but one of last year's team present and those from the very good junior team last season assisting. At first it seemed that the epidemic would ruin all these prospects but fortunately only two matches were cancelled. One of these was to have been a new one against Stonyhurst.

In the event, the season was a very good one, if one judges by the times returned. Every member of the team was up to colour standard though it was a little disappointing that no records were broken at home. This season does, however, show that the standard of swimming at Ampleforth, even at its best, is not good enough to meet most other schools on an equal footing. This was brought out very clearly in both the Public Schools' relay meeting and also the Newcastle match. The disparity in the junior teams, even when meeting 'A' teams, was still more marked, though this is due not so much to the conditions as to the very poor standard of swimming of boys entering the Upper School. Even if an intensified course were planned for the junior team, it would still be very difficult to bring them up to the accepted level of boys one year younger, who have had regular coaching from the age of 11 or earlier. The junior breast stroke this year was particularly bad; not one new boy could be found at the beginning of the season with a properly co-ordinated stroke. It was hardly surprising therefore that a member of the non-swimming class last year reached the junior final this year. If this standard, or rather the lack of it, prevails it will be very difficult to see how we shall be able to compete at all either in open or junior events when standards elsewhere are rising.

The swimming fixtures were as follows:

Bootham School 'A', 2nd June. Away. Seniors won 33 points to 18, even though both relays were lost. Ilbert returned 63.6 secs for the 100 Yards Freestyle and Reynolds 77.6 secs for the 100 Yards Breast Stroke. The juniors met with stronger opposition; the 100 Yards Freestyle was won by Bootham in 62.6 secs by an under 15 boy (it is rare enough to find any new boy within twenty seconds of this time). The juniors lost by 13 points to 29.

Public Schools Relay Meeting, 11th June, held at Bootham School. Though the senior team improved their times in both the Open Events compared to last year, they dropped in their placing in the heats. In the Medley, it was noticed that there was only one other school using Butterfly Breast Stroke; the rest were swimming Dolphin Butterfly on the third lap of the relay. These two facts surely point to the

conclusion that our own improvements have not kept pace with those in other schools. In a normal year, moreover, it seems that we will be competing for second last place unless some radical changes can be made to raise our standards.

Newcastle Royal Grammar School, 15th June. Away. Owing to our apparently easy win against an 'A' team at Bootham, Newcastle insisted on putting out their full team. Though this might be taken as a compliment, it left the final result in little doubt. The scales were too heavily weighed against us and every event was lost except for the Breast Stroke which Kilmartin won in 77.0 secs. The juniors were outclassed by an 'A' team, and did not gain a single place. The score in the seniors was 12—39; in the juniors 4—38.

Pocklington School, 19th July. Away. There was more opposition than last year and the win by 48 points to 16 did not reflect the close finish in nearly all the events. It was only possible to take an 'A' team in the juniors owing to exams and they lost 9—39.

Bootham School 'A', 20th July. Home. This was an exciting match, which was lost on the last relay. Though the opposing team were not the same as in the first match, much of the difference in results could be explained by the absence of team practices during the previous fortnight; and even during the second half of June when the weather was fine, the practices in the outdoor bath did little or nothing to improve previous performances. The final score in the seniors was 27½—36½; the juniors also lost, 21—34.

Colours were awarded to the following: to J. P. Dowson, who has dived very consistently both as a senior and a junior for some years despite the impossibility of regular practice in an unheated bath; to J. C. Ilbert and R. R. Boardman, for their Crawl—Ilbert's time in the Championships was second only to Backhouse's times last year; to B. K. Glanville and D. A. O'Donnell for Back Crawl—Glanville being fastest on the 100, while O'Donnell does better on the 50; and to A. A. Kilmartin who bettered the School Record during the Newcastle match by one second.

THE INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION

St Aidan's recovered the Cup once more after losing it for one year. Though we congratulate them on their renewed success, we hope that it will not remain in the same House for another period of seven years. They also retain the Plain Diving Cup. This is the result of determined practice and one wonders how much talent there must be left undeveloped in other Houses. The final scores are: St Aidan's 303½, St Oswald's 261½, St Bede's 237½, St John's 177½, St Hugh's 172, St Dunstan's 133, St Edward's 112½, St Cuthbert's 64, St Wilfrid's 20½ and St Thomas's 17½ points. St Bede's are to be congratulated for a new record in the 18 x 1, with an average time of just over 22 secs. per swimmer.

The Relay results were as follows:

3 x 100	St Aidan's	3 mins 43.8 secs.
Back, Breast	St Bede's	3 mins 40.2 secs.
1, 2, 4, 1	St Aidan's	3 mins 4.6 secs.
6 x 2	St Aidan's	4 mins 32.2 secs.
18 x 1	St Bede's	6 mins 36.8 secs. RECORD.

The results of the Championships were as follows:

<i>Best All-round Swimmer</i>	J. C. Ilbert	238.8 secs
<i>Individual Plain Diving</i>	J. S. de W. Waller	
<i>Senior Freestyle</i>	J. C. Ilbert	65.0 secs
<i>Senior Breast Stroke</i>	A. A. Kilmartin	79.1 secs
<i>Senior Back Stroke</i>	B. K. Glanville	79.0 secs
<i>Junior Freestyle</i>	A. L. Bucknall	72.3 secs
<i>Junior Breast Stroke</i>	B. P. Blackden	95.7 secs
<i>Junior Back Stroke</i>	P. C. D. Barry	86.3 secs

There were also some Butterfly Championships for the first time; but these did not count in the Inter-House Competition. The senior, over 50 yards, was won by N. P. Reynolds in 32.7 secs, and the junior by B. P. Blackden over one length in 26.5 secs.

An attempt was made to start a life saving course in the Sea Scouts; the land drill in the gym and a certain amount of practice in the indoor bath was done; but the Royal Life Saving Society judged the indoor bath to be far too small and shallow for the examination and conditions made effective practice in the outdoor bath impossible. So the course was abandoned.

LAWN TENNIS

THE bare results of the matches played give a very false impression of the state of tennis in the School. This indeed was the first season for some years that representative matches have been played other than the annual fixture with the Brandling Club, and, had not measles and the weather intervened, we should have played against Stonyhurst and Leeds Grammar School.

The resurfacing of the five hard courts in March fulfilled a great need though in the circumstances it was not an entirely unmixed blessing, for on hot afternoons the courts were too soft to be used. By the end of the term they had improved and were available for normal use.

In May we had the assistance of a professional, Mr C. F. Roupell, for a week, and this was an unqualified success. He was successful not only in passing on the technique of the game but also its spirit. We are most grateful to him.

The talent available throughout the School is better than it has been for years, and indeed in choosing a team there was something of an *embarras de richesse*. Lewis, Fairbairns, Rawsthorn, Tanner, Jowers, A. T. J. Gray and others were all unlucky not to find a place in the 1st VI. Among those under 16 Zoltowski, S. Fraser and G. P. Stewart showed outstanding promise, but many others should become good players. A Junior Tournament was held at the beginning of the term in which more than eighty people played. The first four rounds were played on the twelve temporary grass courts made on the Brick Field, and those who survived this ordeal were able to play the remaining rounds on the hard courts. In the final, S. Fraser beat J. A. F. Baer in straight sets.

The School Tournament brought few surprises except in the singles final. Here P. R. Meyer, the more talented player, lost to D. G. Trench in a match which was not worthy of the occasion. Meyer took the first set to love playing good firm

ground strokes hit deep and to the lines, and it looked as if the match would be over in half an hour. Instead, Trench realised that he could only keep the match alive if he slowed the game down and the match deteriorated to pat-ball. It is on such occasions that lack of experience means so much. The doubles final showed much better tennis. P. R. Meyer and A. E. Donovan having taken the first set easily against N. P. Cavanagh and N. P. Tanner who had beaten D. G. Trench and D. I. Russell in the semi-final, found much stiffer opposition in the second set and only got home 11—9. The results of the finals were: D. G. Trench beat P. R. Meyer 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. P. R. Meyer and A. E. Donovan beat N. P. Cavanagh and N. P. Tanner 6—2, 11—9.

The standard of tennis showed considerable improvement during the term as is shown by the reversal of the result against an All Comers side. The return of service and volleying were the parts of the game in which this was most noticeable and people were beginning to realise that it is the volleyer who tends to win the points. However there were evident weaknesses as well, especially in overhead play and in the failure to close in when volleying. P. R. Meyer and A. E. Donovan who formed the first pair are two very complete stroke players and both of them will improve. N. P. Cavanagh and M. Roberts were remarkably steady and always proved a difficult pair to beat. Cavanagh possesses remarkably quick reactions but both were vulnerable overhead. In the third pair J. A. Sargent and J. E. R. Kite improved steadily and in the match against Bootham played as competently as any first pair. Their volleying which had been very weak became their strongest point. Both have weaknesses on the backhand and service but these should soon be eliminated.

On 4th June we played a very enjoyable match against an exceptionally strong Yorkshire Juniors side on the fine grass courts at Ilkley. They had three players on the fringe of senior county tennis and were too strong for us. Nevertheless we played well and managed to win a fair proportion of the games. The match certainly proved a valuable experience. The match against the Brandling Club, Newcastle, was played in a gale and tennis as such was hardly possible. Zoltowski paired with Cavanagh in Roberts' absence and they played well to win both their matches.

After the matches against Stonyhurst and Leeds Grammar School had been cancelled we were blessed with a fine day for our match against Bootham who have a very good record this season. This proved a very enjoyable and exciting match, and produced the best tennis of the term. Almost every match went to three sets and the result was in doubt up to the last point. Kite and Sargent nearly upset all calculations by playing extraordinarily well and almost beating the opposing first pair. They had set points in the first set which they lost 6—8, they won the next 6—2 and only lost the final set by one service break. It was a most enjoyable match and made a fitting close to the term's tennis. We hope that next year this may be a week later, at Wimbledon.

The following played regularly for the 1st VI: P. R. Meyer (*Capt.*), A. E. Donovan, N. P. Cavanagh, M. Roberts, J. A. Sargent and J. E. R. Kite.

Results of the matches:

v. All Comers	Home	Lost	4—5
v. Yorkshire Juniors	Away	Lost	0—9
v. Brandling Club	Home	Lost	2—4
v. All Comers	Home	Won	7½—1½
v. Bootham	Away	Lost	4—5

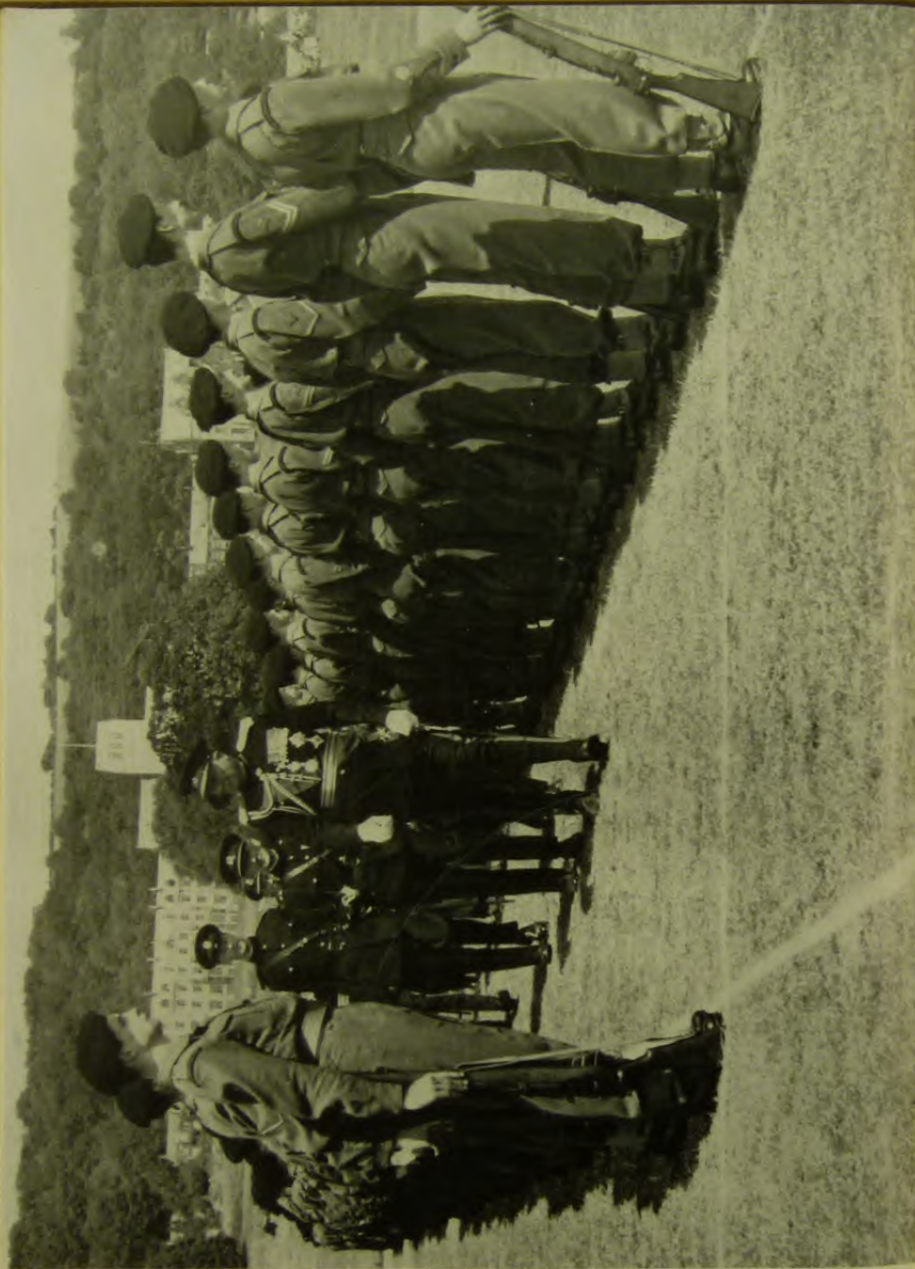


Photo: Yorkshire Evening News

THE ROVERS

It has been another very successful year, and the number of those wishing to join the troop continues to increase; there are now about thirty members, who have been led throughout the year by R. E. Coghlan. The simultaneous increase in our numbers and those of St John's, in the midst of whose territory we had our Rover room, combined to prove its inadequacy and inconvenience, and new premises, more spacious and satisfactory in every way, have been found in the 'Team Room' in the Upper Building. This serves as a kind of common room, and there, each Sunday morning, the Troop has met over a brew of coffee to discuss the work of the following week. The main activity remains the sending of half a dozen or so of our number each week to the Cheshire Home at Alne Hall, where we help in whatever needs doing, whether it be shovelling coke, swilling yards, cleaning windows or, while pausing either for breath or for tea, talking to the patients, perhaps, more appreciated than anything we do there. Shortly before Christmas we were asked to give them another variety concert as we had done last year. A great deal of hard work produced about an hour and a half of entertainment, which ranged from oboe concertos and Handel trios, through guitar solos and ballad songs, to sketches and slapstick. The audience, however, seemed to appreciate it as much as we enjoyed giving it, and have been rash enough to ask for more, so that it looks like becoming an annual event. Towards the middle of July we again invited them over to Ampleforth, where the band performed in full array in the bounds, and we later gave them tea. A bus load of the patients also came over to see the Exhibition Play.

Besides the work at Alne Hall two Rovers have regularly gone to assist the Junior House scouts each week, and on occasion have also helped Fr Cuthbert prepare the site for the building of his new church at Oswaldkirk. Two enjoyable camps were held during the Summer Term, one on the eve of Goremire at Rievaulx and one at the Fairfax Lakes, for three nights following the examinations. At the end of the term Nixey and Loyd joined the Junior House Scouts on their camp in Scotland, and Coghlan, Cotton and Ferris helped Fr Jerome to run a camp at the Lakes for boys from the Poplar Settlement in the East End of London.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

SINCE this year marks the centenary of the cadet movement, the War Office decided that there would be no official inspections of contingents and exhorted schools to mark the occasion of the centenary with a special parade. Consequently it was decided to change the old ceremonial and adopt a new one involving marching past in column of threes and then in column of companies. The parades of the term were spent in learning and practising this new ceremonial.

For the centenary parade we were honoured by a visit from the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General, now Field Marshal, Sir Francis Festing, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. This, so the records tell us, was the first time that we have been inspected by a C.I.G.S. in office. We are very grateful to General Festing for the honour he did us and for the delightful manner in which he inspected the Contingent.

The parade took place on the morning of 20th June and the weather was worthy of the occasion. The main drive was lined by the Contingent and a guard of honour of a hundred was mounted in front of the monastery under the command of Captain P. H. Trafford. While the visiting officers met members of the school staff in the Library the Contingent moved down to the playing fields. At noon the parade began. The general salute was followed by an inspection of the line. The Contingent then



marched pass in column of threes and companies before advancing in review order. The standard of drill, as General Festing said afterwards, was very high. After the parade General Festing was presented with an oak garden bench made by Thompson of Kilburn which he said he would make use of there and then to support his ample frame. Speeches by the Commanding Officer and General Festing were followed by prize giving. We were pleased to have with us several visiting officers including representatives of the other two services; they were: Major-General The Lord Thurlow, C.B.E., D.S.O., Brigadier W. Collingwood, O.B.E., D.S.O., Brigadier J. Deedes, O.B.E., M.C., Brigadier (Rtd) R. Heathcot Amory, D.S.O., Captain J. G. Crossley, R.N. (Rtd), Group Captain F. M. Osborn, O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bowes Lyon, M.C., and Squadron Leader D. Wood.

The annual camp is being held at Cultybraggan in Perthshire, in country very different in character from what we have been used to around Catterick.

CAIRNGORMS EXPEDITION

A party of fifteen officers and cadets spent ten days in early April doing arduous training in the Cairngorm Mountains. A base was set up at a bothy in Rothiemurchus Forest kindly loaned to us by Colonel J. P. Grant who also let us use a room in which we worked on our radio isotope project for the Nature Conservancy.

From our base camp parties went out for scientific survey work of two to four days duration. Besides carrying bivouac tents, sleeping bags, food, and cooking utensils, each party was also responsible for some items of equipment for surveying or meteorological work; thus loads varied up to 40-50 lbs. Normally the nights were spent just below the snow line at about 2,500 feet. This meant that by morning we would be well above the snow due to the early morning blizzard.

We rose at about 6 a.m. to the disturbing accompaniment of wildly flapping canvas and would struggle to cook our breakfast lying prone in our bivouacs. Camp would be struck at about 7.30 a.m. and we would load up all our gear onto the admirable Everest Carriers and set out for work.

The snow and ice conditions were quite impressive on the higher hills, such as Ben Macdhui (4,296 feet), so progress was usually slow and tiring. None the less we all enjoyed the training and learned a lot during our time in the Cairngorms. We came away with the feeling that the Expedition had been well worth while.



The following promotions were made during the term:

To be Under-Officers: P. C. D. Irvén, J. E. T. Gilbert, K. M. O'Neill.

To be Company Sergeant-Majors: R. E. H. Coghlan, M. L. M. Wright, J. F. T. Bayliss, A. W. G. John, J. P. Dowson.

To be Company Quarter-Master Sergeants: P. J. Moore, J. J. Morris, J. C. Ryan.

To be Sergeants: R. A. Cambell, N. T. Corbett, J. E. Fox-Taylor, J. W. B. Gibbs, J. P. Gould, T. A. Greenwood, P. C. King, S. P. Du Pre Moore, J. D. Macdonald, J. L. Mackernan, J. A. Read, M. J. Brennan, R. M. J. Dammann, M. J. Krier, A. F. Pearce, D. O. Richards, A. A. Reynolds, J. Davey, P. de V. Dewar, R. J. J. Mostyn, R. C. Lynch, P. M. Vignoles.

To be Corporals: S. A. B. Blackwell, P. R. Butcher, R. Fitzgerald-Hart, A. D. Morrogh, M. F. Yearsley, A. M. S. Apponyi, P. Burdon, T. M. Charles-Edwards, G. M. Farrow, T. S. Grey, G. L. Gordon, T. A. Huskinson, J. R. Knowles, A. W. Lesniowski, M. J. Loughran, S. Martindale, T. W. Milroy, D. A. Pratt, J. W. Robertson, R. M. Sharp, C. H. Spencer, R. S. Thompson, J. M. Wakely, R. T. Witham, D. F. H. Wardle, C. J. W. Martin-Murphy, R. A. Ford, M. G. Robinson, R. R. Boardman, C. G. Deedes, P. J. O'Brien, J. A. Fairbank.

THE CONTINGENT

Commanding Officer, Ampleforth C.C.F.

Lieutenant-Colonel The Rev. R. P. H. Utley, O.B.E., T.D.

Chaplain: Rev. I. D. G. A. Forbes, M.B.E., M.C., T.D.

Master i/c Shooting: Rev. A. L. Ainscough, T.D.

Under Officer: R. E. Randag

Drum Major: J. Hickman

ROYAL AIR FORCE SECTION

Major The Rev. J. F. Boyan, T.D., Adjutant

Under Officer M. E. Rimmer

C.S.M. P. N. Channer

C.Q.M.S. J. Dowson

NO. 1 COMPANY

Captain The Rev. A. N. Haigh, T.D.

Under Officer R. Gerrard

C.S.M. J. Carlson

C.Q.M.S. S. Moor

NO. 2 COMPANY

Captain The Rev. P. H. Trafford

Under Officer K. M. O'Neill

C.S.M. R. E. Coghlan

C.Q.M.S. P. J. Moor

NO. 3 COMPANY

Lieutenant The Rev. M. R. Everest

Under Officer A. J. Richards

C.S.M. M. L. Wright

C.Q.M.S. J. J. Morris

NO. 4 COMPANY

Captain The Rev. G. D. Hughes

Under Officer J. Gilbert

C.S.M. J. F. Bayliss

C.Q.M.S. J. C. Ryan

RECRUITS COMPANY

Captain The Rev. R. C. Gilman

2nd Lieutenant The Rev. M. E. Corbould

Under Officers J. J. Brennan (Head Monitor)

P. C. Irvén

C.S.M.s

C. Ryan

A. John

C.Q.M.S.s

J. Stephens

D. Trench

Contingent S.S.I.: C.S.M. F. Baxter, Late Coldstream Guards

SHOOTING TEAM

THE successes of this year's team have been due to Mr Hennessy who has now left us and to his successor Mr Baxter. Both must be proud of the high standard that has been shown throughout the year.

In the Country Life Inter-Schools' Competition the VIII won second place, two points behind the winners. Nineteen points only were dropped in a possible 992, and in the Landscape the team achieved the remarkable distinction of scoring a possible.

Results of the Bisley Meeting were hardly less satisfactory. In the Ashburton Shield Competition the team shot brilliantly, scoring 517 points which put them in seventh place and seven points behind the winners, Allhallows' School. In the Snap Shooting match and The Marling Competition the team won fourteenth and thirteenth places respectively.

The Cup, awarded for the best shoot in the Ashburton Shield, was won by R. A. Caldwell with a score of 68 and 70. In the Territorial and Auxillary Forces Association meeting held at Guisborough, several competitions were won, the most important being the Falling Plates match and the School Cadets team match. The same was true in the Northern Command Centenary Meeting held at Bellerby Ranges.

It has been a highly successful year and much credit must be given to R. A. Randag who led the team with much distinction.

INTER-HOUSE 303 SHOOTING

	Total	Order of Merit
St Oswald's	332	1
St Cuthbert's	324	2
St Aidan's	312	3
St Bede's	308	4
St Dunstan's	302	5
St Wilfrid's	288	6
St John's	283	7
St Thomas's	267	8
St Hugh's	267	9
St Edward's	228	10

Anderson Cup: Winner, G. E. Haslam after a shoot-off against T. S. Grey and J. R. Gillman.

RECRUITS 22 SHOOTING

The Johnson Ferguson Cup, awarded for the highest score in the Recruits' Shooting Competition, was won by P. T. Curran with 74 points out of a possible 75.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE officials of the House remained the same as last term. R. G. S. Freeland was appointed Captain of Cricket and H. A. W. O'Brien, Vice-Captain.

THE summer began with a very long dry spell of weather, drier even than the previous year. This fine weather encouraged us to hasten on the Athletic Sports. One of the main features of the Athletics was the very fine running of C. J. M. Langley and the very exciting relay meeting. In this last event the Red team overhauled the Whites, who up till then had held a very strong lead in points over the other two teams.

THE high jumping this year was notable for the very graceful jumping of G. M. Tilleard and for the several effective variants of the Western Roll style as used by D. Gray, T. A. S. Pearson and J. A. Curmi. There were a larger number of jumpers who cleared four feet this year than previously. D. Gray won the competition with a jump of 4' 4".

WE are very grateful to Fr Julian for coaching the more advanced swimmers during the term.

THE cricket season began earlier than usual and was helped by the completion of a second hard wicket on the east side of the new playing field in front of the House. The new match ground was officially opened by the Headmaster when he bowled the first ball in the annual match against the Old Boys. By next summer the ground should be in very good condition and available for intensive use.

THE House is indebted to Br Piers Grant-Ferris for making us a most beautiful cabinet for the Sacristy: we thank him very much indeed.

'GORMIRE DAY' was held this year on Monday, 23rd May. The weather was

threatening but fortunately remained fine for the lunch at the top of Sutton Bank. The traditional walks to Gormire were taken by all.

THE Exhibition play was, as usual, produced by Mr Haughton whom we thank very much. The performance was notable for the very confident acting of the cast and especially that of T. A. S. Pearson and A. A. Clifton.

THE DEAR DEPARTED

BY STANLEY HOUGHTON

Cast	
Mrs Slater	T. A. Pearson
Mrs Jordan	Sisters N. Brown
Henry Slater	their R. M. Wright
Ben Jordan	husbands D. S. C. Gibson
Victoria Slater	T. P. Marks
Abel Merryweather	A. A. Clifton

THE CONCERT

1. Sea Shanties *arr. R. R. Terry*
Billy Boy, Shenandoah, The Rio Grande, Boney was a Warrior
The House
2. Suite for Orchestra
(a) March 'Alceste' *Gluck*
(b) Gavotte *Handel*
(c) Minuet *Purcell*
(d) March 'Scipio' *Handel*
3. Allegro from Violin Sonata No. 4 in E minor *Mozart*
P. J. Corrigan
4. Movements from Concerto in F for Clarinet and Strings *Corelli-Barbirolli*
J. Morris
5. Air in G for Violin *Handel*
J. A. A. Morris

6. Suite for Orchestra from the
'Fairy Queen' Purcell
Largo—Rondeau

7. Songs from the Four Countries
England: The Lincolnshire Poacher
Ireland: The Meeting of the Waters
Scotland: Loch Lomond
Wales: All through the Night.
The House

THE Headmaster announced that St J. A. Flaherty, R. M. Wright, H. A. W. O'Brien, and M. Henry had been awarded Scholarships and Exhibitions to the Upper School.

PRIZE WINNERS

LOWER IV

Latin	St J. A. Flaherty
Greek	H. A. W. O'Brien
French	St J. A. Flaherty
English	H. A. W. O'Brien
History	M. J. Gawel
Geography	M. J. Gawel
Mathematics	P. J. Corrigan

UPPER IIIA

Latin	A. A. Clifton
French	A. A. Clifton
English	A. A. Clifton
History	J. A. A. Morris
Geography	P. J. S. Huskinson
Mathematics	G. J. Moor

UPPER IIIB and IIIC

Latin	P. M. A. Loftus
Greek	C. G. Young
French	R. M. Lister
English	J. B. P. Ogilvie-Forbes
Mathematics	K. O. Pugh
History	C. G. Young
Geography	P. A. Blackiston

LOWER III

Form Prizes 1.	N. J. Stephenson
2.	S. J. P. Pahlabod

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES

1	M. J. Gawel
2	C. G. Young
3	A. M. Hay

SPECIAL PRIZES

Piano	C. H. King
Violin	P. J. Corrigan
Wind	J. Morris
Art 1	M. J. Gawel
2	R. O. Fellowes
Headmaster's	
Literary Prize	C. V. Clarke
Handwriting	
Prize	A. N. Fresson

THE publication of the *Junior House Gazette* took place at the Exhibition. The Editors, St J. A. Flaherty, P. J. Corrigan and A. N. H. Blake, are to be congratulated on their good work. A novel addition to the *Gazette's* competitions was the institution of a photographic prize for the best photograph of any subject connected with the House.

HIS LORDSHIP the Bishop of Middlesbrough administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to R. N. Appleton, H. D. Bennetts, R. M. Lister, K. O. Pugh, A. A. F. Kean, J. D. Piercy and N. J. Dore.

THE customary punch took place at the end of the Examinations. Wing Commander D. Rixam, O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., was a most welcome guest and he presented the prizes at the end of the punch. R. G. S. Freeland gave an entertaining review of the year's achievements and thanked all our guests for coming to our annual celebration.

The following prizes were presented at the end of the punch.

Lord St Audries	
Cup	H. A. W. O'Brien

ATHLETICS

100 Yards	C. J. M. Langley
440 Yards	C. J. M. Langley
880 Yards	C. J. M. Langley
Cross Country	D. S. C. Gibson
Hunt Point-to-Point	D. S. C. Gibson
High Jump	D. Gray

SWIMMING

The Hall Prize	T. P. C. McKelvey
The Breast Stroke	T. P. C. McKelvey
The Back Stroke	H. M. Kerr
The Biggest Splash	D. A. Cowper
The Diving Prize	T. P. C. McKelvey

SHOOTING

The Gosling Cup	C. J. M. Langley
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BOXING

Cup	P. J. McKenna
Runner-up	N. Brown

CARPENTRY	St J. A. Flaherty R. M. Wright
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CRICKET

Batting	R. C. B. Rooney
Bowling	D. Gray
All-rounder	R. G. S. Freeland
Improvement	D. R. H. Tufnell

CRICKET

THERE has been a lot of good cricket this term. The hard wickets helped the batsman so much that seldom in matches did the bottom half of the side have a chance to show their worth. No matches were lost, several drawn, some say in favour of the Junior House, and all agree that it was a surprise when the side did not score a big total in a short time. Cricket Week, despite soft wickets

and a good deal of running into the pavilion, saw only one match cancelled. A win against Barnard Castle with a total of 204 for 2, because Rooney made a very good 103 not out, and Carroll 74, started the confidence in batting which coloured the whole week. The bowling was adequate, the fielding hesitant and the spirit keen and enjoyable. Freeland, Rooney, Carroll, O'Brien and Huskinson could, and did on various occasions, put bat to ball with great success, and Gray, Tufnell and Rooney, the latter a leg-breaker, bowled well several times. Seventeen were due to play during Cricket Week and of these the strong core of the team was Freeland (Capt.), Brennan (wkt), Rooney, O'Brien H., Carroll, Tufnell, Huskinson, Gray, O'Brien A.

During the season Rooney, O'Brien H., Carroll, Gray and Tufnell were awarded colours.

The season concluded with an enjoyable match against the Old Boys on the new pitch below the House. It proved an excellent game which was heralded by the Headmaster bowling the first ball—a 'sneak' which barely reached the other end and was missed by the advancing batsman. Fortunately the wicketkeeper picked up the ball in front of the wicket which helped the umpire to say 'not out' and enabled the game to proceed on more conventional lines.

RESULTS

v. LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Drawn
Junior House 107.
Leeds Grammar School 57 for 8.

v. POCKLINGTON. Drawn.
Junior House 145 for 7 dec.
Pocklington 145 for 9.

v. ST MARTIN'S. Drawn.
Junior House 169 for 4 dec. (Freeland 67).
St Martin's 72 for 4.

v. BRAMCOTE. Drawn.
Junior House 109 for 8 dec.
Bramcote 81 for 6.

11. BARNARD CASTLE. Won.
Junior House 204 for 2 dec. (Rooney 103, Carroll 74).
Barnard Castle 75 (Rooney 6 for 11).
12. AYSGARTh. Won.
Aysgarth 119 for 9 dec. (Gray 4 for 16).
Junior House 179 for 3.
13. LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Drawn.
Leeds Grammar School 111 for 9 dec.
Junior House 44 for 4.
14. BRAMCOTE. Match abandoned.
Junior House 59.
Bramcote 20 for 2.
15. AYSGARTh. Won.
Aysgarth 64 (Rooney 5 for 15, Tufnell 4 for 33).
Junior House 201 for 6 (Rooney 97).
16. POCKLINGTON. Match abandoned.
Junior House 157 for 6 dec. (Freeland 93).
Pocklington 36 for 2.
17. OLD BOYS. Drawn.
Junior House 109 for 7 dec.
Old Boys 80 for 8.

THE SCOUTS

THE Troop got off to an excellent start this term by producing a record sum of money earned during the Easter holidays

Bob-a-Job week. Not a penny of this money was for our own Troop funds, and the Scouts are to be congratulated on a fine piece of disinterested work on behalf of national scouting.

The Summer Term's training programme was successful. It was geared almost entirely to camping techniques including map reading exercises, cooking competitions, tent-pitching instruction and second class test work. An enjoyable and exhausting holiday outing to Cowhouse Bank on the Feast of Corpus Christi gave us an idea of the stamina required for the camp at the end of the term.

The camp was, of course, the climax to the entire year's work. Loch Earn quietly ignored the poor weather forecasts current at the end of July. We not only settled in without a drop of rain, but we also completed a full programme during the week.

Each of the five patrols camped remarkably well, maintaining a high standard of efficiency. We thank Major Stewart most sincerely for giving us such an attractive place and for helping us in all sorts of ways. The most memorable events of the week were surely a most exciting night game, an assault on Ben Vorlich, our patrol journeys in the Glen Artney area, the variety of food produced through the ingenuity of our A.S.M., and our regular Camp Fires which ended each day's activity. In short, we had an excellent camp. We learned much and we enjoyed it all.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE OFFICIALS for the term were:

Head Captain: R. J. Leonard.

Captain of Cricket: P. Henry.

Captains: R. J. Bradshaw, R. L. Nairac, T. Lennon, A. H. Watson, R. T. Ahern.

Secretaries: W. E. C. Gubbins, N. A. C. Roy, S. G. Hull, N. C. T. Loring.

Sacristans: P. K. Corrigan, M. J. Loftus, A. S. Lukas, R. J. Blenkinsopp, S. H. C. Watling.

Ante-room: R. M. Barry, M. H. Coghlan.

Bookmen: P. M. S. Emerson-Baker, R. J. Potez, M. M. Judd, C. S. Fairhurst, C. H. J. Weld.

Art Room: M. M. Parker, M. S. Graves.

Librarians: J. M. Moor, P. H. P. Mayne.

Carpentry: J. F. Durack, M. A. Rambaut.

Office: M. Bevan, K. Peacock.

W. W. R. Kerr joined the School.

CHRONICLE

Tuesday, 3rd May. The School re-assembled. The weather was fine. The trains were early and so the whole School were able to have Supper and Prayers together.

The next day the boys took their first dip, since the swimming bath had been ready for several days. After an early tea there was a pleasant lecture about the R.A.F. given by Flight-Lieut. Bingham. It dealt chiefly with high flying and air-sea rescue. Howden and Tempest thoroughly enjoyed being dressed up in 'space-suits' and we were all intrigued by the inflatable dinghy and all its equipment.

On Thursday work started in earnest and swimming took on a more serious outlook.

Sunday, 8th May. An unusual sound was heard in the grounds—the clanging of a fire-bell. A fire had broken out in the dry undergrowth on Temple Hill. First came the Jeep-engine of the Ampleforth College Fire Brigade, then the superb engines from Malton. The fire was soon under control and, as the younger boys were going to bed, the firemen were having well-earned refreshment in the Hall.

At tea we had the Colour Cakes which had been held over from last term.

The School reached its full complement to-day: 116.

Monday, 16th May. The new nylon cricket nets have been put up on the skating rink. The hot and sunny weather indicated that they were going to be put to good use.

Sunday, 22nd May. The Third and Second Forms went across to see the College play, *Love's Labour's Lost*, while the First Form had an extra swim.

Thursday, 26th May. Ascension Day. We had a delightful day in the woods and appreciated to the full the good things supplied by the kitchen.

Sunday, 29th May. Beautiful weather for the Garden Party.

Sunday, 5th June. The Gryphons match. The School scored a good 111 all out, but were not quite good enough for the Gryphons who managed 115 for 5. It was a most enjoyable event.

Wednesday, 8th June. Due to the kindness of Mrs Gordon Foster we were again able to go to Sleightholmedale. The weather was not kind, however; but even a thunderstorm during lunch was not sufficient to dampen spirits and we had a wonderful day. Once more Matron and her staff supplied the most palatable meals.

Thursday, 16th June. Corpus Christi. We had the procession of the Blessed Sacrament on the lawn in the front. The sun shone, but the wind caused some trouble for the canopy-bearers.

In the afternoon we again went out to the woods where we had tea.

We learnt to-day that the following had passed the North Riding Grammar School Entrance Examination: Blackledge, Bradshaw, Blake, Corrigan P. K., Fellowes, Gubbins, Henry, Hull, Parker M., Rambaut M., Scrope. Congratulations!

Wednesday, 29th June. S.S. Peter and Paul. Another splendid day's outing in the woods. The weather has been most kind for such occasions, but there is considerable anxiety about the state of the grounds, which are rapidly losing their green appearance.

Sunday, 3rd July. At the Abbey the new bell, Gregory John, was christened. Br Gerald used this as the theme of his sermon here at Gilling. We take this opportunity of thanking him and the other monks who came across the valley during the term to preach to us.

Monday, 4th July. Music Examinations. The results arrived on Speech Day and were as follows:

GRADE II		
Piano	Gubbins	<i>Distinction</i>
Piano	Corrigan	<i>Pass</i>
Violin	Moor	<i>Pass</i>
GRADE I		
¹ Cello	Clayton	<i>Merit</i>
Piano	Emerson-Baker	<i>Merit</i>
Piano	Dalglish	<i>Merit</i>
Piano	Hull	<i>Merit</i>
Violin	McDonough	<i>Merit</i>
Violin	Rambaut	<i>Pass</i>
Violin	Mayne	<i>Pass</i>
Violin	Erskine	<i>Pass</i>
Violin	Scrope	<i>Pass</i>
Violin	Tufnell	<i>Pass</i>
Piano	Peacock	<i>Pass</i>
Piano	Morris	<i>Pass</i>
Piano	Robertson	<i>Pass</i>

Sunday, 10th July. The weather broke and remained broken for the rest of the term. The match against St Martin's was cancelled. Extra baths all round.

Tuesday, 12th July. The leaders and secretaries of the First and Second Forms had their outing at the Lake. Fr John, Br Henry and Br Thomas swam and boated with the boys. We are very grateful to them for helping to make this such a happy day and hope they enjoyed it as much as we did.

Wednesday, 13th July. After lunch to-day the Junior Orchestra assembled for the first time this term.

Saturday, 16th July. Confirmations at Ampleforth. About thirty-five boys received the Sacrament at the hands of Bishop Brunner. We were happy to see so many parents attending the ceremony.

Sunday, 17th July. The Swimming Competition.

Tuesday, 19th July. The Second and Third Forms packed.

Wednesday, 20th July. We had the great joy of attending Mass said by Father Adrian Convery, newly ordained. To him and to Frs Dominic Milroy, Gerald Hughes and Ansgar Laczo we offer our warmest congratulations on being made priests and wish them every blessing in their priestly life.

Thursday, 22nd July. Father Gerald kindly came to say Mass for us this morning.

SPEECH DAY. Despite the inclement weather there were many parents and guests present for the concert and prize giving.

FATHER HILARY said that we had had a happy and successful year, the only sad note being our loss of Father Maurus Powell and yet to him, the personification of the spirit of Gilling, we had an immense debt of gratitude and we had been more than fortunate to have had him in our midst for so long. The year had been, too, busy and healthy, the latter in no small measure due to the ministrations of Matron (Miss Duckworth), Nurse O'Donovan, Miss Bonugli and Matron's Staff. He then gave a very brief survey of the year's rugby, cricket, boxing, swimming, art, music and singing, paying sincere tribute

to those responsible, and adding that time could be devoted to these activities, which were all part of education and life, because we did not live in terror of the Common Entrance bogey. At the same time it must be clearly understood that entrance to Junior House was not automatic: every boy must satisfy Father William that he was going to benefit from education offered at Ampleforth.

After praising the delightful entertainment, FATHER WILLIAM declared that the J.H. Entrance Examination results were most satisfactory and better than last year's, especially at the tail, and this in spite of the fact that the age of that particular Third Form was the youngest yet. He was particularly pleased with the Latin, French, Maths and English, the key subjects, he declared, of education. He then awarded three Scholarships: one of £30 to P. Henry, the second (£20) to R. J. Bradshaw and the third (£20) to W. E. C. Gubbins. There was a special word of commendation for S. G. Hull. These four boys plus Leonard, Bevan, Blake and Barry he had already decided to put into Upper IIIs.

FATHER ABBOT felt there was little for him to say, but he added his thanks for the pleasant entertainment and wished everyone, that is, not only the boys but their parents and brothers and sisters a happy holiday. Those who were leaving Gilling would do well to remember that the important things they had been taught here would always be important, illustrating his point from the autobiography of Sir Ernest Barker, who said therein that he felt himself to be at eighty very much the same as he had been as a small boy.

Tea was served in the refectory and in the classroom gallery. The weather had cleared and so the guests were able to go across to see the exhibition of carpentry, in which great strides have been made this year, and of the Art.

Of the Art someone said: The boys see clearly in their imagination what

they are painting and produce lively results in good colouring, using the paint very clearly. M. Fresson's two battle scenes, Fellowes's farm scene and portrait painting, Gubbins's work, J. Fresson's pieces and Leonard's harbour were all of a very high standard.

About the concert someone else said: It was all very delightful. There was strong, decisive bowing in the Orchestra, which played rhythmically in tune and showed promise for the future. Of the individual items Clayton, Gubbins and Leonard were outstanding. The String Quartet deserved special mention, as did the well-chosen and beautifully delivered harmonic verse of IA and the singing of the First Forms and Prep.

SPEECH DAY, 1960

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

In a Persian Market	<i>Ketelby</i>
The Orchestra	
Piano: Minuet and Trio K.585	<i>Mozart</i>
Corrigan	
Violin: Minuet in A	<i>Murray</i>
McCann	
String Quartet: Chorale	<i>Schumann</i>
de Fresnes, Moor	
Rambaut, Clayton	
FIRST FORM PRIZES	
Ensemble: A Little Waltz	<i>Hood</i>
First Form	
Four ¹ Cellos: A Quiet Tune	<i>Carse</i>
Clayton, Collingridge	
Hadow, Morris	
Violin: Alla Minuetto	<i>Carse</i>
Moor	

SECOND FORM PRIZES

Piano : To a Wild Rose *MacDowell*
The Wild Horseman *Schumann*
Gubbins

Clarinet : Romanza from Sonata
No. 4 *Pleyel*
Leonard

'Cello : Serenade *Champ*
Valsette *Carse*
Clayton

THIRD FORM PRIZES

Harmonic Verse :
The Tale of Custard the
Dragon *Nash*
Form IA

Songs : The Dreamland *Brahms*
You Spotted Snakes *Shakespeare,*
Armstrong Gibbs
Forms IA, IB and Prep.

SPECIAL PRIZES

Songs :
Land of Heart's Desire
(*Song of the Hebrides*)
As When the Dove Laments
her Love *Handel*
Hard Trials
(*Negro Spiritual, arr. H. T. Burleigh*)
Brother James's Air
Marosa, arr. G. Jacob
Gilling Singers

PRIZES

PREPARATORY FORM

R.K. . . . D. B. Dees
Form Prize I . . . S. J. Dowling
Form Prize II . . . M. A. Fresson

FIRST FORM B

R.K. . . . N. W. Judd
Form Prize I . . . N. W. Judd
Form Prize II . . . J. R. Parker

FIRST FORM A

R.K. . . . S. Morris
Form Prize I . . . S. Morris
Form Prize II M. C. A. Pender-Cudlip

SECOND FORM B

R.K. . . . R. M. Festing
Latin . . . J. A. Liddell
Mathematics . . . C. P. Hammond
English . . . C. P. Hammond
French . . . D. M. Tilleard
Geography . . . N. Rodger
History . . . N. Rodger
Carpentry . . . D. E. S. Nelson

SECOND FORM A

R.K. . . . A. T. J. Cape
Latin . . . A. R. Scrope
Mathematics . . . A. T. J. Cape
English . . . J. M. G. Freeman
French . . . A. R. Scrope
Geography . . . J. P. F. Walston
History . . . J. P. F. Walston
Carpentry . . . J. H. H. Mounsey

THIRD FORM B

R.K. . . . A. H. G. Watson
Latin . . . N. A. C. Roy
Mathematics . . . R. T. M. Ahern
English . . . R. J. Blenkinsopp
French . . . N. A. C. Roy
Geography M. F. Stuart Douglas
History . . . S. H. C. Watling
Carpentry . . . C. J. F. Clayton

THIRD FORM A

R.K. . . . R. J. Leonard
Latin . . . P. Henry
Mathematics . . . S. G. Hull
English . . . P. Henry
French . . . R. J. Blake
R. J. Bradshaw
(The Hubert Carter Prize)
Geography . . . M. Bevan
History . . . M. Bevan
Carpentry . . . T. Lennon

SPECIAL PRIZES

ART

Third Form . . . J. A. Fellowes
Second Form . . . J. P. Fresson
First Form . . . D. P. George

MUSIC

Third Form . . . P. K. Corrigan
Second Form . . . J. M. T. Dalglish
First Form . . . C. C. McCann

HANDWRITING

Third Form . . . R. J. Blenkinsopp
Second Form . . . P. A. de Fresnes
First Form . . . J. F. D. Tufnell
Preparatory . . . P. M. Horsley

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Third Form . . . R. T. M. Ahern
Second Form . . . R. M. Festing
First Form . . . J. A. Callaghan

THE P.T. CUP . . . The Trojans

THE ATHLETICS CUP

P. M. S. Emerson-Baker

CRICKET

1st XI . . . P. Henry, R. J. Leonard
2nd Set . . . S. G. Hull
3rd Set . . . R. J. Blake
4th Set . . . D. Haigh
5th Set . . . P. M. Horsley

SWIMMING

Crawl Cup . . . D. M. Tilleard
Diving . . . W. E. C. Gubbins

BOXING

Senior Cup . . . R. L. Nairac
Best Loser . . . C. J. F. Clayton
Junior Cup . . . M. C. Gilbey
Best Loser . . . A. B. Ogilvie

SHOOTING

Cup . . . S. H. C. Watling

CRICKET

1ST XI

Home Drawn
Away Lost
Home Lost
Home Won
Home Won
Away Drawn
Away Won
Away Lost
Home Won
Home Won
Home Won

2ND XI

Home Won
Away Won
Away Won
Home Drawn

It is some years since the 1st XI has had such a successful season as it had this summer. Eleven matches were played; six were won; three were lost, and two ended in a draw. At the beginning of the term the first few set games showed that three or four bowlers had sufficient control of length and direction to make the batsmen play strokes if they wanted to stay in. Moreover, HENRY, the Captain, had improved out of all recognition as a leg-break bowler. His action was correct, the ball was easily delivered, and he was getting a very considerable turn on it, even on the hard wickets. The batting seemed weak, apart from HENRY, LEONARD and, possibly, BRADSHAW. But it was hoped that the accurate bowling would bring on the batting and, indeed, it did. After a very weak display against the Gryphons and a disastrous afternoon at Bramcote the batting improved steadily for the rest of the term. Bradshaw could usually be relied on to take the edge off the opening bowlers, while LEONARD collected runs steadily, mostly on the leg side. HENRY, too, dealt effectively with anything short or over-pitched on the leg. In more than one match SPENCER swung the game in our

favour with his confident driving, and HAMMOND seemed to be able to make runs just when they were wanted most. The 'tail' sometimes managed to scrape a few runs together. On one notable occasion, against Bramcote, TILLEARD made the winning hit with only the last wicket to fall.

The events which come to mind most readily at the end of this enjoyable season's cricket are: the opening stand of 66 between LEONARD and BRADSHAW at Saltburn; two very fine catches at square-leg, one by LEONARD, the other by SPENCER; HENRY's bowling against St Martin's, when he took 9 wickets for 12 runs; ROY's fielding at Aysgarth; BRADSHAW's wicketkeeping in the first match against Glenhow; HAMMOND's accurate returns from fine-leg; the great improvement in the fielding of the whole team after the narrow escape at St Olave's.

The 2nd XI played their usual four matches against Aysgarth and Glenhow. They won three of them fairly easily. Against Aysgarth they were struggling for runs in reply to a big total by Aysgarth when a storm ended play for the day. EMERSON-BAKER captained the side well until he gained his place in the 1st XI. M. GRAVES took over the captaincy for the last match.

The following played at various times for the two teams:

1st XI: Henry (*Captain*), Leonard, Bradshaw, Spencer, Lennon, Roy, Coghlan, Ahern, Tilleard, Hammond, Wright, C. Grieve, Mounsey, Emerson-Baker, Graves, Weld.

2nd XI: Emerson-Baker (*Captain*), Graves, Barry, Judd, Weld, Freeman, Tufnell, C. Grieve, Cape, Gilbey, Wright, P. Penno, Fairhurst, Ahern, Burns.

1st XI Colours were awarded to Henry, Leonard, Bradshaw and Spencer.

SWIMMING

EXCEPT for one half of a day the bath was in full use from the first until the last day of the term. Apart from the allotted periods the weaker swimmers and beginners were taken individually at odd times with the result that only one boy was not at least afloat by the end of the term, and he had lost much time through sickness.

The TOP SET was reserved for the best Crawl swimmers. Seven Colours remained from last year and during the term seven others joined them: Ahern, Cape, Pahlabod, Roy, Spencer, Tufnell and Waddilove.

A change of policy was adopted this term. Although Crawl was given prominence, it was decided to give the boys the basic training in other strokes. It would seem from the comments of Fr Julian and others competent to judge that the experiment was a success. At the end of May he brought over Messrs Richards, Reynolds, Rimmer, Boardman and O'Donnell to give a demonstration of Crawl, Breast Stroke, Back Crawl, Butterfly and Dolphin. He arranged another demonstration which took place at the end of the Swimming Competition with a similar team. These two demonstrations were much appreciated by both boys and masters and we are most grateful to him and them.

An EXTRA SET was formed to improve the more promising Breast Stroke swimmers. It was not a large set but it was representative of the whole School. It eventually developed into a life-saving set. This set benefited not only from their lessons but also from a special session they had with Fr Julian's friend, Mr White, an R.L.S.S. Instructor, who kindly came to judge the Swimming Competition. He averred that with some more land-drill and practice they would be able to tackle the first part of the R.L.S.S. programme.

In the THIRD FORM emphasis was on the Crawl and Diving. All finished the term completely relaxed and not at all afraid of the water; most could do

three or four lengths of the bath. On the Officials Outing only one boy was not allowed to swim out to the raft. C. Ryan was promoted from the Second to the First Set, M. Graves and Roy from the First to the Top Set.

In the SECOND FORM the weakest swimmers were taught Breast Stroke. By the end of June only one weak swimmer remained. Towards the end of term an ambitious programme of races was started and though it was not possible to have the finals of all the events it was clear that the strongest swimmers were Tilleard, Cape, A. Ogilvie, Anthony and Nelson, with Spencer and Hunter not far behind. The standard of Back Crawl was distinctly promising.

The FIRST FORM had to be divided into three sets, because there were twenty-five beginners; but before the end of the term some of them had graduated into the First Set and the others were good enough to be amalgamated into one set. Of course rate of progress varied with individuals, but in the very last bathe one of the 'beginners' swam nearly two lengths of Crawl. After the confidence work had been mastered, Breast Stroke was tackled; but from the start elementary Crawl and Back Crawl movements had been used as exercises and just before the end of term promising efforts were being made in both these strokes.

We are very grateful to Fr Gerald and N. Reynolds who came across several Sunday mornings and gave valuable assistance in the teaching of the First Form.

SWIMMING SPORTS RESULTS

Crawl

1. Tilleard (2B)
2. Gubbins (3A)
3. Cape (2A)
4. Lennon (3A)
5. Bradshaw (3A)
6. Waddilove (Prep)
7. Ahern (3B)

8. Blenkinsopp (3B)
- Clayton (3B)
10. Roy (3B)

Diving

1. Gubbins (3A)
2. Tilleard (2B)
3. Ahern (3B)
4. Anthony (2A)
5. Cape (2A)
- Clayton (3B)
7. Lennon (3A)
8. Blenkinsopp (3B)
9. Graves (3B)
10. Pahlabod (1B)

THE T.A.R.S. RELAY

Instead of the usual relay between the Second and Third Forms, it was decided to try one between the four teams of the School. Due to sickness the First Form could not supply a representative four of sufficient swimming strength, although at the last minute Pahlabod stood in for an absent Second Former.

It was a sort of medley relay—Back Crawl, Breast Stroke and Crawl. The pace was fast and close; the excitement was tense. There was a dead-heat between the Romans and the Spartans, with the Trojans 3rd and the Athenians 4th. So the Romans and Spartans swam again. It is doubtful if there has been such a close contest before in the Gilling bath. The Spartan team (Tilleard, Hunter, Gilbey, Clayton, Gubbins and Blenkinsopp) just beat the Romans (Liddell, Anthony, Pahlabod, Ahern, Leonard and Judd).

It was obvious that Fr Julian was really impressed by the display and Mr White had some gratifying remarks to make about the potential in the School. We are very grateful to them both for their encouragement.



ART

SOME of the boys took advantage of the good weather in order to take their work out-of-doors and study trees. The results were sometimes gratifying and sometimes surprising (as when Roy returned with a good painting of the

kennels, while Erskine proudly displayed a picture of a beagle and her puppies !)

The senior boys wished to paint the story of the Armada this year for a frieze, and this gave Gubbins the opportunity of shewing his talent for drawing ships. He was ably assisted by M. Graves, Leonard and Durack. The first scene, portraying Drake and his companions playing bowls, with the Bowling Green Tavern conveniently placed nearby, was attractively painted by M. Rambaut.

The Third Form pictures worthy of special mention were painted by Fellowes, Gubbins, Leonard, Durack, Rambaut, Bevan, Roy and Parker.

The INTERMEDIATE Set composed a frieze from the story of Wind in the Willows. There was a bold and eerie 'Wild Wood' done by Hammond and Festing for the first scene, a delightful landscape by J. Fresson (helped by Walston) for the second, another but quite different landscape by Hunter, Scrope and Horsley for the third, while de Fresnes skilfully painted the final scene, the dining-room at Toad Hall. The following helped with the cars, animals and other details which went to make up the illustrations on the scenes: Anthony, Haigh, Kilkelly, Larkin, Liddell, Lintin, Mounsey, Nelson, Ogilvie, Peto and Spencer.

The FIRST FORM have painted gaily all the term with some pleasing results. Some of them gave their impressions of Sleightholmedale, the most outstanding being D. George.

M. Fresson, inspired by the Third Form frieze, produced a remarkable Armada battle scene.

The accent has been to encourage figures in their work and this sometimes had amusing results.

A most colourful and pleasant frieze of Robinson Crusoe was produced by Tufnell, M. James, Viner, P. James, Greenlees, Parker, George, Fattorini, Pahlabod, Rambaut, Price, Dees, Horsley, Ogilvie, Waddilove and M. Grieve.

The Prep Form have been profitably busy making book-marks, comb cases and calendars this term.



GIFTS

THE following gifts have been presented to us this term and we are most grateful to the donors.

Ten Observer books from an anonymous donor.

A Silver Cup, to be awarded to the best team in Physical Training, from Mr and Mrs J. L. Blenkinsopp.

Some gramophone records from Mr and Mrs J. T. Leonard.

A Thompson Refectory Chair from Mr and Mrs D. T. Mayne.

A Great Chamber notice carved in fumed oak from Mr J. S. Stuart Douglas.

We regret that we have not acknowledged in a previous issue the rose trees given us by Mr and Mrs Freeman and Nurse O'Donovan. Due to the tender care and skill of Mr Bowes, who so capably maintains the delight of the gardens, we have been forcibly reminded of our omission by the beauty of their flowers.



THE AQUARIUM

IN order to provide conditions as perfect as possible in the tanks, thirteen gallons of lake water were brought back from the Lake at the beginning of the term. The bath in the foal yard was also cleaned out and filled from the domestic supply through a Doulton filter—a piece of apparatus on permanent loan from the Biology Laboratory at Ampleforth.

Every type of insect or aquatic creature which inhabits the Lake was on view, either in the tanks or in the bath, at some time during the term. Perhaps the most interesting were a number of small trout and two eels, one of which was lent to the Science

Laboratory for the Ampleforth Exhibition. On one outing no less than nineteen crayfish were caught in the stream running out of the Lake—no doubt the progeny of two large crayfish put in the stream by Fr Julian several years ago.

Three of the trout, each about three inches long, have lived happily in the large tank since the middle of the term. They have grown quite considerably in that short period on a diet of small flies collected from the windows and mosquito larvae gathered from water butts. But it was soon evident that one of the trout was getting bigger and bigger, and the other two smaller and smaller. At feeding time he first drove his weaker companions down to the bottom and then proceeded to collect all the good things that were offered. A glass partition solved the problem for a time. The two weak ones were now able to leave the bottom with safety and feed, to the great annoyance of their next door neighbour who spent most of the time trying to burrow a whole through the partition with his nose! But that was not the end of the matter. One of the weaker trout soon became stronger and more aggressive than his companion, with the result that he now became the bully and collected all the food for himself. Eventually another partition had to be put into the tank, and each of them now swims happily in his own compartment, the weaker ones now bold enough to pretend to

attack their former enemy through the glass.



SPORTS AND P.T.

DURING the last few weeks of the term Sgt-Major Callaghan was quietly and unobtrusively running off the heats of various events. Considering that there are no prizes, the keenness and enthusiasm which were displayed when the finals took place in the last week of term speak very well indeed for the spirit he arouses in the competitors and spectators. It was all very admirable.

Major Blake James judged the P.T. Competition, which was most interesting, and awarded the highest marks to the Trojans, who, coming top in the term's total of marks, won the new P.T. Cup.



HIGH JUMP

THE most promising jumper in the Third Form was C. H. J. Weld, who cleared 3' 10". R. J. Potez was his closest rival. P. M. S. Emerson-Baker and R. J. Bradshaw were the best of another half-dozen who shewed themselves competent though not outstanding.

C. B. Madden was easily the best in the Second Form and his jump of 3' 9" was very creditable indeed.