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Part I

CATHOLIC EVIDENCING¹

THIS country has often been called the Land of the Free and one of its freedoms is the right to say anything we please—or at least almost anything. One of the clearest examples of this is to be seen in the corner of Hyde Park at the Marble Arch, called Speakers' Corner or more often Spouters' Corner. It is no wonder that foreigners have so often looked and listened in amazement to the spectacle of revolutionaries, anarchists and atheists speaking cheek by jowl with religious ranters and more dignified representatives of the churches.

It was upon such a scene that a New Zealander stumbled one day shortly after the end of the first world war. He was a Catholic named Vernon Redwood and he listened to propaganda of one kind and another, noticing that nobody spoke for the Catholic Church. While many attacked it, defence was lacking. He decided that this should be remedied and, with the encouragement of Cardinal Bourne, the Westminster Catholic Evidence Guild was founded for the exposition of the Catholic Faith in the environment and at the level of the man in the street.

It ought to be said that some similar work had been done by the Guild of Ransom and by individuals like George Coldwell, a Catholic bookseller, but it was now decided to put the work on a diocesan footing with a status for speakers, that of Diocesan Catechist. Some gifted men and women, together with a few distinguished priests, soon became attracted to this form of apostolate. The Guild made an immediate impact on the public and provoked an angry reaction from the Protestant underworld. Sometimes it was impossible to make oneself heard, occasionally it was advisable to close meetings in face of continued interruption and, once, to invoke the law. But gradually we won the respect of our audiences and it became possible really and effectively to communicate to them something of the wealth of the Faith.

I believe that what strikes a foreigner about Hyde Park oratory is that, however great the heat engendered by passionate denunciation or

¹ The author has been a speaker in the Catholic Evidence Guild for over thirty-five years and has twice been Master of the Westminster Guild.—EDITOR.

scathing invective, nobody gets hurt. Few pistol shots are heard and little blood flows from angry knife-play. The police, if they are in evidence at all, display a benevolent impartiality, except on rare occasions. There may be threats, but the crowds treat them with ribald jocularly and the speakers show no sign of fear.

I remember well on one occasion, twenty years ago, at Tower Hill, I saw a crowd of men facing inwards round a centre from which, to the accompaniment of shouts of applause, large chunks of wood came hurtling through the air at irregular intervals. At last the crowd parted and out strode a red-faced, white-haired, elderly man whom I knew as a Communist speaker. He came up to me where I stood smoking a pipe and surveying the scene, thrust a dirty fist in my face and roared 'You blackguard! You fascist-minded blackguard! When we get power we'll hang you!' What had occurred to annoy him? I discovered that his original audience had deserted him for a new speaker on another platform and that he had endeavoured to regain their interest by breaking his own platform to pieces. But, as this deprived him of any of that physical eminence so necessary for the speaker to dominate an audience, his anger became comical to watch. I happened to be in the path of the tornado. I may add that I had never shown any affinity to Fascism, but, to a member of a Left Party, the word 'fascist' is just a dirty word. Poor old man, he died without the pleasure of hanging me. He was a likeable old man.

On the whole an English audience is good-humoured and tolerant. Englishmen in the mass love to hear themselves abused and called rogues and nitwits, liars and knaves. It is all part of the fun. But their toleration would be strained to breaking point if we Catholics indulged in that kind of invective. We exist on sufferance and must not take liberties. Fortunately we have no desire to be abusive; our superiors would have us off the platform if we showed any such tendency. We are there for love, love of God and love of our neighbour and it would not be fitting if we expressed that love in sarcasm and scoring points. The art of our apostolate is to win the argument without losing the man. The questioner must never be made to feel small. Sometimes it is necessary to be firm, otherwise the speaker may lose control, but even firmness can be good humoured. I think it is true to say that we have never made any enemies. Those who treat us with hostility have made up their minds to be hostile no matter what we say or do.

All these things have to be borne in mind by the young speakers, especially those from the public schools. For an example of the latter, the boys at Stonyhurst are trained during term time in the Guild matter and technique; during holiday time they are invited to speak from our platforms in London or the provinces, accompanied by one of their masters as chairman. This must be a trying experience for them, but

for the most part they seem to enjoy it and sustain their baptism of fire with flying colours. It is difficult to imagine a finer training for the job of maintaining the Faith in the hostile or indifferent world they will encounter when they leave school. The Guild 'Training Outlines' is a good and tried ground for the study of apologetics in a way related to many levels of culture. It is a pity that more schools do not employ this means of teaching apologetics. It might reduce that leakage problem.

Heckling can be very disturbing. An hour on the platform without questions would be very dull for all concerned, but there are practised hecklers who can so direct a stream of interruption at the most experienced speaker that he may be overwhelmed. The merest protest against such deliberate wrecking tactics provokes the charge that the speaker is descending to personalities and the poor wight, unable to get in a word, finds himself, metaphorically, in the dock charged with using insulting words and behaviour. Fortunately, very few hecklers have attained this standard of efficiency.

It is a well-known fact that 'the female of the species is more deadly than the male' and some of the worst hecklers I have known were women. One is supposed to treat them with chivalry, which rather cramps the style and strains the temper. One of our priests was being bullied by a lady of uncertain age who wound up a long tirade by accusing him of being a wolf in sheep's clothing. 'Have no fear, madam', came the retort, 'you are no lamb.' This was rude, but at least there was no more bleating. I have myself been silenced on more than one occasion by a lady whose stream of vituperation was so deadly as to paralyse all thought and speech. We called her 'Black Maria', for she dressed in black, her expression was like a thundercloud and she sported a black moustache and beard. She really was terrifying. The last time I came under the lash of her tongue I was, as usual, reduced to a stuttering incoherence; but another questioner who wanted an innings and had failed to get it suddenly strode up to her, thrust his face close to hers and demanded 'Why don't you go and get a shave?' It was brutal but effective; she was reduced to tears and I nearly wept with her for the sheer brutality of it. But from that day to this, and many years have elapsed, she has never again been seen. Perhaps she took that rude man's advice. I was glad, anyway, that it was not a Catholic who administered the fatal blow.

All these diversions relieve the monotony of the job. One has also to keep an eye on the daily press. Journalists are continually making matter for the heckler and we have to forestall attacks. Old-fashioned Bible Protestantism still rears its head but the most vocal objectors come from the more cranky sects like Christadelphians, British-Israelites and Jehovah's Witnesses. But an even more stubborn obstacle to our progress in this country is the inherited suspicion of Rome, remnant of Tudor propaganda lingering long after the economic and theological grounds

of that propaganda have gone from the mind. The Bible-loving Protestant can be argued with, but you can't argue with an atmosphere. More difficult still to cope with are the medicine men of science and what can be loosely called the scientific mind. Not that a first rate scientist cannot be a first rate Catholic. But some scientists manage to convey the impression that the only truths that reasonable men can hold are those demonstrable by laboratory methods. This notion itself rests on no such demonstration and is arrived at by blind faith, but the unintelligent are liable to be taken in by it. Its danger is that it tends to insulate the mind against revealed truth, philosophical argument and indeed plain common sense. But above all the new morality makes the Catholic task immensely difficult. To a generation brought up to regard the satisfaction of appetite as the beginning and the end of life the moral teaching of the Church is reactionary nonsense.

The new morality is only the old immorality writ large and become insolent. It is we who are the progressives, not our opponents in this field. They would put the clock back to the worst days of decadence in a falling Empire. We believe that God's grace is a directing power in human progress, rendering men and women capable of discipline, self sacrifice and restraint so that the life of the spirit may be furthered both in the individual and in society. We are isolated in this optimism, even often from our fellow-Christians. That is one reason why facile hopes of Christian Unity are doomed to disappointment—short of miracle. But it is better to be right with a few than wrong with a crowd; and we know that right and truth cannot ultimately be defeated.

We of the Evidence Guild are not self-conscious and self-important crusaders. We have gained from our work much more than we have put into it. If we had never made a single convert we have at least obtained for ourselves a grasp of the Faith while trying to explain it to others, as the best way of learning is to teach. But we are not without evidence of many conversions. It would be impossible to compile statistics of conversions in which the Guild has had a share but very many are in fact known; many with a widening effect. Whole families have been brought into the Church. Many individual converts are doing apostolic work in varying ways. There are priests and religious whose first contact with the Church was the Evidence Guild. The Guild has now been established for over forty years and during that time has explained and defended the Faith from many platforms. Marble Arch may have the most famous pitch but is by no means the only one.

It has all been, and still is, very well worthwhile. For myself, looking back over the past thirty-five years experience, I can say, as Monsignor Knox said in a very different context, 'We didn't do it for fun, but it was great fun doing it'.

RONALD FLAXMAN.

'LIFE IS A LOUSY DRAG'¹

THE arrival of John Osborne's 'angry young man' a few years ago was not really anything new, and the welcome given to him was largely a literary fashion. Society always has its critics, even if they are not usually so young. Nietzsche maintained that it is the function of the philosopher to be 'the bad conscience of his age', and to disclose 'how much hypocrisy, indolence, self-indulgence and self-neglect, how much falsehood lies concealed under the most venerated types of contemporary morality'. There has in fact been no lack of such 'philosophers', and the hollow traditions and ideals of modern society have perhaps had more than their fair share of bombardment, if not always from the right quarter. But it is difficult to see how such attacks can retain their prophetic quality when there is so little complacency left to shock. Disillusionment, boredom and moral instability have been on the scene for so long that the cynic and the crier of anguish have ceased to be the odd men out and are fast becoming the symbols of a new conformity. This is particularly true in the field of art and literature: what was once a revolt has become a fashion. Men who are still sometimes considered to be heralds of a new revolution are in fact no more than the spokesmen of an already accomplished disintegration. The angry young man is more of an historian than a prophet.

The mistaken habit of attaching too much prophetic value to art and literature, and of attributing too much influence to them, often arises from thinking too exclusively in literary terms. A glance away from the field of the creative arts to that of real life should reveal pretty rapidly the extent to which the actual dissolution of society has anticipated the disruptive message of its 'critics'. Possibly the strongest single witness to this dissolution is the huge importance of crime and mental disorder and the emergence of a new kind of criminal mentality, of which Jean de Fabrègues speaks in his book *Christian Marriage* (Faith and Fact): 'Our age has produced something new, what Gide called "crime for nothing", a certain icy indifference to the lives and even the existence of other people . . . Every day the papers carry the proofs of this sense of emptiness in whole sections of the population, both young people and adults, who feel they are part of a movement without reason and without purpose'. Dealing in particular with the problem of juvenile delinquency, he goes on: "'I couldn't care less" is written across a whole page of history. I couldn't care less—about life, or death, or love or faith, about the sufferings of others, about the soul or the lack of it . . . All this springs from the atmosphere of universal meaninglessness which

¹ *The Search for Values* by Russell Coleburt (Sheed and Ward) 12s. 6d.

these children breathe. Love is nothing and has no meaning . . . They catch no glimpse even of a shared humanity in the eyes that meet theirs'.

Underlying the prevalence of crime is a much more widespread mood of sheer apathy, which has found its most eloquent artistic expression in Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*, and its most significant symbol in the person of the beatnik. The beatnik is incapable of the gestures of defiance which, a year or two back, we associated with the teddy-boy. His overall attitude to life is summed up in the title of this article, which originally formed that of an unsympathetic pamphlet on the Kerouac group published in 1958, 'Life is a lousy drag'. The pamphlet is at least partly satirical in aim, and should be taken with a pinch of salt, but its comments are to the point. 'Drag, they will tell you, is what everything is. Possessions are a drag. Society is a drag. Mass government is a drag. God is a drag. Madison Avenue and General Motors are drags . . . Life is an endless plane of nothingness. They are for nothing and they are against nothing, for to be interested enough in anything to take sides would not be cool.' It is claimed that this apathy is a kind of 'renunciation', one of the conditions necessary for an honest search for 'the way, the route, the mystic, inescapable Word . . . that thing which, when found, will give some genuine substance to life'. It is indeed a strange contradiction to see in inertia one of the conditions of honest enquiry, but there is no doubt that some such presupposition colours the thought of many others besides the beatnik. We may raise our eyebrows when we read that 'there is a little beat in all of us', but there is something in it: 'the same rebellion towards the pressures of a materialistic society which has driven these sick cats to beatificism is present in our lives.'

Once it is clear that the elements of revolt and dissolution which can be found in so much modern art and literature are basically no more than echoes of real patterns of behaviour in society, and not simply irresponsible cries of violence or despair, then the study of these elements becomes of immense value: the undiscerning observer, faced with a world full of angry young men and weary or eccentric aesthetes, is tempted to see no more than a welter of unrelated and more or less irrational impulses; whilst the sympathetic critic, regarding these impulses as symptoms of a generalised malady, may detect an intelligible pattern and reach a diagnosis. It is pretty easy for high-minded moralists to churn out facile and sweeping generalisations on 'the evils of modern society'; but a generalisation from principles is by definition not a diagnosis, and as a rule offers no remedy.

Mr Russell Coleburt's *The Search for Values* represents an attempt to reach an honest, searching and constructive diagnosis of the intellectual and moral illness which lies behind much modern art and thought. The book is a short one (131 pages) and is concise and racy enough to be easily readable. One opens it in the expectation of finding

a general sketch; but that is precisely what it is not. It is a detailed and closely argued examination of selected individuals and selected texts. The approach might roughly be described as that of the moral philosopher, but it is an approach conditioned at every stage by a sensitive literary and aesthetic awareness and informed by charity, commonsense and humour. In other words, it is not, on the one hand, an *ex professo* restatement of Catholic principles à la Maritain or à la Copleston; nor, on the other, a popularisation à la Chesterton or à la C. S. Lewis. It really is one of those rare works which may be read either at the specialist or at the 'popular' level.

The general aim of the book, it need hardly be said, is to assert that life need by no means be a lousy drag and that most of our troubles arise from not being 'human' enough to relate complementary modes of knowledge to each other: it becomes difficult to recognise objective values in the measure in which we minimise either discursive reason or intuition. In the opening two chapters, Mr Coleburt surveys his field. There is, in much modern art and thought, an evident tendency to distrust conceptual thinking, and an equally evident mood of anguish, anger or revolt. Osborne, Hemingway, Sartre, Camus and Picasso have substantially the same message to deliver: outmoded conventions must be torn down if there is to be a return to sincerity. It is the urgency and relevance of their plea which explains its appeal. But the plea is an inconclusive one because it fails to offer the kind of ideals which can justify sincerity: 'If we are to be sincere, we must have something to be sincere about: we must have some standards by which to judge whether life be full or not'. If it has no objective, sincerity can only lead to frustration, whether this take the form of a desperate experimentalism or of mere apathy, each of which is an emotional cul-de-sac. The perversion of Osborne's Jimmy Porter and the inertia of Beckett's tramps are thus traced to the same root.² An interesting reference is made to Jung's *Modern Man in Search of a Soul*, and one cannot help recalling the theme of the already mentioned pamphlet on the beatniks: 'The Kerouac type is looking for something to believe in but never finding it. To him all directions are the same and all the roads in the land lead nowhere.'

If the plight of the artist is due to his inability to direct his sincerity, that of the thinker is due rather to a rationalised rejection of the possibility of sincerity. In the wake of Darwin and Freud, modern philosophers have tended either to accept the non-existence of objective values as proven or to retain the notion of values without reference to the ultimate reality in which that notion can alone be rooted. Mr Coleburt deals mainly with the Freudian approach (as represented by Sir Julian Huxley)

² Mr Coleburt is concerned here with writers and artists who are not believers. There is an interesting discussion of the way in which Catholic writers have reacted to modern 'tensions' in Donat O'Donnell's *Maria Cross* (Chatto and Windus, 1954).

and the 'analytical' approach (as represented by Professor Nowell-Smith) to the question of conscience, which he quite rightly sees as the cornerstone of moral philosophy: the rejection of moral obligation as an absolute and as a form of knowledge (or judgement), on whatever grounds, inevitably cuts off discursive thinking from any real contact with values. We are faced with another cul-de-sac, this time an intellectual one which recalls Newman's strictures, in *The Grammar of Assent*, on the dangers inherent in the science of logic when it chooses to disregard 'the authority of nature, common sense, experience and genius'.

The observations of the first two chapters are related and analysed in the third, entitled 'The Split Mind', in which Mr Coleburt states his general diagnosis. The artist and the thinker have each gone astray because they have lost touch with each other. Aesthetic responses are too little informed by reason; discursive thought is too little informed by intuitive response. What are in reality complementary activities of one and the same faculty (or, more loosely, two closely-related faculties) have been 'locked away in separate padded cells', with the result that 'each has lost its fertility through inbreeding'. Whilst it is obvious that in different types of reasoning different elements will predominate, yet it remains true that in practice the mind never relies exclusively on either, and that ideally 'the discursive mind is but the instrument—albeit a necessary instrument—of the intuitive'. Stated as bluntly as this, Mr Coleburt's theory of knowledge sounds more heterodox than it actually is: working upon Aristotelian foundations, he finds as much room as possible (and there is plenty) for intuition, on the grounds that only in this way can the primacy and comprehensiveness of the term 'philosophy' be preserved. 'What distinguishes philosophy from other pursuits is that its subject matter is the whole of reality . . . The philosopher's mind . . . must be open to every kind of evidence . . .' The chapter concludes with a useful recapitulation of what has so far been established: would that all philosophers were equally considerate!

The next three chapters, concerned respectively with Aesthetic, Moral and Religious values, contain a positive and systematic development of the outlook upon values which is implicit in Mr Coleburt's theory of knowledge. His case is built up clearly, but without any of the glibness which often characterises Catholic statements on these matters.³ At the outset he has to face the subjectivism which has for so long dominated aesthetic theory that it has come to be more or less taken for granted, especially in this country: the various implications of the 'Beauty is in the eye of the beholder' notion can be traced, through Ruskin, right back to Hume and to Hogarth's reaction against the Renaissance aesthetic. In our own day, the theories of Clive Bell, Collingwood and Harold Osborne (who are considered by Mr Coleburt to be

³ This is a criticism sometimes levelled at what is in many ways an excellent book on aesthetic theory, *The Nature of Art* by Arthur Little, s.j. (Longman's).

representative), although differing considerably in emphasis, lead to substantially the same sort of conclusion, i.e. that art can only be judged according to special standards of its own. 'Significant form', 'Artistic emotion', 'Heightened awareness' and similar catch phrases are, when used as basic premisses, symptomatic of a flight from the conception of art as something meaningful and intelligible into the nebulous realm of aesthetic mysticism. 'What should be an intellectual activity of an easily recognisable kind is turned into a mysterious skill which only the initiate can recognise.' Here we are back on the main theme: a misconception of the nature of knowledge leads to the supposition that 'art has nothing to do with ideas'. If this is the case, it is left with nothing but emotion and technique, and tends to seek the esoteric and the obscure as ends in themselves. The artist has been left without a criterion of values, 'a vision of the world', in terms of which he can express himself. 'When there is no sense of values, no delight in people and things, no sense of love or sin, no idea of the importance and dignity of suffering, the artist is in a dilemma'. The connection may not be apparent to all: indeed, that is the whole point, that something in itself obvious has ceased to be so. That the dilemma of which Mr Coleburt speaks can be at least partially resolved by an artist of sufficient vision and skill, is evident from an analysis of Picasso's *Guernica*; but it takes more than one swallow to make a summer, and the horizon of art has become increasingly narrow. The absence of a vision, and the notion that values are not relevant, has pushed it into the margin of life, reducing it to an experimentalism which in the long run can only impoverish.⁴

It is interesting to compare Mr Coleburt's conclusions in this chapter with those reached, from a rather different starting point, by Professor Edgar Wint in the 1960 Reith Lectures, which appeared under the general title of *Art and Anarchy*. Professor Wint is an art historian with philosophical leanings, and is thus doubly disposed to approach art from the angle of its content rather than from that of its form. His whole approach to the place of knowledge in art is relevant to this discussion, but there are two passages of particular interest. In the lecture entitled 'Aesthetic Participation' (*The Listener*, 24th November 1960), he speaks of the marginal position occupied at the present day by art, which he attributes to the development of applied science and, at a deeper level, to what he calls 'the centrifugal impulse' of art itself since the Romantic revolt. 'For more than a century most of western art has been produced and enjoyed on the assumption that the experience of art will be more intense if it pulls the spectator away from his normal habits and preoccupations. To cut us loose from our habitual moorings has been the chief task we assign to the artist . . . Almost all the aesthetic

⁴ Throughout this section Mr Coleburt refers a good deal to Joyce Cary's *Art and Reality* (Cambridge), which is of great value as a counter-blast to traditional subjectivism.

triumphs of the last century were triumphs of disruption: the greatness of an artist became manifest in his power to break up our perceptual habits and disclose new ranges of sensibility. It is true, of course, that creative energy has always had the effect of transforming or sharpening perceptual habits, but in the past, when artists were still in touch with the central energies of life, their innovations were produced in a manner almost incidental to the vital functions that their art subserved: but today artistic inventiveness is an end in itself. Art has become "experimental".

The second parallel of particular interest occurs in the lecture entitled 'The Fear of Knowledge' (*The Listener*, 8th December 1960), the very title of which is significant. The point made here is a development of the one already quoted: 'As art withdrew into itself, and receded into the margin of life where it could reign as its own master, it began to lose contact with learning, as it lost touch with other forces that shape our experience'. Professor Wint is dealing specifically with didactic art, but the terms of his discussion, and his conclusions, coincide with those of Mr Coleburt. 'The Romantic revolt against reason', he goes on, 'was so effective in art that didactic art became a compromise. As a result it declined, and for all practical purposes it has vanished altogether—a clear sign that imagination and learning have been driven apart.' He condemns Clive Bell's aesthetic for substantially the same reason as does Mr Coleburt, and points out the fallacy of the cult of the 'Illiterate Primitive'. 'We should not', he concludes, 'underestimate the degree to which our aesthetic perception is heightened by knowledge... The pressure of thought on art is vital.'

Going on to deal with moral values, Mr Coleburt's main concern is to return to the question of conscience and to show that man is called upon to exercise his reason in the field of morality just as much as in that of aesthetics or of any other human activity. The recognition of moral obligation in any given situation is a particular judgement of reason, by which the values involved in that situation impose upon the individual a duty to act in a way which is objectively right. Kant's subjective view of the moral imperative is inadequate because it is irrational, and the difficulty concerning the passage from 'is' to 'ought' is illusory, because it is based on the false premiss that reason cannot recognise values. Morality without an objective and intelligible set of values is a nonsense. The same point is made very well, at a more popular level, in C. S. Lewis's *Mere Christianity*; it is discussed at a more technical level in Canon Hawkins's *Man and Morals* (which is reviewed elsewhere in these pages), not to mention Mr Coleburt's own work, *An Introduction to Western Philosophy*. In the present work, he is concerned with the objectivity of moral values only insofar as it has a bearing on the whole range of man's contact with reality: the point being that the man who argues his way out of morality is no less out of touch with reality than

the aesthete who 'feels' his way into 'art for art's sake'; and just as the artist is sincere with nothing to be sincere about, so the 'immoralist' is free with nothing to be free for.

The real significance of Mr Coleburt's revaluation of the notion of philosophy emerges in his sixth chapter, on Religious Values. If 'The Split Mind' contains his thesis, this chapter contains his message, which is an old one, but one which is too often pushed out of sight: namely, that a philosophy of knowledge is incomplete unless it is also a philosophy of love. Knowledge is not an end in itself, and the tendency to regard it as such is one of the most dangerous legacies of an excessive preoccupation with the discursive element in reasoning. Knowledge is, in fact, no more than the essential prerequisite of love. Put in traditional terms, the intellect's response to a value recognised as *true* is ordered to the will's response to the same value seen as *good*; and when this value is a person (whether human or Divine), there is the possibility of a mutual response for which we normally reserve the term 'love'. It should be clear from this summary that love for another human person is impossible without a really personal knowledge drawn from experience, and that love of God is impossible without a knowledge gained from faith. Both kinds of love are unintelligible in purely speculative terms, but equally so without a theory of knowledge. 'Only by understanding the metaphysical implications of love as the supreme act of the person can the split mind... be made whole; and it is only by such an understanding that a balanced view of human values can be reached'. The kind of sanity which Mr Coleburt has been defending from the start is not possible if it is sought for its own sake, 'as simply an enlightened form of selfishness'. It can only come about as a by-product of love, of a mutual surrender between persons by which freedom and personality are perfected rather than destroyed. This sort of paradox can easily become a pious cliché if it is bandied about carelessly; but Mr Coleburt is not in the least interested in the emotive value of such clichés, and the paradox of love, which is both a great mystery and an easily observed fact of experience, is only of significance to him insofar as it can be seen to be meaningful. 'It is true that we must lose our life in order to save it; but it is also true that if we want to get to heaven we must come down to earth.' Aldous Huxley's *The Perennial Philosophy* provides an opening for a clear exposition of the meaning attached by Christian thought to such phrases as 'annihilation of self', to mysticism and to union with God. The doctrine of the Trinity, whilst remaining a mystery, yet throws much light on the mystery of human and divine love; and the doctrine of the Incarnation, together with its extension in time through the sacraments, explain the uniqueness of the claim made by Christians 'of being pitched into the dimension of eternity as we pursue our daily tasks'. What Christianity is becomes all the clearer when

juxtaposed with what it is not: this chapter is as good as antidote to syncretism, and as realistic an appraisal of the 'value-content' of dogma, as may be found in any work of this nature. Mr Coleburt's underlying theme, that 'it is this life of reciprocal love held fast in eternity that is the deepest desire of every human heart', is more than vaguely reminiscent of Dante; nor is the parallel a superficial one, for the conception of philosophy as the root of reverence and the gateway of love (rather than as a self-contained science) was fundamental to Dante's 'theology'.⁵

The final chapter of *The Search for Values* is devoted to a summary shaped around an antithesis which is here stated for the first time, but which has been implicit throughout: namely, the opposition between faith and despair. Anguish and apathy are related to faith, in that they are negative responses, where faith is a positive one, to the elemental human aspiration for life and sincerity. 'We all want to live—to live and not merely to be alive—and we want that life to be based on what is real and true.' When, in the quest for sincerity, the comfortable fabric of illusion and convention is torn away, and the human condition is found to contain no adequate possibility of fulfilment, there are only two possible solutions: 'when the problem of belief is seen in all its nakedness, it is difficult to find a position that lies between a full-hearted belief in God . . . and the existentialist anguish of despair . . . We can no longer lie comfortably in the outposts of morality, we have to concentrate in the centre or surrender our position.' So we are back to Osborne's Jimmy Porter, who epitomises the sterility of one solution no less than the saint epitomises the fruitfulness of the other.

Whilst sympathising with the honesty of purpose that lies behind so much modern art and literature, Mr Coleburt points out that there is, in practice, a kind of cynicism which twists this into 'a perverted passion for the unpleasant'. This is the first mention of cynicism, but it was bound to come sooner or later: for just as anguish lies at the opposite pole to faith, so cynicism lies at the opposite pole to love. It is precisely the cynic 'whose mind is most radically split: for him the only link between knowledge and behaviour is self-interest. Love alone can heal the split mind, and love is precisely what the cynic lacks.' This is the note upon which, appropriately enough, the book concludes. It is necessary for the artist and for those to whom he speaks 'to fall in love with the world if they are to penetrate its mysteries'.

If the link between Mr Coleburt's theme and the title of this article is no longer clear, that is the fault of the article, not of the book. The weary apathy of the so-called beatnik is one of the main targets of *The Search for Values*, which is not a philosophical treatise *bombinans in vacuo*, but an urgent and immensely relevant plea for sanity in a society which is rapidly losing sight of the relationship between sanity and

⁵ Cf. Kenelm Foster, O.P.: *The Mind in Love*, Aquinas Paper 25 (Blackfriars Publications).

truth. Nor is that plea a new one, even if it is so mightily well expressed as to seem new. Mr Coleburt is in line with all the great apologists of modern times. In his profound sympathy for the mood of his age and his determination to argue from 'within' its aspirations, he recalls Pascal, who also had to face problems of a 'split mind' not unlike those of our own day. There is a more obvious debt to Newman's theory of knowledge in *The Grammar of Assent*.

The most interesting link, however, appears to be that with Maritain; one of the achievements of Mr Coleburt (whether he realises it or not) is, indeed, to have popularised and developed a line of thought stated early in Maritain's *True Humanism*, under the characteristically disconcerting heading of 'The Dialectic of Anthropocentric Humanism'. Behind the passage of European thought from theocentric humanism, through the Renaissance and rationalism, to materialism, Maritain discerns a decisive shift in values: the rejection of God as the Supreme Value ultimately and inevitably leads to the subordination of man to what is subhuman. This type of broad historical judgement is foreign to Mr Coleburt's less prophetic and more urbane approach, but there is an undoubted kinship between what Maritain means by materialism and what Mr Coleburt has to say on the split mind. Both writers speak in very similar terms of Freud's influence on 'the shift of the centre of gravity of the human personality'. Admittedly, it is scarcely surprising that two writers concerned to defend the objectivity of values should both feel obliged to attack the triple-headed Freudian monster of id, ego and super-ego: as Fr D'Arcy pointed out, 'If this explanation were the last word on the nature of the self, clearly there would be an end of discussion of truth and its relation to belief'. The value of Mr Coleburt's contribution in this respect lies above all in the clarity of his exposition and in his characteristic refusal to allow the dangers inherent in a system of thought such as that of the psychiatrist to blind him to its value.

Needless to say, it will need more than this book to remedy the kind of social disintegration which was discussed at the outset of this article; in any case, it is doubtful whether hardened criminals, anguished existentialists, weary beatniks, jaded cynics, libidinous Freudians and pedantic positivists are likely to come across it. Its message is personal rather than social, and is addressed in particular to two groups: on the one hand, to those who feel caught up in the modern tide of unrest, anguish and revolt, and yet long for reassurance of the changeless world of values against which that tide breaks in vain; and on the other to those who cannot understand what the fuss is about, and who tend to greet the anger of the angry young man and the vagaries of modern art and literature with the incomprehending intolerance of a complacency which is rooted in conventions rather than in ideals.

DOMINIC MILROY, O.S.B.

FIVE YEARS TO LOURDES

AMPLEFORTH's connection with Lourdes is a long one but when, after the war, that connection was renewed it was on a different basis. Previously we had always been a small group in a large diocesan pilgrimage; now, it was felt, we should form our own pilgrimage. And so it was that in 1953 the first Ampleforth Pilgrimage sailed for Lourdes. Including that first venture there have been five Pilgrimages and therefore it seems a suitable moment to review the progress made and the work done so far.

Although many may travel farther to Lourdes, the English pilgrim has the advantage that he must cross the sea which adds immeasurably to the sense of distance and considerably, on occasions, to his discomfort. There is an air of finality as he leaves his own shore; a decisive step has been taken. Paris, with the white gleaming edifice of the *Sacré Cœur* towering up on the left and the stark girders of the Eiffel Tower dominating on the right, is reached at 6.30. After dinner, always a very welcome break, we travel across Paris to the Gare Austerlitz. A continental platform at night with its glaring lights, its great engines warming up and swarming crowds is more exciting than its English counterpart. The luggage has to be sorted out, the compartments and couchettes discovered. At 9.50 the train moves out into the darkness: one sleeps fitfully and stiffly.

When dawn breaks the Pyrenees seem already near, lying like a jagged cloud in the distance. With its foothills comes the River Gave and the first intimation that we are nearing Lourdes. Suddenly, high on the right, the Cross on the hill above the town comes into view. One final bend of the river and there over a wide green field and the brown waters of the Gave is the Grotto itself with its thousands kneeling before it. Even at that distance one can just glimpse the statue of Our Lady of Lourdes.

That journey has been repeated each year, except that from 1959 onwards a small group has come by air as well and in 1953 when all our plans were disrupted by the general strike in France.

The story of that journey is worth telling. It must be remembered that that year was our first attempt, we were treading unexplored ground, but we were fortunate in having Lieut.-Colonel Luntley, a war-time resistance leader, in charge of our travel arrangements, a man to whom improvisation presented no problems. As we left Paris, though we did not realise it, we were heading not only for Lourdes but into the very heart of a strike timed to start at midnight. Bordeaux was the centre of the disturbance and at Bordeaux we stopped. It was two o'clock in the morning. Colonel Luntley, with a Napoleonic gesture, summed up the

general tactical situation in a glance, decamped to a first class compartment and slept soundly. Daylight came slowly, lighting the gaunt station, and gradually the first excitement faded into the cold fact that we were stranded for an unspecified time. The hours ticked slowly by and we went in groups to get food at the buffet. A political meeting of alarming fury was held around the engine and eventually at ten o'clock the driver decided to brave the strikers and the hazards ahead. One wondered casually who was changing the signals as we moved rapidly through the flat and uninteresting Landes but, at last, without further excitement, after nineteen hours in the train, we reached Lourdes.

Six days later when the time came to leave, the strike, far from lifting, had increased in intensity. As no trains were running we had no alternative than to travel the 700 kilometres by bus. We left at five o'clock in the morning. Our motor coach, secured for us with great skill by Colonel Luntley, was obviously an old one and very noisy, and its moderate paces soon reassured those who feared the speed of continental road travel. As the afternoon wore slowly on, the sun ceased to roast us through the roof and mercilessly grilled those sitting on the left. As it sank, red with good omen for the morrow, we drove into Tours. Here we had supper and then, for we were short of currency, we drove on. Shortly after eleven o'clock we arrived at Vendôme and, after much telephonage, beds were found for the women in an excellent hotel while monks, men and boys fared as best they might, either in the coach, designed to make repose impossible, or on the chill and dewy grass where it was parked. However it was not for long. Punctually at 5 a.m., cold and sleepy, we took the road again.

Then came the climax, the most memorable and all too fleeting moment of the return journey. At seven o'clock we drove into Chartres. After Mass we wandered round the vast Church, half dazed with the wonder of it. The strikers, whatever blow they struck at France, certainly gave to one small band of pilgrims an unforgettable half hour.

The rest of the journey went with a smoothness which was almost dull. As the docks came into sight we saw not only that there was a boat but that it had steam up. The sea was as calm as the proverbial mill pond and as blue as the west window of Chartres. We arrived at Victoria, just twenty-six hours later than we should have done had there been no strike, tired, triumphant and immensely grateful for what we had seen and learnt in Lourdes—and that is not easy to express.

Many non-Catholics, and indeed many Catholics, think that Lourdes is only a place where the sick go to be healed. That is, of course, untrue. Our Lady never promised to heal anyone; she asked that people would go there in procession and her request has been wonderfully answered. Each week, from Easter to October, about 100,000 pilgrims will be there from all over the world, and with them will be about 1,000 sick.

Some of the sick may be cured, the visible proof, if proof is needed, of God's blessing; all will go home with renewed strength to bear their sufferings. But the sick form only one side of Lourdes: rightly they have pride of place: but Lourdes is more than that. It is a place where millions have gone to say their prayers; over 8,000,000 people went there in 1958, the centenary year. That side of Lourdes must be borne clearly in mind for it is the fundamental reason for the existence and the continuance of Lourdes.

The work of our pilgrimage is chiefly concerned with the sick and, as our numbers have increased, so has our value to the authorities. Having no sick of our own we have been available to assist pilgrimages of every nationality. As there are only twelve nuns at each of the two great hospitals, virtually all the work is done by voluntary helpers under the skilful direction of *Chefs de Service*, men who return each year to work amongst the sick for weeks and even months on end.

In 1960, out of a party of ninety, we were able to provide six doctors, twelve lady helpers and sixty-five brancardiers or stretcher bearers. Our brancardiers are organised in groups and their work is varied. They may be occupied in controlling the crowds, wheeling the sick to the Grotto or the baths, unloading sick from a train or carrying them into ambulances en route for the station. But whatever their job they cannot fail to be impressed by one aspect of their work. Whether it is a matter of passing stretcher cases through train windows, or guiding, perhaps, a blind man to a strange bed in the hospital, one meets pilgrim souls in these hopelessly damaged bodies. They are always pleased with the little that is being done for them. They have always a genuine word of thanks on their lips. They have come to Lourdes to pray and to find strength. What does it matter if we have forgotten to bring them a sun shade as they lie motionless under the glare of a high sun?

It is all most rewarding work. The authorities have often expressed their appreciation and, as shown here, five of our brancardiers in 1960 were given the greatest honour for any layman, that of escorting the Blessed Sacrament during the Procession which forms the central act of each day. In the same year we presented over £100 of medical equipment to the hospitals, contributed by those who had been with us in previous years.

Originally intended as a biennial event, the growing numbers encouraged us to make it an annual one in 1959. But with so many brancardiers another and most welcome change is contemplated for 1961 for we intend to take fifteen sick with us by air, increasing this number in future years if all goes well. And so, this year, we come of age.

It would be difficult, and perhaps misleading, to describe all that happens during the week's pilgrimage. It is certainly impossible to put into words the secret of the attraction of Lourdes. The Grotto with its





white altar and the smoke-engrined walls, the great votive candlestick with its candles burning through the day and night, the little oval niche with the statue of Our Lady where she appeared to St Bernadette—this is the centre of Lourdes. All day thousands will be kneeling or standing there, and at night, as a thin cold mist rises from the Gave and floats over the vast concreted walks some of them will make the all-night vigil. But an atmosphere can only be experienced, it cannot be described, and it is the atmosphere of peace and prayer that pervades the *Domaine* which gives Lourdes its unique position in the modern world and its abiding attraction.

LOURDES SICK FUND

There are many incidental expenses involved in taking sick to Lourdes, such as food, ambulances and medical supplies. The object of the Lourdes Sick Fund is to cover these expenses and also to make it possible for some sick to go to Lourdes who would otherwise be unable to do so. Any contributions, however small, will be most gratefully received and should be sent to the Rev. Martin Haigh, O.S.B., Ampleforth Abbey, York.

Applications for the sick must be sent as soon as possible to Fr Martin Haigh. The sick must be capable of sitting up in a plane and in need of hospital care in Lourdes.

BOOK REVIEWS

RUSSIA AND CHINA. FROM THE HUNS TO MAO TSE-TUNG by J. V. Davidson-Houston (Robert Hale) 21s.

World revolution by war or world revolution by lesser violences or infiltration—thus stand opposed the Chinese and the Russian interpretations of the Communist enterprise and one might be tempted to suppose that it were but a doctrinal issue, fraught with grave consequences for us all, no doubt, but purely ideological in root. Other considerations, however, prove relevant, as this book shows.

Although 'the Chinese and the Russian peoples developed from two distinct embryos at either extremity of the great womb of Asia', they had much in common: vast land areas with myriad peasant populations inured to poverty and oppression; habituation to autocracy in government; xenophobia; the power to absorb many and varied races; a sense of divine election. If, in developing civilisation, China had an early start and long ages of maturation, Russia had that vivifying shot in the arm from Byzantium that gave the Christian and even a European side to its character. The two great powers grew, not without vicissitude, at opposite ends of the largest continent and for centuries, traders apart, did not meet. But it is interesting that when China first treated with a foreign power as with an equal it was with the Russians, in the Treaty of Nerchinsk in 1689, negotiations between the two being conducted by way of the Latin of the Jesuit fathers who were the interpreters. Thereafter there were peaceful relations until the mid nineteenth century—and let us not be the first to condemn the Russians for then seizing the moment of Chinese weakness to stake claims to her territories in a period when the governments of Queen Victoria fought two wars with China to keep the China market open for that export of opium which provided over a fifth of the revenue of British India. From this time into the present century China fell victim to general depredation on the part of the powers of East and West, Britain, France and Germany as well as Russia and Japan. Tsarist Russia pressed relentlessly on the marches of the north and west, Japan in Manchuria, the European Powers on the coasts. Revolution in Russia might have brought a brief respite but China had not long had its own revolution and remained divided and weak. Russia was eventually able to secure control of Outer Mongolia and interests in Manchuria, but China was not too late to neutralise Soviet influence in Sinkiang and violently to convert its own suzerainty over Tibet, recognised by Britain in 1912, into an imperialist domination.

Of these the book tells and of more, the tale of a ceaseless milling of peoples on the Asian steppe: Kalmuk, Kipchak and Pecheneg. There is abundant detailing of movement and events, perhaps too much, and more assessment of their force would have been welcome. Yet, the author claims, no one has put the story together before from both sides and it is useful to have as fully factual an account as possible. Moreover he records a number of general judgements both at the beginning and at the end of the book, but not adequately on the course of events in China in the last forty years where, in accounting for why Mao Tse-tung succeeded where Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek failed, he says, 'the Kuomintang failed through economic difficulties, bad morale and lack of public support; it had forfeited the mandate of Heaven and the confidence of the United States. The Communists succeeded because there was no alternative.' But Mao Tse-tung's achievement is surely not to be so lightly weighed? When we think of the colossal power he has gained and of the amazing persistency and efficiency of his methods in gaining it we must rather put him in the category of Alexander the Great or Genghis Khan.

There are several maps but one would have liked a better general one with more political detail. Much information is provided, however, and some sane, if cautious, prognostications about the future relations of the two powers. We are warned that there are economic and ideological ties that are likely to counterbalance the present strains between them for some time. The more hostile the outer world also, the more closely will the twain be knit. Yet it is bodies that occupy space and, if Russia has no lack of space, China has none of bodies. When we remember that, while Japan is restricting human life and India striving to do so, the Chinese are trying to multiply as quickly as possible, it is not hard to see to whom will fall the future of the Far East and, perhaps, of more than that.

PHILIP HOLDSWORTH, O.S.B.

SCIENCE, MIND AND METHOD by R. W. Harris (Basil Blackwell).

This anthology of Science through the ages has been well knit together, and, eschewing all mathematical jargon, the author has indeed sampled 'some of the chief problems and methods which have occupied the minds of scientists and philosophers in different ages'. One might complain that he has tried to get too much into such a slim volume. Some chapters are indeed a bit tenuous, but on the whole each has a definite point to make which makes its contribution to the theme of the book. His choice is catholic, in the sense that all branches of the sciences are represented. Further there are three excellent introductory chapters outlining the general direction, method, and nature of science and at the end of each of the subsequent chapters a few points for discussion.

This book outlines one of the pilot courses which are being conducted all over the country to deal with what the Crowther Report calls the problem of Literacy and Numeracy, the often misunderstood division between Science specialists and Arts specialists in Sixth Forms. To bridge the gap between the 'Two Cultures' the Report recommends that there should be three elements in a balanced Sixth Form Curriculum, the Specialist, the Common, and the Complementary. Complementary courses for Science specialists have been fairly widely introduced and the main problem is to find Complementary courses for Arts specialists. History of Science courses have been used but they have proved unsatisfactory for two reasons. If they are given to Arts specialists alone they tend to become just another literary course and if given to a mixed audience of Science and Arts specialists so that the scientific approach is brought forward then they tend to be despised by the Scientists as being too elementary. The author rightly emphasises that he is not writing for this Complementary element in the Curriculum but for the Common element.

The Common element is that part of the Curriculum in which the Arts and Science specialists come together. Each has his separate contribution to make and its characteristic viewpoint. Usually included under this category are Religious Instruction and Art (in the widest sense). One may well ask whether there is any more room in an already overcrowded syllabus for the course that the author proposes. And further the course would seem to need a large portion of the minority time available anyway, and hence would displace some course which is already being pursued.

I would conclude then that this book, excellent in its way, does not help to solve the problem of Literacy and Numeracy due to lack of a suitable audience. However, for private study it has a lot to offer to both Science specialists and Arts specialists. Apart from a few errors, such as that on p. 16, when the acceleration due to gravity is given as 32 ft/sec. it is well produced and printed and strongly bound.

MICHAEL PHILLIPS, O.S.B.

MAN AND MORALS by D. J. B. Hawkins (Sheed and Ward) 10s. 6d.

I don't like concentration camps. Is this the same sort of thing as not liking mustard? I dislike mustard, but I don't think it's wrong to have it if you want it. Can I be as broadminded about cruelty as I am about mustard? Strangely enough, many people to-day actually believe, or anyway say that they believe, that disliking cruelty is a mere matter of taste like disliking mustard. These people are called subjectivists. They say you can't prove anything about right and wrong—you just go by your own personal feelings, and other people's feelings may be different.

If you want to know how much can be proved about morals, I very strongly recommend this book. Miss out the first two chapters, or anyway leave them to the end, and you can also miss out the fourth chapter if you like. The rest of the book is absolutely excellent. Starting from commonsense truths, which would be accepted by almost everybody who isn't being perverse, the author builds up a whole moral philosophy—not the details about each individual moral problem, but the main principles in the light of which particular problems must be tackled. His reasoning is brief but careful, and on the whole easy to follow. He doesn't use any religious truths to support his argument, not even the existence of God, but the last and shortest chapter, entitled 'Beyond Morality', shows how morality leads naturally to religion. The whole book is only 104 pages, and if you miss out the difficult chapters it is considerably shorter.

The difficult chapters are the first two, and to some extent the fourth. They are inevitably more difficult, as they deal with the philosophical background to morality, whereas the remaining nine chapters are directly concerned with morality. It's a great pity that these chapters come at the beginning, as very many readers must have started at the beginning of the book and then given up, under the impression that the whole book must be as heavy going as the first two chapters. In fact these two chapters and the fourth can be left out and the book still remains a unified whole, intelligible to the ordinary reader and yet also profitable to the specialist. The difficult chapters could be relegated to an appendix for the benefit of the latter. Actually the fourth chapter, on Free-Will, is of general interest and parts of it read quite easily, and the author makes some very good points. The bits of Aristotle are especially valuable. But the author's own view of free-will seems to me to presuppose that the will can reduce itself from potency to act. The first two chapters are not only very heavy going, they contain various questionable statements. Unless you agree with the author that 'awareness of the primary object and awareness of awareness are a unity', you will probably not be interested in the conclusions he draws from this statement, and therefore you can miss out a large part of the first chapter. In the second chapter you may disagree with the author when he identifies prime matter with voluminousness in general, and you may think that he has an impoverished notion of substance, so that you won't think much of his view that man can be regarded as having a plurality of substantial forms. You may also wonder why these refinements, even if they are true, are brought into a book of this kind. A refinement which would have been of more value is a distinction between intellect and will and an account of their respective rôles in a free act.

This is such a good book that I very much hope it will run into a second edition in which the author will revise the difficult chapters, removing the less relevant refinements especially when controversial, and either simplifying the first two chapters or indicating in some way, perhaps by putting them in an appendix, that they are for the bright boys. The main part of the book needs no alteration. It has the unusual merit of having great interest and profit for both the intellectual and the ordinary chap.

BONIFACE HUNT, O.S.B.

THE THEORY OF GRACE by Jean Daujat (Burns Oates—Faith and Fact) 7s. 6d.

There is a story that, once upon a time, a mission was given in a poor parish of Northern Spain and the missionary spoke to the people about sanctifying grace. And when he had finished speaking, his hearers rose up and left the church; they went to the house of the parish priest and burned it to the ground, to punish him, as they said, for having failed to tell them all these wonderful things before. And a little of that indignation might well be felt by many of the English laity when they have read the book under review. It may confidently be said that it is excellent, that all who can should read it, and that those who do will not forget it.

As the author says, 'in the Catholic religion, grace is not a subject of secondary importance, super-added by those speculative theologians who take pleasure in complicating matters—it is the essential and the whole of the Catholic religion; whenever we expound the Faith we are expounding grace'. Therefore we may rejoice the more that the writing of this volume in the Faith and Fact Series was placed in such supremely competent hands, and also we may read it as the key to all the other dogmatic books in the series.

The book opens with a beautiful and meditative introduction to the notion of grace; it starts with the basic analogues of which the notion is composed, and concludes by showing the necessary causal connection between the notions of Grace and God's special love for His rational creatures. 'To speak of grace and to speak of being loved by God is to use synonyms. To be in a state of grace is to be beloved of God. (In the Hail Mary the two Latin words *gratia plena* translate a single word in St Luke's original Greek, which word simply means that Mary is the object of the plenitude of divine love . . . Perhaps the best translation of the Greek text would be: "Rejoice, O Mary, Beloved of God".')

Chapter II is a brilliantly condensed account of 'the endowments and limits of human nature', which alone is worth one's 7s. 6d. Chapter III deals with sanctifying grace itself, Chapter IV with the necessary conditions of grace, Chapter V with the position of Our Lord as the one Source of grace. A brief conclusion shows how the central notion of grace, that is, the absolute and unconditional gratuity of God's love for us, is the constituent element of Catholic spirituality.

But admiration for this book need not blind us to certain defects, of which the principal is this. He does not mention the distinction between actual and sanctifying grace till one brief sentence on page 122, and the absence of this notion not only detracts from the clarity of Chapter III but even appears to lead into error. Thus (pp. 72-75) he appears to identify sanctifying grace with faith and charity. 'Our union with God by grace is not substantial unity, but only in the order of knowledge and love . . . Grace can be grafted upon our human nature only by taking root in its capacity for knowing and loving . . . Human life deified by grace is an interior life in which the soul dwells within itself, as in a living temple, with God by knowing and loving Him, and thereby possesses in itself, as an object known and loved, God who is absolute, infinite and perfect joy.' But this last sentence is only half the truth; as St Thomas teaches in I-II, 110.4, the seat of sanctifying grace is not the powers of the soul, but its very essence: 'just as in his intellect man participates in the divine knowledge through the virtue of faith, and in his will participates in the divine love through the virtue of charity, so in the very essence of his soul he participates, by acquiring a certain likeness, in the divine nature'. The distinction between acting and being is what founds that between actual and sanctifying grace, and it is doubly a pity that M. Daujat did not allow for this in that he would certainly have had most valuable things to say on the profoundly mysterious relationship of the two sorts of grace.

Secondly, a point on which the doctors differ: I do not believe that there is such a thing as a purely natural end of man (although I concede every time that one

must not make grace appear to be owed to nature). Consequently I disagree with M. Daujat in his analysis of that important hypothesis, the state of pure nature (i.e. the state in which Adam would have been, had God created him without grace). M. Daujat on p. 135 writes: 'It must not be imagined that, by despoiling us of grace, original sin leaves us in a state of pure nature, healthy and undamaged, like a man who is made naked merely by being stripped of his clothes. The loss of supernatural life has left our nature deeply wounded.' If one accepts St Thomas' view, one must say that M. Daujat, by misconceiving the state of pure nature, also misconceives the 'wounds' made on our nature by original sin. It is the teaching of St Thomas (*Summa* I, II, 85, 1.c) that 'the primary goodness (*primum bonum*) of human nature is neither removed nor diminished by sin', that the human nature which was in Adam first gifted with, and then deprived of, grace and original justice is identical with the human nature of our hypothetical man created in a state of pure nature. To the problem, then, of the origin of the disorder we find in our fallen selves, St Thomas gives this answer; human nature is essentially 'disordered' in the sense that man has two orders of powers, physical and spiritual, whose concord is guaranteed by no intrinsic principle of his nature; they can at any moment come into conflict, and the dependence of intellect and will for their functioning on the lower powers makes for the endless instability of the human mind. This disorder would have been the natural patrimony of a man created in the state of pure nature; it was suppressed in Adam before the Fall by the gift of original justice, it appeared in him when original justice was lost with grace at the Fall, and he transmitted it to his children. Now, since human nature has known better days and the happier state of Eden, we call this disorder 'a wound of nature', because it is a privation of something once possessed. But one created in a state of pure nature could not call this disorder a 'wound'.

Finally, three brief points: on p. 97 ff, he speaks of charity as a necessary condition of the supernatural life, but not till page 116 ff, does he point out that the charity which is our response to grace is also its effect. Nor does he develop the implications of this fact when on p. 124 ff, he deals with the Catholic doctrine of predestination. (The example he uses to illustrate it (p. 127) is semi-Pelagian.) And on page 101 ff, treating of charity as the essence of the Christian life, he shows some very curious ideas about obedience. 'Grace does not make us obey the commandments out of obedience, but under the free impetus of love—whenever in Christian phraseology we speak of keeping the commandments, we always mean the indispensable minimum so as not to lose charity; but the soul that lives by charity, for love's sake and so of its own free-will, does much more than what is binding by the commandments.' To a Benedictine ear this contrasting of love and obedience sounds very strange. What does M. Daujat make of the First Commandment? And does not Our Lord command us (John xv, 11) to love each other as He has loved us?

PHILOSOPHY FOR BEGINNERS by Hilaire Morris, O.S.M., Ph.D. (Mercier Press) 15s.

Whether one feels that scholastic philosophy merits the title of *philosophia perennis* or not, there can be no doubt that it represents a vast body of traditional wisdom whose neglect is having disastrous consequences. It is therefore a matter of the first importance that Catholic philosophers should try to interpret it to the modern world, and there are signs that what Maritain has done for the university philosopher in this field is now being undertaken for the benefit of the ordinary educated reader. This most desirable process of *haute vulgarisation* deserves all our support, and we therefore welcome this book by Fr Morris, covering the whole ground of scholastic philosophy in less than 250 pages.

When evaluating it, we must remember the author's intention, explicitly stated in the Preface: 'it is essentially a beginner's reference manual, dealing exclusively

with scholastic philosophy'. To regard it, therefore, as a book to be read on its own and away from the voice of a professor would be to do it an injustice and lead to a warped judgement of its merits. For example, the first section of the book is Logic and of that the first chapter is a series of eighteen definitions, ranging from syncategorematic signs to predicamental terms. From a propaedeutic point of view, such an approach would, of course, be quite wrong. But if one remembers that the book is a reference manual, then one can congratulate the author on the consummate skill with which he has tabulated such a daunting array of technical terms.

In fact, as a whole, this book is just full of great square polysyllables that make it quite unsuited for the general reader, but that is purely 'for the benefit of students who are (already) grappling with the perplexities and difficulties of scholastic phraseology'. The two chapters in Major Logic on subjectivism and the problem of universals show clearly how well Fr Morris can simplify complicated problems when he wants to.

Again, the statement (p. 4) that 'formal logic is the art of constructing a proper argument called a syllogism' might justly be called an over-simplification, were this book for the advanced student. But it is legitimate when done for the benefit of the beginner.

Such an approach has, of course, its pitfalls, and some of Fr Morris' lapidary statements are a little too compressed to be easily understood. I confess myself unable to make much of 'Place is the immovable surface immediately surrounding a body' (p. 131). Or on p. 60, when he is discussing faith and the question of divine faith enters the argument, he writes, without any distinction between the two species of faith: 'Faith is not a blind assent; its object must be evident because without evidence our mind cannot give its assent to truth. But the evidence of faith is not based either on sense-experience or on rational argument; it is entirely rooted in the authority of the person who tells us the truth.' Clearly, the need for compression and simplification has here betrayed him into an apparent heresy because, of course, if the object of divine faith were evident, then our assent would not be free, the activity of the will would be excluded and there would be no merit.

Sometimes he is forced to skip crucial problems. For example, the survival of elements within compounds that are allegedly new substances appears to the scientifically educated a particularly cogent disproof of the whole hylemorphic concept. Yet all Fr Morris has time to say is: 'This is a fact recognised by the scholastics who say the elements remain *virtually* in the compound. Different explanations have been put forward of the term "virtually". We will not enter here into this rather complicated question.' Again, a scientist might feel that this quotation from page 203 does rather less than justice to his subject: 'the infinitesimally small particles discovered by science are endowed with an active power out of all proportion to their size. The energy of particles much smaller than the atom exceeds that of any known mass of matter. Hence we are forced to search elsewhere than in the mass of matter for the cause of these prodigiously active phenomena. The physicist, unable to point to this hidden cause, calls the potential energy of his particles by various scientific names; the metaphysician attributes it to what he calls *form*.' But perhaps these small blemishes are the inevitable concomitant of any attempt to 'pot' so complex a subject.

Finally, I think it is fair to make one small direct criticism of this book. It is really not a good idea to treat Metaphysics before Cosmology, since the natural path of the mind's ascent to the former is through the latter.

To conclude, if one takes this book for what it is and not for something that the author never intended it to be, then it is an extremely competent piece of work and well worth 15s. to all those in need of a reference manual to scholastic philosophy.

FRANCIS STEVENSON, O.S.B.

THE SPIRIT OF GOD IN THE LITURGY by G. Lefebvre, O.S.B.

THE WORSHIP OF GOD by M.-D. Philippe, O.P. (Burns Oates—Faith and Fact) 7s. 6d. each.

To-day we are seeing the Church's liturgy restored to its earlier purity and made more and more accessible to the lay Catholic. A true understanding of the deeper meaning of the liturgy is essential, if we are to make it the focus of our lives, for two popes have called it 'the primary and indispensable source of the true Christian spirit' (p. 9). The Christian liturgy has been defined as 'the whole public worship of the Mystical Body of Christ, head and members'. It is the continuation of the official worship of God's Chosen People, and it was born in a world very different in outlook from our own. So in order to make it effectually our prayer, some knowledge of the background and the key themes that run through it is essential.

Inspired by the Holy Spirit, the author of the Scriptures themselves, the liturgy sets before us the whole history of fallen humanity. In the parallel cycles of Christmas and Easter, we relive the expectation of past ages for the coming Messiah, and the mystery of his redemptive death and resurrection. At Pentecost, we 'see all the members of the visible Church invisibly united to their divine head in the bonds of love of the Holy Spirit' (p. 74). But the liturgy is no mere meditation. It includes within itself all those 'formulas, rites and other external signs through which the Christian community is mercifully sanctified by God' (p. 11). It includes, the whole sacramental system, through which the Spirit of God continues in the Church the work of sanctification begun by the Son of God. 'The Father and Son, by ceaselessly communicating to us the Spirit of Truth and Love, cause us to share in that loving knowledge they have of each other. They also cause us to enter increasingly into their intimate life as adopted members of the divine family' (p. 104). This is properly the rôle of the Holy Spirit in his work of sanctification of the Church.

With admirable clarity, Father Lefebvre shows the inner meaning of the texts and rites of the liturgy, while setting them against the background of the Old Testament. He devotes one chapter to the Sacraments of the Church, commenting on those texts where the Holy Spirit is expressly mentioned. In the setting of the Sundays after Pentecost, he introduces the reader to much of St Paul's theology on the Mystery of Christ, fraternal charity and the practice of virtue. In an excellent final chapter he makes suggestions for a devotion to the Holy Spirit founded on solid doctrine. In short this book, which deserves a wide circulation, will do much to help Catholics to take a real part in 'the public and official worship which the Church . . . renders filially to God the Father, through his divine Son and under the impulsion of the Holy Spirit, all honour and glory'.

In *The Worship of God*, Father Philippe, O.P., attempts to diagnose the root cause of much of modern man's unhappiness. Modern man has lost the sense of a transcendent God, and has made an idol of himself, setting mere human values, human ideals and social betterment as the end of his activity. He has thus made it impossible for himself to develop the real capacities of his nature or to attain that purpose for which God has destined him. He has forgotten the first commandment.

Religious worship is no mere speculative discovery of the dependence of contingent being upon the necessary. Rather, it is a relationship of love between the creator and the creature who learns to recognise him as Father. True worship, which is the external expression of an interior attitude of total dependence on God, teaches man about God's own nature. God's supreme revelation about himself made by Jesus Christ reached its climax in the latter's death on the cross. For the events in the Garden of Gethsemane, the passion and agonising death on the cross, freely accepted by Jesus, are an example of self-giving that never has, nor ever will be, equalled. The passion is the supreme revelation of God's love, of his justice and

mercy, of his omnipotence, his eternity and his holiness. In all truth, Jesus crucified is the manifestation of the Wisdom of God. 'We must recognise', says Father Philippe, 'that faith alone in Jesus Christ crucified allows us to reach God in his personal mystery, in his mystery of merciful just love, in his mystery of almighty eternal love, and allows us to share the life of this mystery of God's love, given and communicated to us through filial worship of Jesus' (p. 141). Philanthropy has a real place in our lives, but it must be interiorised and made the expression of our love of God.

This book is a valuable contribution to the doctrinal section of the series, not least because it shows the unity of God's plan of Salvation for the human race by his preparation of the sacrifice of Christ in the types and figures of the Old Testament. The second chapter on the Mystery of Christ is too developed and makes tedious reading, but the final chapter is very stimulating and is well illustrated by some of the finest passages from the psalms and the Prophets.

BR IAN CONDON, O.S.B.

SHORT NOTICES

THE MODERN SMUGGLER by David E. Walker (Secker and Warburg) 18s.

This is an entertaining volume of light reading covering many aspects of smuggling. There is an historical introduction to this ancient art, some excellent chapters on diamonds, drugs and watches. The final chapters entitled 'Customs and Excise' plus 'Anything to Declare' will be found to be most useful as a guide for modern travellers. Since we are all smugglers at heart, we should be deeply grateful to the author. He has provided practical information, historical background, suggestions to help the imagination, and above all a pleasant, light and entertaining volume.

J.S.

HERESIES AND HERETICS by Léon Cristiani (Burns Oates—Faith and Fact) 7s. 6d.

Heresy is a truly vast subject to be asked to deal with inside 141 pages; nearly twenty centuries of dogmatic eccentricities have to be got through at a rate of one century per seven pages. Need we then be surprised that the book has a somewhat 'potted' character? Rather we should be grateful to the author for resisting that peculiarly French temptation to write woolly literary essays when a simple factual treatment of the subject is demanded. Canon Cristiani has given precisely what he was asked for, a beginner's handbook of heresies; those who rest content with it will have a clear outline knowledge of the subject, entirely adequate to the demands made on most laymen; those who wish to research further are given an excellent point of departure.

F.S.

HEARING CONFESSIONS by Dom Desmond Schlegel (Bloomsbury Publications) 2s. 6d.

This little book will be very useful to young priests beginning parish work. Sound advice is given and a high ideal set before us. It will help older priests to make acts of contrition for many frailties in administering the sacrament of penance. The author rightly suggests that in big parishes, where many are waiting for confession (this is particularly true for school confessions) it is better to say the words of absolution slowly and omit the non-essential parts. The absolution from censures can be omitted for all children and the vast majority of adults.

G.S.

WHAT IS A PRIEST? by Joseph Lécuyer, C.S.Sp. (Burns Oates—Faith and Fact) 7s. 6d.

This book, like several in this series, appears to fall between two stools: it is too summary for the specialist and too specialised for that mysterious character 'the average reader'. The author ranges over the doctrinal, historical and liturgical aspects of his subject, and devotes a fairly large section at the end to The Priesthood

of the Faithful, which, for those who can follow its close interweaving of scriptural and liturgical texts, will be of some value. However, the book's main use is likely to be as an historical reference book: anyone wishing to know when doorkeepers first appear in the western Church, or whether the Celtic tonsure was bigger than the Roman one, will find his answer here. It seems rather a pity that almost a third of the book should have to be devoted to the orders below the priesthood, as there is not all that much space; but presumably the idea was to leave nothing out. The work is scholarly and clear and (lest this review should appear to damn with faint praise) certainly worth having; but it is no substitute for the meatier volumes recommended in its all too select bibliography.

D.L.M.

IS THEOLOGY A SCIENCE? by *M. D. Chenu, O.P.* (Burns Oates—Faith and Fact) 7s. 6d.

This book treats its subject with a subtlety, a range of allusion and also, at times, a certain characteristically French woolliness of expression that might put off the public whom it was designed to satisfy. That would be a great pity, since it contains quite as much light as the great reputation of its author leads one to expect. Yet it remains true that, as a work intended to be one of theological vulgarisation, this book is spoiled by the author's inability to forget that he is a great scholar.

The most attractive feature of his powerful and synthetic vision of the Christian approach to truth is the way in which he sees the theologian not as a dimly remote esoteric unapproachably intellectual figure but rather as the spiritual equivalent of the baker or the milkman, that is to say, the man whose job it is to provide us with the daily food and drink of an adult spirituality. 'The aim of the theologian remains from start to finish the attainment of a beatifying knowledge of God and a full life of grace in the world' (p. 63). He quotes St Thomas: 'In the ardour of his faith the Christian loves the truth which he believes. He turns it over in his mind, he embraces it, and he seeks for all the reasons that he can find which will support this meditation and this love.' And that is what constitutes theology.

The plan of the book is as follows: Chapter I, The Problem. (Can there be a science of theology?): Chapter II, Understanding the Faith: Chapter III, Theology and Mystery: Chapter IV, Theological Science. (Methods of reasoning and types of argument): Chapter V, Theological Systems: Chapter VI, Positive, Scholastic, Spiritual, Pastoral Theology: Chapter VII, Theology and Culture.

F.S.

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS OF MAN by *Jean Canu* (Burns Oates—Faith and Fact) 8s. 6d.

Jean Canu has written an account of the origins, history and ideals of all the male religious orders in the Church. Treating his subject in the order of historical development, he has divided the book into three parts. The first part, entitled 'Contemplation', deals with the origins of monastic life in fourth-century Egypt, its spread and development through the instrumentality of St Benedict's Rule, the reform movement of Camaldoli, Chartreux and Citeaux, and finally the Premonstratensians and military orders which heralded a new trend in religious life.

The troubled state of Europe in the twelfth century and the rise of the new orders of friars, their growth, expansion and subsequent decrease fill the second part, entitled, 'Presence in the World'. The third and longest part entitled, 'Action in the world' deals with the male religions from the sixteenth century until the present day. The insufficiency of the friars and secular clergy in meeting the new danger of the Protestants caused many new religious orders to spring up, each designed to meet a particular need in the Church. Such were the Jesuits, a society of priests bound by religious vows but without the obligation of the Choir Office. The seventeenth century saw a growth of new orders devoted particularly to missionary work.

After the French Revolution the older orders revived and still more were founded specifically for education, missions and charitable works. Our own day has seen an increase in vocations to the contemplative life, and the foundation of secular institutes such as The Little Brothers of Jesus. A life of solitude with God or an apostolate lived completely in the world are two different solutions to the religious problems of our materialistic age.

The introduction and final chapter of the book are perhaps the most satisfactory parts, for only in these places does the author emphasise the fundamental supernatural element in any religious life. Although it contains much compressed factual information the book is not a mere catalogue. However, the third section is rather too condensed to be read profitably by anyone not acquainted with the period. There are a few inconsistent statements and some inaccuracies, but the last chapter contains many valuable statistics of the state of religious orders to-day. A helpful bibliography is included, but the absence of an index has considerably reduced its value as a reference book.

I.A.C.

AN INTRODUCTION TO 'A CATHOLIC CATECHISM' edited by *Hubert Fischer* (Herder and Burns Oates).

This introduction has been written to explain the 'concepts, usage and aims' of the Catholic Catechism whose translation from the German was reviewed in an earlier number of the JOURNAL. It comprises a preface by Fr Jungmann, an introduction by Fr Clifford Howell and eight sections dealing with various aspects of the Catechism. For anyone to be able to understand the whole idea and method of the Catechism, this present work is indispensable. It reveals much that would remain unnoticed by the person who merely reads through the Catechism; for example the real importance of the illustrations. The purpose of the three companion volumes entitled 'Teaching the Catechism' is also explained and examples of how they may be used are given.

The value of this work lies not only in its explanations. For anybody concerned with religious instruction it may well serve as a source of new ideas and methods. It contains and interesting discussion of the development of catechetical methods showing how the Catechism seeks to remedy past errors. However, it is emphasised throughout that ultimately it depends upon the teacher and his or her presentation of the Faith as a living reality—the aim of the Catechism is no more than to help.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE by *J. H. Newman* (Sheed and Ward) 8s. 6d. LITURGY AND DOCTRINE by *Charles Davis* (Sheed and Ward) 4s. 6d.

It is over a hundred years since Newman produced his truly epoch making *Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine* at a time when the Church was experiencing a new awakening in her theological and liturgical life. It is significant that Newman's work appeared some fifteen years before Darwin's *Origin of Species*. Since the war we have seen another flowering in these two fields of the Church's life. Newman's work preceded the first Vatican Council by twenty-five years and we to-day are awaiting the second Vatican Council. This essay is in no way outdated and its analysis of the growth of man's understanding of the revealed truth during the course of history should be real inspiration to both the theologian and the layman. Hence the present paper-bound edition is most welcome in making available this authoritative book at this time.

Fr Davis's short collection of essays treats of recent liturgical developments in their relationship to doctrine. He shows how intimately the two are and must be connected, one giving life to the other. Stress is laid on the need for the truths of dogma to become part of the very fibre of the Christian life, colouring all its aspects; they must cease to be the mere terms of a creed. These essays contain stimulating ideas and form an interesting comment on that life within the Church which Newman has described with such beauty and precision.

M.B.

PEOPLE SPACE FOOD by *Arthur McCormack* (Sheed and Ward).

This is a timely book to be warmly recommended to any reader seeking a balanced, factual and reasoned account of the present world population situation. The nature and extent of the problem is lucidly examined and exposed. In the discussion which follows solutions to the various moral, social and economic aspects are displayed in a most reassuring light, and the alarmist is left with little authority for his views. If the book has a failing it lies perhaps in a rather over-idealist approach to the political aspects of the problem, and in particular in viewing migration as an easy solution for some regions. But before this chapter any doubts about the sufficiency of the great latent and tangible food resources of the earth have been completely allayed. This is a book written by a man with acquaintance with malnutrition, economic underdevelopment and academic study. It is not a work with the detail and research of the Woytinskis or Sir John Russell, but it is eminently readable and speaks with authority and herein lies its value. There is no better introduction to this most topical problem.

M.R.E.

CHRIST AND THE CHRISTIAN by *Robert W. Gleason, S.J.* (Sheed and Ward) 12s. 6d.

This is a good spiritual reading book of about 170 pages. The general theme is man's necessary tie to the person of Christ in all that he does. It is written in a clear and easy style and all of it is relevant to life in the modern world. As in all books of this kind, there is nothing in it that has not been said before many times over. Nevertheless it is a book worth having and special praise may be accorded to Father Gleason for his section on the spiritual and psychological troubles that beset those who refuse to give themselves wholeheartedly to God and also for the pages on the value and meaning of human suffering. It is a speculative book and may be safely recommended to those lay people who like to meditate on the more important aspects of their religion.

P.F.C.

THE MEDIEVAL PAPACY, ST THOMAS AND BEYOND by *Walter Ullmann* (Aquinas Paper, No. 35) 2s.

This is an annotated version of a paper read to the Aquinas Society of London: it is both valuable and stimulating. Dr Ullmann takes pains to stress that the Papacy is an institution *sui generis* which is both human and divine at the same time. Up to the thirteenth century the Papal position could not be challenged seriously for the anti-hierocrats, who began to attack the Papacy in the second half of the eleventh century, only had at their disposal material (Biblical and Platonic) upon which the Papal position itself was based. The introduction of Aristotle into the West furnished the secularist opposition to the Papacy with the material it needed. The Thomist synthesis did little to avert the threat, for the unscrupulous neglected St Thomas's presuppositions. The result was that there emerged the idea of a self-sufficient autonomous state; man was a political animal by nature and a Christian only by grace. An ascending theory of government was opposed to a descending theory and St Thomas's presupposition that *Deus est auctor naturae* was neglected. John Quidort was followed by Marsiglio of Padua in making use of this Aristotelian teaching to attack the Papacy, and the Conciliarists followed in their wake.

Dr Ullmann is dealing with the Medieval Papacy as an abstraction and thereby gives a very necessary corrective to ideas about the Papacy based purely on the way it impinged on the material world. Nevertheless it must be remembered that this is only one side of the picture and there were important reasons for the decline of the Medieval Papacy other than the effects of Aristotelian political theory.

M.E.C.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- WHAT IS THE EUCARIST? by *M.-J. Nicholas, O.P.* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
 THE LATER MIDDLE AGES by *B. Guillemin* (Burns Oates) 7d. 6d.
 THE AGE OF MARTYRS by *G. Ricciotti* (Geoffrey Chapman) 24s.
 WE DIE UNTO THE LORD by *P. Herbin* (Challoner Publications) 8s. 6d.
 BROTHER SOLOMON by *W. J. Battersby* (Burns Oates) 30s.
 ATTENDING NON-CATHOLIC SERVICES by *J. F. McDonald* (C.T.S.) 4d.
 APPROACH TO CHRISTIAN SCULPTURE by *H. van Zeller, O.S.B.* (Sheed and Ward) 16s.
 CHRIST AND THE CHRISTIAN by *R. W. Gleason, S.J.* (Sheed and Ward) 12s. 6d.
 THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CONVERSION by *G. K. Chesterton* (Burns Oates) 2s. 6d.
 THE REFORMATION by *Philip Hughes* (Burns Oates) 5s.
 THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES by *B. Guillemin* (Burns Oates) 8s. 6d.
 LIFE AND DEATH by *M. and L. Becqué* (Burns Oates) 8s. 6d.
 BAPTISM AND CONFIRMATION by *Paul Plus, S.J.* (Challoner) 8s. 6d.
 WITNESSES TO GOD by *L. Johnston* (Sheed and Ward) 13s. 6d.
 MARY WARD by *M. Oliver* (Sheed and Ward) 18s.
 THE RESURRECTION by *F. X. Burwell* (Sheed and Ward) 30s.
 THE OCCASIONAL SERMONS OF RONALD KNOX (Burns Oates) 42s.
 A PRIEST FOR EVER by *F. J. Ripley* (Burns Oates) 25s.
 THE ROSMINIANS by *C. J. Emery, I.C.* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
 CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS, VOL. IV, NO. 28 (Nelson and Sons) 2s. 6d.
 THE HOLINESS OF VINCENT DE PAUL by *I. Delarue* (Geoffrey Chapman) 12s. 6d.
 THE MEANING OF GRACE by *Charles Journet* (Geoffrey Chapman) 12s. 6d.
 SERVING WITH CHRIST by *Thomas Cullinan* (C.T.S.) 6d.
 MORAL RE-ARMAMENT by *Joseph Christie* (C.T.S.) 4d.
 EXPRESSIVE ENGLISH BOOKS I AND II WITH TEACHERS' BOOKS 1s each. (Basil Blackwell) (Teachers' Books) 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
 NEWMAN THE THEOLOGIAN by *J. H. Walgrave* (Geoffrey Chapman) 35s.
 LITURGY AND THE MISSIONS ed. *J. Hofinger, S.J.* (Burns Oates) 42s.
 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS IN MODERN PHILOLOGY, VOLS LVII, LIX. \$2.50 each.
 THE RUBRICS OF THE ROMAN BREVIARY AND MISSAL with tr. by *J. B. O'Connell* (Burns Oates) 10s. 6d.
 THE COUNCIL OF THE VATICAN AND PRAYER FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY by *H. Keldany* (C.T.S.) 4d.

THE EDITOR acknowledges the receipt of the following:

The Downside Review, Les Cahiers de Saint André, Pax, Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, Lumière du Christ (Maredsous), *The Ushaw Magazine, The Venerable, The Edmundian.*

The Wykehamist, The Sedberghian, The Georgian, Novo, Prior Park Magazine, The Lorettonian, The Ratcliffian, The Worksopian, The Denstonian, The Cantuarian, The Raven, The Peterite, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Douai Magazine, The Record (Bishton Hall), The Priorian, The Mitre, The Corbie, The Beaumont Review, Belmont Abbey School Magazine, The Saint Louis Priory Journal, Bootham, The Coathamian, The Saint Augustine's Magazine, The Giggleswick Chronicle, Oratory School Magazine.

OBITUARIES

FR BEDE BURGE

ON 22nd November 1960, as he was walking in from a rugby match at Gilling Castle, Fr Bede collapsed with a heart attack. There was just time for him to receive the Sacrament of Extreme Unction before he died. He was in his fiftieth year. A death so sudden, and of one so comparatively young, was inevitably a severe shock to the boys of the School, to his brethren, to the school staff and most of all to his mother and family. To the latter especially we offer our sympathy and the assurance of our prayers. To Fr Bede himself such an end was not altogether unexpected. Three years ago in America he had suffered a mild heart attack. He was well aware of, well prepared for, the possibility of a sudden call from his Master and it was something he had faced with the same calm courage and simple faith with which he had faced so much in life.

Father Bede, whose family has long-standing connections with Ampleforth, was born in Wimbledon on 15th May 1911. He came as a boy to Ampleforth in 1920, going first to the Preparatory School and later becoming one of the founder members of St Bede's House in the College. He made his mark in the school both as a Mathematical scholar and as a games player and in his last year he was head of his House. In 1930 he won a Mathematical Scholarship to Magdalen College, Oxford. After taking his degree he returned to Ampleforth to join the Community, receiving the Habit from Abbot Matthews in October 1933, making his Simple Vows the following year and his Solemn Vows in 1937. In 1936 he returned to Oxford to study Theology under the Dominicans at Blackfriars. In July 1940 he was ordained Priest by Bishop Shine. A year previously on the completion of his Theological studies he had been sent to the Preparatory School, now at Gilling Castle, under the Headmastership of Fr Maurus Powell. Fr Bede always maintained that he was briefed to go to Gilling to teach Classics and used to relate how he made his first journey across the valley with a Latin Grammar in one hand and a Greek Grammar in the other. However that may be it was not long before he was established as the Senior Mathematics Master—a post he was to hold continuously, save for one year at St Louis Priory, until the day of his death. Some might have thought that it was a waste of talent that one so gifted intellectually should be confined to teaching small boys. No such idea occurred to Father Bede himself who never had any sense of confinement or restriction in his life at Gilling. To any task assigned to him he could apply his interest, his genius and his ingenuity whole-heartedly without pausing to ask himself if the task itself was important or unimportant or indeed worthy of his ability. As the years went by, far from becoming stale

with the sameness of his work, his interest seemed to deepen and perhaps it is not without significance that he should have taken as much delight in finding a new way to explain the difficulties of long division to the slow pupil as he did in leading on the rare scholar towards the higher flights of Mathematics. His active, restless mind took him far beyond the daily task of teaching. He was always finding new interests, new problems to grapple with. For many years he was in charge of the games of the School. The new playing fields constructed after the war were made to his design and if his probing criticisms and fault-finding were the despair of the contracting firm the final result was eminently satisfactory to the School. The cinema and the recently installed Hi-Fi Radio and Gramophone are other material witnesses to his inventive genius. After so many years at Gilling it was natural that he came to be looked upon as an institution and as one to whom people instinctively turned for the solution of almost any problem.

Fr Bede's was a unique personality. Some found him difficult to approach and to understand. He was shy, not naturally endowed with the social graces (he was quite incapable of 'small-talk') and he was a fearless and sometimes devastatingly forthright critic, often giving a Cassandra-like touch to his prophecies of disaster. The tortuous workings of his mind did not find easy expression in words and these were made more obscure by what amounted almost to an impediment of speech. Only those who came to know him well and at close quarters could appreciate that there was never anything bitter or unkind in his criticisms. They were often no more than a manner of thinking aloud, of feeling his way towards the truth, and if at first he often seemed to pour cold water on any scheme proposed it did not mean that his criticism was destructive. If his first instinct was to look for the flaw in any suggestion, his second, if one were patient enough to listen, was to seek the remedy for it. In the small community at Gilling Father Bede found happiness and satisfaction. He contributed so much by his generous and kindly help to everyone, by his cheerful equanimity and by his rock-like sense of loyalty. Physically he was big and solid and these qualities seemed to betoken a bigness and flexibility of mind and a largeness of heart. If one is to look for the mainspring of his life and work one must of course seek it in his life as a monk and a priest. Just as he could be impatient of the frills and superficialities of social conventions, so also in matters spiritual he was not greatly interested, maybe not interested enough, in external forms. But for all that his spirituality ran very deep. His patent sincerity sprang from a love of truth and his fearless serenity from a simple faith and trust in the power and efficacy of God's Grace. We are but feeble instruments in the hands of God. If only we can give free play to His Grace there is no knowing what wonderful things He can work in us. May his soul rest in peace!

BROTHER MATTHEW FRANCIS

A FAMILIAR and much-loved figure left us when Brother Matthew died on 15th September. He had clearly been failing for some time, his tiny frame shrinking more and more, and it was not surprising when he had some sort of seizure. He lingered for a few days, rarely conscious, but then peaceful and prayerful. The fear of death which had long afflicted him, seemed to disappear.

He was born in Warwickshire on 14th February 1879, and was admitted to Fort Augustus as a Laybrother postulant in August, 1895. Two years later he was given the Habit, and a month after his twenty-first birthday he made his Profession. He had had, however, a lonely and unhappy childhood, and that left an effect on his nervous system and he soon became unhappy: he imagined enmities against him which did not exist. For a change of environment he was accepted here in 1915 and settled down happily enough for a few years. Then, as was to be expected, the same unhappy delusions returned: he thought that nearly every man's hand was against him. This malady was almost entirely removed where so many maladies have been cured, when Fr John Maddox took him with an Ampleforth Pilgrimage to Lourdes.

After that he never looked back, or with no more than an occasional and brief relapse, and his delightful sense of humour had free play. He made himself extremely useful in many small ways, and took pleasure in performing secret acts of charity. Those and his interest in anniversaries and in meteorology, together with his childlike piety, seemed to fill his lovable life. May he rest in peace.

GEORGE MACDERMOTT

WHEN George MacDermott died on 20th August 1960, the Church lost a most loyal and devoted son and the city of Chester a notably public-spirited citizen.

His was a gentle, kind-hearted and generous character and this was true of him from his earliest years to the end, ever ready to offer his services to any good work religious or civic.

He served on the Lancashire County Council for twenty-one years, his main interest being education, and was a foundation member of the schools in Chester. He was also on the Mersey River Board and a member of the Widnes War Pensions Committee.

On the religious side besides being a member of all the parochial societies, he was First Grand Knight of the K.S.C. Chester Council and a Knight of St Columba.

The Mayor of Chester writes of him 'George was a great Catholic and a very gallant gentleman the like of which we so seldom see'.

In the 1914 war, serving with the Machine Gun Corps in France, he was awarded the M.C. for 'conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, his coolness and excellent leadership being a splendid example to all those around him'.

Later in the war, when a bridgehead was heavily attacked and the bridge destroyed, he swam the river which was under heavy machine gun and artillery fire to reach his two sections. His personal example greatly assisted the repulse of the counter-attack. He was recommended for the V.C. and awarded the D.S.O.

Those who were his contemporaries at Ampleforth will remember him as a universally popular boy, studious, sociable and public spirited, but the abiding memory of him will be his piety, uprightness of character, his humour bubbling over with fun and the excellent example he set to those around him.

We offer our deepest sympathy to his brother and sister. May he rest in peace.

NOTES

WE offer our congratulations to: Dom Stephen Wright, who took solemn vows on 22nd September; Dom Placid Spearitt, Dom Ralph Wright, Dom Joseph Slater, Dom Christopher Rush, Dom Gordon Beattie, who took simple vows on 24th September; and to Dom Francis Stephenson who took solemn vows on 14th January.

In September three postulants were clothed for the novitiate.



THE ABBEY CHURCH

PROGRESS on the Church goes forward, but the poor weather for building has brought its frustrations. The structure of the Church is nevertheless more or less complete except for the south transept. Here the walls above the crypt are (this is written just before Christmas) at half height. The south door is in place and the window above it begun.

Meanwhile most of the windows in the rest of the church have been glazed, and the whole of the space below the central dome is plastered. It was a thrilling moment when this central space was cleared of scaffolding and when the scale and spaciousness of the church could at last be appreciated. At the moment of writing the plasterers are working on the dome above the nave. The next move is to bring in the heating engineers and to put the heating panels into the floor after which the stone paving can begin to be laid.

There is much work yet to be done and much opportunity for the exercise of patience. But all are confident that everything is going on well.

CONSECRATION AND OPENING OF THE NEW ABBEY CHURCH AT AMPLEFORTH

THE arrangements for the opening of the new Abbey Church next September are now being thought out. Our present plan is that the church should be consecrated on Wednesday, 6th September. This is a four-hour ceremony and its nature demands that a good deal of the floor space shall be left clear. For this reason it is neither suitable nor possible to ask a large number of guests additional to the clergy.

We plan, therefore, to celebrate the opening of the church on Friday, 8th September, with Pontifical High Mass at eleven o'clock, sung by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, followed by luncheon. We should like to have as many as possible of our benefactors, friends, and Old Boys, to join with us in this Solemn Opening.

There will also be a special Retreat and week-end gathering of Old



[Photo : "Evening Standard"]

Boys here at Easter, 19th-23rd April 1962, and we hope as many of our Old Boys as possible will be able to join us. We plan to celebrate then Father Abbot's Sacerdotal Golden Jubilee which falls this coming summer, 1961.

In order to gain some idea of the number of those who hope to be with us at Ampleforth on Friday, 8th September, and for Easter 1962, a circular has been sent to a large number of our friends and Old Boys. Names and addresses have been based on the list of contributors to the Church Appeal. For this reason there may be some who have not received this circular—those, for instance, whose contributions are included in their family's, or Old Boys who have left recently. They, too, will be very welcome. Will they send word (and as soon as possible) to Father James Forbes, and accept this notice instead? It is early to ask for definite plans, but all who intend to come if they can are asked to write so that we can get an idea of numbers. Accommodation may present problems. We will do our best to put up those who cannot get to Ampleforth and home again within the day.



ST GEORGE'S CLUB, POPLAR

THE following appeared in the 8th December issue of the London *Evening Standard*, with whose kind permission we reproduce it.

'Not often can a statue of the Virgin Mary have gazed down on so lively a scene. Fifty boys and girls—mostly girls—are dancing the new slow jive.

One boy has two partners and is solemnly twirling them both. Other couples wordlessly break, take new partners, rejoin. A dozen or so boys playing cards and chess ignore the dancers slowly gyrating round their tables.

This is a typical night at the St George's Club in Poplar High Street. To-night some seventy of the 180 members have arrived.

Upstairs, girls are making cushion covers and packaging bath salts for a bazaar. Downstairs, boys are playing billiards for a bit, then sauntering into the big room to watch the dancing and talk.

It is a Roman Catholic Club but, although it is linked with the Holy Child Convent in Sussex and Ampleforth College, less than half the members are in fact Catholics. The building itself is only three years old but already it has a warm, lived-in look and there is a self-sufficient feeling about the club.

"I come here most nights", said most of the members. On Saturday the club is closed and on Friday—pay night—some of the boys like to go out for a drink and some of the girls have joined the dance club at the Poplar Civic Theatre.

But for most, in spite of their parents' television sets, the St George's Club provides their life after work.

This is very flattering for Mr Tom Curran, the Irish club leader, who came to Poplar four months ago.

But although his club has a waiting list of at least sixty, Mr Curran is not altogether happy about his success.

"I would like them to get out and about some more", he says. "They will go anywhere in a bunch or in a football team, but on their own or in couples they seem to hate the idea of leaving Poplar."

Most of the boys live in Poplar—one still turns up every evening although his family have moved to Hoxton—and work as labourers, trainee lightermen and messenger boys.

Only about half a dozen attend evening classes and their main interest is sport, particularly the fortunes of the West Ham football team. The club recently started boxing lessons and took part for the first time in the Federation of Boys' Clubs championships, winning seven medals.

Generally, the girls seem more ambitious than the boys and, at sixteen, often have good jobs in the City or in shops and hairdressers.

Although startlingly mature for their age and often beautifully groomed they, like the boys, tend to make the club the pivot of their lives.

In fact, one of the problems facing Mr Curran is that when members end their teens they are reluctant to leave to make room for more 14-year-olds. When one thinks of problems facing so many other youth organisations. Mr Curran's problem is hardly worthy of the name.'



St George's Club offers excellent scope to anyone pondering on Lenten possibilities. Would those intending to visit us please telephone East 1660 before coming.



SAINT LOUIS PRIORY

THE church has now reached a new stage. The workmen are putting up a maze of scaffolding to which the forms will be fixed, on which the concrete will later be shot. Five bays will be shot on at once. Then the problem will be to extract the scaffolding and the forms and yet leave the bays up. At one time I gathered the 100 feet crane was to hold all up until it could be shored from within but that was not true. There is a complicated method of pulleys and holes through the concrete which I do not understand and leave for others' ingenuity to work out. We hope to have the solemn opening in the late fall of 1961.

I think most of us were Democrats during the election and we sat up on the last night—those who wished—watching the results coming in. About 10 p.m. it appeared that Kennedy would win. I suppose, looking back on it, the pundits were more sure than they had a right to be. However, the brethren retired. If anyone had stayed up to 1 p.m., as many boys did, the result would have appeared more doubtful. Now that this great obstacle has been cleared, a Catholic at the White House, the Baptists will perhaps pipe down and the Catholics not have so much of an inferiority feeling.

We had a Sung Requiem for Fr Bede and the boys also had a Requiem for him. Dear Fr Bede, after his heart attack here two and a half years ago, was calmly calculating on some geometrical progression principle how soon the next would be, and though I can't remember the exact date I think he worked it out pretty accurately. He was sheer joy here, not least his ingenious conversation on all topics. The one that occupied his last weeks here was how the fire-flies made their light without being burnt! Had he been here now, every spare minute would have been occupied watching the construction and working out ways of doing it. He had the gentlest disposition and was very much part of the early years of Saint Louis. If anyone paused for a split half second to say his piece in choir, antiphon or capitulum, Fr Bede was in like a wing forward.



CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

CAMPION HOUSE,
BENENDEN,
KENT.

Benenden 3117
Christmas Day, 1960.

DEAR SIR,

The Abbot of Ampleforth has asked me to write a memoir of the late Father Paul Nevill. I should be most grateful for any information—the more concrete and specific the better—which Old Boys, parents, or members of the Community would be good enough to send me. Letters from Father Paul will be copied and promptly returned; but as I shall be out of the country until 20th March, there may be some delay in acknowledging them. All correspondence should be sent to me at the above address.

Yours truly,

ROBERT SPEAIGHT.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for Joseph Francis Macadam (1875) who died in Buenos Aires on 14th May 1959, in his 101st year; George MacDermott (1902) on 20th August; A. R. Greenwood (1898) on 13th October; J. I. Dobson (1913) on 17th October; and Fr Bede Burge (1930) on 22nd November.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:

Christopher Martin to Anita Carl at St Martin's, Zurich, on 1st March.

Clive Beck to Philippa Mary Flood at Notre Dame de France, Leicester Place, on 28th April.

Marc Honoré to Claire Delmaine at Olton Friary, on 14th May.

Gervase James Geoffrey Elwes to Josephine Elizabeth Eyston at St Peter's, Winchester, on 6th August.

Lieutenant David M. O'Brien, R.N., to Penelope Anne Sparling at St James's, Spanish Place, on 6th August.

Thomas Drysdale Heyes to Jean Bevis Orrell at the Church of Christ the King, Bromborough, on 27th August.

Dr John Hawe to Kathleen McKee at the Church of Our Lady and St Michael, Workington, on 3rd September.

Nigel Robinson to Christina Illingworth at St Anne's Cathedral, Leeds, on 14th September.

John Lawson to Veronica Marsh at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and St Gregory, Warwick Street, on 17th September.

Philip Bean to Sally Hewtson at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Hessele, on 24th September.

Dr Patrick William O'Brien to Dawn Margaret Langley at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Spinkhill, on 22nd October.

Nigel Edward Corbally Stourton to Frances Deidre Morton Lancaster at St James's, Spanish Place, on 22nd October.

Christopher Duncan Cochrane to Caroline Carey at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, on 22nd October.

Rory MacDonald to Nancy Hamilton-Hill at Malvern, Pennsylvania, on 22nd October.

Major Desmond Mangham, R.H.A., to Susan Humfrey at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Chelsea, on 26th November.

Martin Caldwell to Jean Williams, in December.

Michael Tarleton, The Parachute Regiment, to Sally Savage at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, on 19th January 1961.

David Fattorini to Susan Wills at the Pro-Cathedral, Bristol, on 21st January.

Captain Richard Miles Micklethwait, Grenadier Guards, to Jane Evelyn Codrington at St James's, Spanish Place, on 26th January.

AND to the following on their engagement:

Edward Byrne-Quinn to Ruth Elizabeth Betts.

Jean Delvaux to Natche Konetzky.

Sub-Lieutenant Iain Paul Anderson Stitt, R.N., to Barbara Mary George.

Anthony del Tufo to Inés Clark.

Anthony Keith Thomas Marnan to Andrée Wake de Lacey Le Cheminant.

Hugh Lawson to Ann Mounsey-Heysham.

John Irvine to Josephine Dexter Vinier.

Martin Thompson to Diana Cooper.

George Shillingford Abbott to Diana Mary Royce.

Christopher McGonigal to Sara Ann Sander.

Peter Barton to Janette Watt.

Michael Kenworthy-Browne to Anne Mayer.

BERNARD ROCHFORD (1906) has been honoured by His Holiness with the Knighthood of Saint Gregory in recognition of his many services to the Church. We congratulate him warmly, and recall that Ampleforth, though it has not had a monopoly of those services, has had a sizable share dating over a long period of years. To our new church in particular he has been the greatest of all our benefactors, as memorials within it will record. Long may he enjoy the honour and satisfaction of the Holy Father's favour.

IN the ministerial changes in October Hugh Fraser (1935) was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

BRIGADIER THE HON. MILES FITZALAN HOWARD, C.B.E., M.C. (1934), has been appointed to Kenya as Commander of the 70th Brigade.

LIEUT.-COLONEL S. P. M. SUTTON, M.C. (1936), has finished his three years' appointment as Military Secretary to the Governor General of Australia, and is at present at the Armament Research and Development Establishment.

CMDR J. P. DAVID, R.N. (1941), has gone to Indonesia as Naval Attaché.

THE following were commissioned in October: A. H. Parker Bowles, Royal Horse Guards; M. R. O. Leigh, 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards;

K. P. M. Dowson, 16th/5th Lancers; J. M. Macmillan, The Gloucestershire Regiment; J. D. M. Sayers, Durham Light Infantry; M. W. Festing, Rifle Brigade.

C. F. JACKSON and J. I. Flanagan passed out of the R.M.A. Sandhurst in December.

DR T. C. GRAY (1931), Professor of Anæsthesia, Liverpool University, has been appointed honorary Consultant in Anæsthetics to the Army.

FOR many years Dr R. Prosper Liston (1916) has taken a very active part in the B.M.A. : at present he is a Representative in the Representative Body, Member of the Council, Chairman of the Film Committee, and a member of the Committees for the Journal, Public Relations and Organisation. For his valuable contributions to the Association he was recently honoured by election to Fellowship of the B.M.A.

COLONEL A. J. E. CRANSTOUN (1929) has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Lanarkshire.

J. H. K. JEFFERSON (1943) has been appointed Director of Agriculture, Aden.

FOR the past few years Dr P. C. Caldwell (1944) has been working at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Plymouth as a Royal Society Research Fellow. Last summer he gave a talk on his work to the German Physiological Society at their annual meeting in Freiburg, and later, with Professor Hodgkin and Dr Keynes of Cambridge, took part in the Royal Society Tercentenary Conversazione. He has recently been appointed Lecturer in Biochemistry at the new Biochemistry Department of Bristol University.

J. C. B. GOSLING (1948) has been elected a fellow and tutor in Philosophy at St Edmund Hall, Oxford.

N. P. MORAY (1953) has obtained his D.Phil. at Oxford for his thesis 'Studies of selective listening', and has been appointed to a lectureship in physiological psychology at Sheffield University.

E. BYRNE-QUINN (1954) has finished his clinical work in London, and has qualified M.B., B.Chir. at Cambridge.

A. G. L. FAZACKERLEY (1956) has qualified L.D.S. at Liverpool.

J. P. PEARCE (1956) obtained his LL.B. at Durham University in July.

WITH the passing of the *News Chronicle*, David E. Walker (1926) has been appointed to the staff of the *Daily Herald*. His latest book *The Modern Smuggler*, published by Secker and Warburg, was featured in the B.B.C.'s TV programme 'To-night' on the day of publication, and is being serialized in the *Liverpool Post*. F. G. Davey (1919) is still working on the publications side of Daily News Ltd; he has been elected to the executive of the Travel Writers' Guild.

VINCENT CRONIN'S (1939) first novel *The Letter after Z* was published by Collins in the autumn.

P. M. M. THORNTON (1933), partner in an architectural firm in Vancouver, has written: 'I have just returned from a world trip made at the request of the Canadian Government, who have asked us to design the Canada's High Commission building in New Delhi'.

FR PHILIP FOSTER, C.S.S.R. (1939), who is now in Rhodesia, stayed for a time in the Jesuit house in Salisbury, the Superior of which is Fr John Eckes, S.J. (1939).

JOHN MARSHALL (1950) is in this country for some months preparing a TV series for the B.B.C. on holders of the Victoria Cross. He has been working in Hollywood for Paramount, 20th Century-Fox and N.B.C. producing TV and films. His brother, James (1950) is in Montreal as General Sales Director of Arrow Leasing, a large firm dealing with chemicals and automobiles.

M. THOMPSON (1956) last May won the Lord Grimthorpe Gold Cup Challenge Race on Gay William; this race was run at Malton over a 4½ mile course, the Grand National distance.

AMONG the Freshmen at the Universities were the following: OXFORD. P. C. Cafferkey, *Merton*; D. O'R. Thunder, *Oriel*; C. R. Balfour, *Queen's*; R. J. Grant, R. Vincent, *New College*; J. C. H. Heddy, A. N. Stanton, *Lincoln*; J. S. M. Keay, C. C. Nicholson, S. H. M. Ricketts, *Magdalen*; P. W. Martin, *Brasenose*; T. D. Ely, *Corpus Christi*; A. J. E. Scholefield, D. J. P. Synnott, A. Villiers, *Christ Church*; C. Smyth, *Trinity*; R. E. Randag, *St John's*; P. M. L. Clayden, *Jesus*; E. A. H. Pearce, *Worcester*; J. Brennan, *Keble*; D. Gregory Peters, *St Benet's Hall*. There were ninety-six Amplefordians in residence, including eight Senior Members of the University.

CAMBRIDGE. P. J. W. Le Breton, *Peterhouse*; A. E. Bowring, *Clare*; C. H. F. Morland, *King's*; P. R. Bowring, *St Catharine's*; A. J. Cornford, C. A. B. Sanders, *Trinity*; H. Scrope, *Selwyn*. There were thirty Amplefordians in residence, including two Senior Members.

C. G. Stobart, *Pembroke*, has been elected to a Henry Arthur Travel Exhibition Award.

LONDON. E. J. field, *Imperial College*; C. G. Nichol, *St Thomas's*; M. E. Rimmer, *Barts*.

BIRMINGHAM. D. A. Allan, J. L. MacKernan.

DURHAM. M. F. Burke, *King's College*.

LEEDS. J. S. E. Coghlan, A. I. D. Stewart.

LIVERPOOL. P. J. S. Harris.

ST ANDREWS. K. M. O'Neill.

EDINBURGH. M. J. Barry.

GLASGOW. J. A. C. Dempsey.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. B. A. Abbott, V. C. O'Reilly, A. J. W. L. Richards.

About sixty Old Boys and guests attended the Yorkshire Area Dinner in York on the evening of the Sedbergh match, 12th November; sixty were at the Irish Area Dinner in Dublin on 17th November; eighty at the Liverpool Area Dinner in Liverpool on 4th January 1961; and one hundred and fifteen at the Annual Dinner in London on 9th January.

The new Secretary of the London and South of England Area is K. M. Bromage, 7 Dairyfield, Gossops Green, Crawley, Surrey; and of the Irish Area, B. J. O'Connor, 40 Park Drive, Rathmines, Dublin.

OLD AMPLEFORDIAN GOLFING SOCIETY

THE Autumn Meeting was held at Ganton on 15th and 16th October, about twenty members taking part, the largest number at this meeting so far. The results of the competitions were:

The Ampleforth Society Bowl	Patrick Heagerty.
The Gormire Putter	Arthur Russell and Hugh Strode.

A most enjoyable match took place against a team from the School, an account of which appears elsewhere in the JOURNAL. The Society would like to express its thanks once again to Fr William for making the event possible.

The O.A.G.S. wishes to ask its members, and any others who would like to join with them, to contribute something towards the golf course now being constructed at Gilling. Fr Hilary Barton has kindly agreed to receive any donations, which should be sent to him at Gilling.

OLD AMPLEFORDIAN CRICKET CLUB

SOUTHERN TOUR, 1960

IN the spring a letter from the Secretary came tumbling through the door. This epistle read like a brochure from a travel agent and also promised cricket. In the summer it came true and on the framework of entertainment and amusement was made a most enjoyable holiday. The cricket was successful, days were well spent in the field and happily carried on in the evenings.

The Tour required social stamina too and this year the Club was most generously put to the test by Mrs Sparling, Mrs Murphy, Mrs Walter and Lady Stafford.

Each year a Club Mass is said by Fr Denis Waddilove and attendance at this Mass is matched only by that at the Tour Dinner later in the week. In the annual progress of the Southern Tour, success has come from all these activities and from the generosity of Ampleforth's many friends, old and new. It would not be out of place to record the Club's gratitude.

The playing record for the 1960 Tour reads three wins, one loss, three draws and one day lost. Sunday's match at Lancing versus the Old Rossallians never began—a waterlogged wicket. The evening rang with the gamesmanship of the golf course.

On Monday the Club received the one defeat of the week from the Bluemantles at Tunbridge Wells. Batting first on a wicket, about which many hard things have been said this year, the Club was soon struggling. Trafford 78 and Sparling 42 pulled the innings round until Potter of Kent II removed the bail neatly. It was obvious that unless the bowlers could get started, the strong Bluemantles batting would not find 146 runs difficult. So it was, but not before some controversial incidents.

At Addiscombe, on Tuesday, the Club made 174 runs, batting slowly in the beginning and rashly in the end. The President duly made his appearance at No. 11 and was promptly let down by his No. 10. Ampleforth continued to bat in the person of Walter who made 60, one of the best innings of the week. Great excitement attended the last four minutes, for 14 runs were wanted and 3 wickets remained; 5 runs scored, Brennan J. takes two wickets in two balls; the last over; No. 10 is run out leaving the Club close winners.

The Wednesday match against the Sussex Martlets is regarded as the major cricketing event of the Tour and, perhaps, is approached in a more serious frame of mind. One senior member actually forsook his liquid fuel for twenty-four hours. Batting first at the County Ground, Hove, can often be unprofitable for the earlier batsmen and after three-

quarters of an hour the Martlets were 19 for 5. Runs then came more easily and the next wicket did not fall until 83. Any notion of further progress was stopped short by Mitchell 3 for 28 and Sparling 6 for 37. Bowling and fielding of a high standard had removed a strong batting side for 100 runs and on this occasion the Club's batting was consistent and a good win by six wickets went into the book.

At Horley on Thursday Douglas Ashpool's XI included J. C. Laker of Surrey and England. It was a disappointing day, upset by heavy rain after luncheon. In and out, and eventually Ashpool declared at 114 for 8. Against Laker's bowling the problem was not solved, but Hardy had the satisfaction of hitting him for a 6 and a 4 in one over and at the close the Club were 10 runs short for the loss of 5 wickets.

As usual at Middleton, the Club found a wicket that was hard, fast and true and by mid-afternoon the scoreboard read 266 for 6. Bowling at Middleton is a penance wished on bowlers only by batsmen and, as this was combined with a return of an old Club malady, catch-dropping, the scorebook indeed records a day of trial. 24 for 3 suggests trials for the batsmen too, but Hardy 39 and Chambers 23 laid the foundation for attack. This was brilliantly carried out by Sparling 77 and A. Brennan 50, so that 200 runs were scored in ninety minutes, and the Club finished with 233 for 8.

On Saturday at Rottingdean Wynne and R. Lorimer took seven wickets between them, the home side declaring at 142 for 9, No. 11 never bats! A. Brennan 70 and Wynne 57 made sure of success and the Club won by seven wickets, with plenty of time to spare.

On the last day of the Tour, the Club travelled to Beaumont to play Emeriti, who with a strong batting side declared at 214 for 7. Mitchell bowled 28 overs taking 5 for 80. The Club's batting gave everyone a fright as it has done before and at 45 for 6 something had to be done. The rescue was led by J. Brennan who batted extremely well for 68 not out, ably assisted by Bradley 27 and J. Dick 21 not out, so that the score stood at 159 for 6 at the end of the day and the Tour—a fair fight at the finish.

A summary of the Club's cricket reads: batting—strength in depth with occasional brilliance and the best performers were Trafford, Sparling, Hardy and the Brennan brothers; bowling—Mitchell and Sparling very good but not much to follow; fielding—much improved with fewer lapses; Russell, as befits a young man, set a good example.

During the week no less than twenty members and four candidates played for the Club. These and other members who were present during the week are listed below.

Playing members: E. H. King, J. G. Bamford, P. D. Blackledge, S. M. H. Bradley, A. P. J. Brennan, R. A. Campbell, P. J. Chambers, D. R. Dalglish, J. Dick, E. M. P. Hardy, A. J. King, J. E. W. Kirby,

R. Lorimer, P. A. Mitchell, G. A. Robertson, W. A. Sparling, Lord Stafford, Rev. S. P. Trafford, R. F. M. Wright and O. R. W. Wynne. Playing candidates: A. J. Brennan, A. Connolly, B. Lawrence and D. Russell.

Other members: E. H. Sparling, M. A. Birtwistle, C. W. Hall, R. Murphy, J. Rigby, Rev. J. D. Waddilove and C. J. Walter.

LIST OF RESULTS—1960 MATCHES

- v. AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE. Draw.
Ampleforth College 124 and 175 for 6.
O.A.C.C. 193 for 8 and 19 for 2.
- v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN. Won.
Yorkshire Gentlemen 180 for 9.
O.A.C.C. 181 for 6.
- v. NESTON (Cheshire). Lost.
Neston (Cheshire) 207 for 6.
O.A.C.C. 80.
- v. BEAUMONT PILGRIMS. Lost.
Beaumont Pilgrims 152.
O.A.C.C. 62.
- v. DOWNSIDE WANDERERS. Rain stopped play.
Downside Wanderers 152 for 5.
- v. EMERITI. Draw.
Emeriti 214.
O.A.C.C. 159 for 7.

O.A.C.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The A.G.M. of the Club was held at Stroods Hotel, Sussex, during the Southern Tour. The following were elected.

President: Edmund H. King.

Vice-Presidents: Rt Rev. H. K. Byrne, J. Ainscough, Rev. D. W. Price, Group-Captain C. J. Flood, O.B.E., J. E. G. Ruddin, C.B.E., Wing-Commander E. H. Sparling, A.F.C., Rev. A. Ainscough, Major M. A. Birtwistle.

Committee: Rev. J. D. Waddilove, J. Dick, Dr K. W. Gray, Rev. S. Trafford, J. E. W. Kirby, W. A. Sparling.

Hon. Secretaries: The Lord Stafford, J. G. Bamford.

Hon. Treasurer: H. C. Mounsey.

The Club now has 104 members.

O.A.C.C. DINNER

The Fifth Annual Dinner of the Club was held at the Hotel Rembrandt, on Monday, 5th December, which was the eve of the University rugby match.

The President presided. Twenty-five members, three Old Amplefordians and two guests were present.

FIXTURES, 1961

Sat.-Sun., May 20th-21st	Ampleforth	at Ampleforth
Mon. May 22nd	Yorkshire Gents	at Ampleforth
Sun. June 25th	Neston (Cheshire)	at Parkgate, Neston
Sun. July 9th	Stonyhurst Wanderers	at Hurlingham Club
Sun. July 30th	Beaumont Pilgrims	at Beaumont
Sat. Aug. 12th	Old Georgians	at St George's, Woburn Park, Weybridge
Sun. Aug. 13th	Downside Wanderers	at Hurlingham Club
Sun. Aug. 27th	Emeriti	at Beaumont

TOUR

Sun. Aug. 20th	Old Rossallians	at Lancing College
Mon. Aug. 21st	Bluemantles	at Tonbridge Wells
Tues. Aug. 22nd	Addiscombe	at Addiscombe (Croydon)
Wed. Aug. 23rd	Sussex Martlets	at Goodwood Park (Chichester)
Thur. Aug. 24th	Ashpool XI	at Horley
Fri. Aug. 25th	Middleton	at Middleton
Sat. Aug. 26th	Rottingdean	at Rottingdean

SCHOOL NOTES

THE OFFICIALS were :

Head Monitor	...	...	...	D. J. K. Trench
School Monitors	J. P. Stephens, P. C. Irvén, P. J. Nixey, A. W. Crawford, J. E. Gilbert, A. R. Kaye, A. C. Shepherd, R. T. Worsley, R. M. Damman, M. J. Brennan, W. J. Morland, P. J. Moore, H. A. Young, W. H. Pattisson, J. J. Jephcott, P. R. Meyer, N. T. Corbett, J. F. Bowes-Lyon, R. J. Gerrard			
Captain of Rugger	...	...	...	H. A. Young
Captain of Boxing	...	...	...	J. J. Jephcott
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	G. E. Haslam
Master of Hounds	...	...	...	M. T. Bramwell
Librarians	W. J. Morland, D. R. Lloyd-Williams, J. A. Davey, M. M. Hailey, D. P. Skidmore, N. R. Balfour, D. F. Wardle, J. J. Forrest, D. H. Davenport, R. S. Thompson, M. G. Tugendhat			
Officemen	W. H. Pattisson, N. T. Corbett, F. Ellenbroek, R. R. Boardman, N. J. Brockhurst Leacock, D. A. Hill, R. J. Mostyn, D. P. Skidmore			



THE following left the School in December 1960 :

T. G. K. Berry, J. F. Bowes-Lyon, P. Burdon, R. A. Caldwell, I. C. Campbell, N. T. Corbett, D. L. Corcoran, A. J. F. Cotton, A. W. Crawford, J. A. Davey, A. J. Duckworth, J. D. P. Fitzgerald, R. J. Gerrard, M. M. G. Harris, J. Hickman, D. A. A. Hill, P. C. D. Irvén, A. R. Kaye, A. F. Lambert, D. N. C. Maclaren, W. J. Morland, P. J. Nixey, J. F. M. O'Brien, H. Pattinson, R. G. Perry, A. R. Rawsthorne, J. A. C. Read, P. H. Riggall, A. C. Shepherd, C. J. Smith, J. R. Stokes, J. C. Swift, D. J. K. Trench.



THE following new boys came to the School in January 1961 :

C. P. Andrews, D. P. M. Armstrong, J. M. Bishop, D. J. Bowes-Lyon, M. J. Deacon, D. J. Gilbert, R. G. Goodman, R. P. A. Hamilton, S. B. H. Herbert, M. E. Hodgkinson, S. J. F. Lamb, S. W. Lanzon, A. H. L. MacEwan, M. C. E. Mathias, T. W. O'Brien, T. H. N. O'Donnell, R. E. Parker-Bowles, N. M. Robinson, R. C. C. Rowan, M. A. Scott, S. A. Sherbrooke, J. F. Whigham.

WE offer congratulations to the following who have won awards :

J. J. H. Forrest, a Mathematics Scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford.

T. G. K. Berry, a Mathematics Scholarship at the Queen's College, Oxford.

A. R. Rawsthorne, a Classics Exhibition at Wadham College, Oxford.

H. Crawford, a History Exhibition at St John's College, Oxford.

D. T. Havard, a Science Exhibition at Merton College, Oxford.

W. J. Morland, a Classics Minor Scholarship at King's College, Cambridge.

M. A. Pakenham, a Classics Minor Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge.

M. J. Brennan, a Scholarship in Modern Subjects (Mathematics and Latin) at Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

A. P. H. Byrne, a Scholarship in Modern Subjects (French and Spanish) at Magdalen College, Oxford.

A. F. Lambert, an Exhibition in Modern Subjects (French and Spanish) at St John's College, Oxford.



WE welcome Mr J. P. C. Toalster to the classics staff, Mr P. Gorrington to the geography staff and Mr E. D. Steele to the history staff.



WE congratulate Mr and Mrs John Bunting on the birth of a daughter.



WE wish Mr Conrad Martin, who is leaving us this term, every success in his new work.



EARLY in 1959 it was decided that a party should go from Ampleforth to see the Passion Play at Oberammergau in 1960. Father Bernard and Father Ambrose took on the arrangements and after a series of ups and downs ninety-nine people set off in two parties, sixty and thirty-nine, with an interval of two days between them. There were about twenty-five boys from the school, ten priests, many parents, Old Boys and everyone was in some way connected with Ampleforth. Both parties had roughly the same programme. The journey to Italy was broken for a few hours at Milan and then on to Riva at the head of Lake Garda.

Here we were very fortunate in having wonderful weather ; excursions were made to Verona and Venice. The second party went straight to Venice and after two days joined the first party at Riva near the end of its week's stay. A joint expedition was made to Monte di Capiglio in the Dolomites, but when we got there and to the top we found that we were in the clouds. From Riva we went by road to Oberammergau, an unforgettable journey of ten hours duration through the Brenner Pass with a picnic lunch for the whole party near a convenient roadside lake, to Innsbruck and so to the object of our tour. The atmosphere here charmed us all and however much we had heard about the play itself there was no one in either of our parties who was not more impressed and moved than they expected to be.

After a short stop at Ettal, where we had Mass in the wonderful Baroque Abbey Church, we went on, again by road, to Munich and spending part of a very hot day there caught the night train to Ostend arriving back in London ten days after our departure and having had a wonderful holiday.



PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

IN the last issue of the JOURNAL we were not able to do more than record the names of some who won State Scholarships. We now give further details.

State Scholarships were won by R. M. J. Dammann (Classics), W. J. Morland (Classics), M. A. Pakenham (Classics), A. R. Rawsthorne (Classics), A. P. H. Byrne (French and Spanish), J. M. Compton (Latin, and History), A. W. Crawford (Latin and History), A. F. Lambert (French and Spanish), T. G. K. Berry (Mathematics and Physics), M. J. Brennan (Latin and Mathematics).

THE following obtained two or more passes at 'A' and 'S' Level :

KEY TO SUBJECTS

a Latin (Group I)	u Art
b Greek	j Maths (Group III)
c Ancient History	v Maths (Group IV)
f Latin of Modern Studies	k Physics
d French	l Chemistry
s Spanish	n Zoology
g English	o Botany
h History	y Biology
x Geography	

A capital letter represents a distinction.

GROUP I

Bailey O. M.	a b	Knapton P. A.	a b
Charles Edwards T. M.	a b c	Morland W. J.	A B C
Dammann R. M. J.	A B c	Morrogh A. D.	a b c
Davey A. C.	a b	Pakenham, Hon. M. A.	A B C
de Fonblanque J. R.	A B c	Rawsthorne A. R.	a B C
Duncan P. A.	a b c	Russell D. I.	a b c
du Vivier A. W. P.	a b	Tugendhat M. G.	a b
Gordon J. L.	A B c	Tyler J. C. C.	a b
Howard, Hon. P. E.	a b	Worsley R. T.	a b c

GROUP II

Balfour N. R.	f h	Corcoran D. L.	d h
Beck D. S.	g h	Crawford A. W.	f h
Bell D. A. P.	h x	Davey J. A.	f d h
Bowen J.	d h	Davies C. C. S.	g h
Brain A. I. J.	d s	Davis M. M.	f h
Brett S. B.	G U	Dempsey J. A. C.	d h
Brockhurst Leacock N. J.	d s	Dewar P. de V.	g h
		Fairbank J. A.	du v
Brown A. P. Q. F.	g h	Fellowes D. A.	f d s
Byrne A. P. H.	D S	Ferriss M. D.	f h
Carey R. H. L.	d h	Ferriss T. T.	f h
Cary-Elwes G. W. S.	d s	Fox Taylor T. E.	h x
Compton J. M.	f h	Freeman C. E.	f h
Gibbs J. W. B.	h x	Morris C. H.	g h
Goodall M. D.	f d h	O'Brien J. F. M.	g h
Gould J. P.	h x	O'Reilly 4V. C.	f h
Green P. G.	d h	O'Shee D. G.	g h
Hailey M. M.	f h	Pearce A. F.	h x
Harris M. M. G.	g h	Perceval C. R. W.	f d h
Henderson M. P. G.	g h u	Poland P. K.	d s
Hughes Smith P. A.	d s	Price B. W.	g h
Huskinson T. A. L.	g h	Prichard-Jones D. J. W.	g h
Jarzebowski M. W. W.	g h	Robertson J. I. A.	h x
Kidner A. R.	h x	Robinson P. J.	g h
King P. C.	d h	Ryan C. M. M.	h x
Knowles J. R.	h x	Ryan J. C.	f h
Krier M. J.	g h	Schulte A. F. H.	g h
Lambert A. F.	D s	Shepherd A. C.	d s
Lewis T. J.	d h	Stephens J. P. R.	f h
Lloyd-Williams D. R.	f d h	Stewart A. H.	d s
Lodge A. J. C.	f h	Swift J. C.	g h
Lorrman N. R. E.	g h	Tanner N. P.	f h
Loyd P. R.	h u	Thompson R. S. G.	g h
Mahony P. A. B.	g h u	Tyrrell S. E.	f d h
Mahony T. F.	d s	Vernon Smith R. F.	f h
Martin J. P.	f h	Whiting J. A.	g h
Martin-Murphy C. J.	f h	Yearsley M. F.	h x
Masterton-Smith A. J.	G h	Young H. A.	f d h
Moore P. J.	d h	Young P. R.	f h

GROUP III

Berry T. G. K.	J J K	Havard D. T.	J K l
Brennan M. J.	F J J	MacKernan J. L.	j k
Coghlan R. E. H.	j k	O'Reilly J. J.	h j
Forrest J. J. H.	f J J	Vignoles P. M.	j k

GROUP IV

Andrews R. M.	v k l	Kaye A. R.	l n o
Barry M. J.	v k L	Lentaigne D. J.	V k L
Batho R. G.	L y	Nicol C. G.	k L n
Burke M. F.	l y	Nixey P. J.	k L y
Caldwell R. A.	k l	O'Neill K. M.	l y
Cotton A. J. F.	v k L	Randag C. H.	k l
Dempster M. J.	v k l	Randag R. E.	l y
Dowson J. P.	k l	Read J. A. C.	v k
Gray A. J. T.	v k l	Rimmer M. E.	k l y
Greenwood T. A.	k l	Roberts M.	k l
Harris P. J. S.	l y	Robinson M. G.	u v
John A. W. G.	l y	Schofield M. S.	k l

At 'O' Level, the following obtained four or more passes :

Allgood L. G. Apponyi A. S. Avery D. L. A. Baer J. A. F. Bagshawe N. W. Baillie R. S. G. Balme J. Q. Barry N. D. J. Barry P. C. D. Bartlett M. J. Bird C. J. G. Birks F. J. Birtchnell R. N. Bishop H. M. Blackden B. P. G. Brown A. R. Brunner A. J. N. Bucknall A. L. Burdon P. G. J. Byrne J. P. S. Carter M. P. A. Cavanagh J. D. K. Cerny J. J. T. Clapton T. R. Connery T. P. Corbett N. T. Crosby H. M. A. Cunliffe J. F. Davies C. M. de Benders S. F. de Hoghton R. B. C. de las Casas H. P. I. Dove J. Dowson C. J. Dudzinski A. J. S. Ebrill C. S. T. Fawcett E. T. Fenwick C. Fitzgerald H. J. B. Fitzherbert C. E. Fogarty B. M. C. Forbes W. H. Garrett G. P. Goldschmidt M. K. Gray J. C. Gretton M. P. Halliday S. F. P. Harris N. P. Haworth R. J. Henry P. M. Hickman M. Hickman P. Honeywill R. Q. Jardine C. D. Jephcott J. G. P. Kilmartin A. A. Lewis B. M. Loch J. H. Loftus S. P. D. Maclaren D. N. C. Maguaran A. F. Marsden P. J. Martindale S. Maslinski R. I. Moroney P. J. Morrogh P. Mostyn P. Norman S. H. North N. O. P. Ogilvie Forbes C. M. G. Pattinson H. Pearson R. A. F. Poloniecki J. D. Roche H. G. Rowe B. R. G. Ryan P. M. H. Sanders N. D. H. Sharp R. M. Sheldon A. Sienkowski M. A. Shillington K. T. J. Simpkin M. R. G. Sinclair A. D. Smith J. F. Smith P. J. D. Spencer C. H. Squire J. B. P. Stanton M. D. Stott M. J. Studer K. R. Swayne G. O. C. Tarleton D. W. Thomas S. C. Thompson F. J. P. Vickers C. J. Walsh C. P. White A. H. M. Wilkins R. E. Williams A. G. C. Wolseley Sir G. G. R. M. Zoltowski A. J.

THE LIBRARY

The steady rise in the number of those using the Library, and the increased activity of the English and Geography departments at 'A' Level, have brought about a considerable increase in book-traffic during

the last few years. The efficiency of the administration can only be maintained if those using the Library are prepared to play their part, particularly in three ways: by returning borrowed books promptly, by not removing books from the shelves unnecessarily, and by returning reference books to their shelves after use. All these points are provided for in the Rules, but there is no harm in drawing repeated attention to them. Human nature is not perfect, and books somehow tend to bring the worst out of it.

The same increase has made it desirable to raise the number of librarians from nine to eleven (or possibly to twelve by the time this notice appears).

The Librarian is grateful to the following for books recently presented: Lady Morland, Lady Pakenham, Professor Gilbert Wilson, Fr Louis, Mr Shewring, E. H. Cullinan, J. J. O'Reilly, J. A. Whiting, M. J. Krier; to several other members of the staff; and to one or two other donors whose names were recorded on a piece of paper which has since been lost. To these latter the Librarian extends his apologies.

The American influence in the Periodicals section has now been added to by the appearance of a daily edition of *The New York Times*. This is an experimental subscription which was only made possible with the help of a substantial donation by the School, who in the last few days of term raised nearly half the price of a year's subscription.

A new feature added to the Library in the course of the last year is a notice board which takes the place of the shelves immediately above the Register trough.



A FURTHER addition was made to the Carpentry Shop during the holidays. The old part of the existing building was pulled down and replaced by a new section which has a much higher roof and extends farther south to the wall of the economiser. The Shop now covers the area where the outside timber used to be stored. This extension has been made necessary by the growing numbers which are now about one hundred and twenty.



THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

THE Society has had another successful term. All the meetings were devoted to the performance of live music, mainly by members of the School, and the programmes have invariably been enterprising and of a very high standard. It is encouraging, too, to see the emphasis on modern works, known and unknown. Hindemith was represented by his oboe and clarinet sonatas, the first played by Dammann and the

second by Cooper, both of whom were impressive. Swayne played a complex and attractive new Capriccio for flute and piano by Hugo Cole, and Cooper and Duncan two stimulating duets for clarinets by the American, Goldman, which were both well written and well played. Rather more on the beaten track was Tyrrell's performance of Brahms' F minor Clarinet Sonata—perhaps the most polished and musical performance of all; two movements of the Second Brandenburg Concerto; the Vivaldi A minor Violin Concerto; Holst's Fugal Concerto for Flute and Oboe, and some sixteenth-century music for Brass quartet. In addition, Mr Walker and Mr Dowling began the term with a splendid recital of music for violin and piano, and later in the term played the César Franck Violin Sonata, while Mr Dore, apart from accompanying where necessary the items mentioned above, also played a Bach French Suite for us. The final meeting of the term was devoted to piano music in a recital very kindly given to us by Michael Chelk who happened to be here, and for which we are most grateful. The audience was enthusiastic.

The Society has acquired in recent months a considerable number of new records which cater for all tastes, ranging as they do from the twelfth century (The Play of Daniel) to the twentieth (Bartok's Concerto for Orchestra and Two Portraits and Hindemith's *Nobilissima Visione* and the Symphonic Metamorphoses on themes of Weber). All the intervening centuries too are well represented—at any rate from the sixteenth onwards, and include sundry Concertos of the Baroque period, Byrd's five part Mass, a record devoted to music by Bach's sons, a Pergolesi Opera buffa, string quartets by Haydn and Beethoven, Beethoven's Missa Solemnis, Brahms' clarinet Sonatas op. 120 and a recording of Tchaikowsky's Overture 1812 complete with peals of bells and resounding cannon fire. The Long Playing section is growing slowly but surely, and now numbers some eighty records.

CONCERT

12th December 1960

Theatre 8 p.m.

La Boutique Fantasque

Rossini—Respighi

Danse Cosaque, Nocturne, Allegro Moderato, Mazurka,

Tarentelle, Andantino, Can-Can, Andantino, Galop

THE ORCHESTRA

Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 in F

Bach

Allegro, Andante, Allegro Assai

J. R. KNOWLES trumpet, G. O. C. SWAYNE flute,

R. M. J. DAMMANN oboe, P. DETRE violin

- Concerto in E flat for two Pianos (K.365) *Mozart*
 1st Movement: *Allegro*
 G. O. C. SWAYNE, S. SMYTH
- Two Movements from Sonata for Clarinet and Clavier *Hindemith*
 D. X. COOPER, MR DORE
- Capriccio for Flute and Piano (1959) *Hugo Cole*
Allegro, Andante, Vivo
 G. O. C. SWAYNE, MR DORE
- Fantasie in F minor for Oboe and Clavier *J. L. Krebs*
 R. M. J. DAMMANN, MR DORE
- Music for Brass
- (a) Two Songs without Words *Mendelssohn*
Adagio, Andante
 O. M. BAILEY, J. C. C. TYLER, G. K. KING
 (Horns)
- (b) Aria *Tenaglia*
 Allegro *Krieger*
 C. D. BLACKISTON, trumpet
- (c) Canzona *Heinrich Isaac*
 Ballet du Roy pour sonner après *Praetorius*
 J. R. KNOWLES, trumpet P. T. CURRAN, trombone
 J. C. C. TYLER, horn FR ADRIAN, trombone
- Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring *Bach*
 THE ORCHESTRA
 Leader: MR WALKER
 Conductor: MR DORE



It was an imposing programme, both for orchestra and soloists, but badly arranged. Three orchestral items began the concert followed by six for soloists or chamber ensemble, by which time weariness had set in. Finally the orchestra returned to play an arrangement of Bach's *Jesu Joy*—a tame choice after their brave attempt earlier at the Second Brandenburg Concerto. There were no choral items: a sad reflection on music at Ampleforth.

The orchestra can certainly boast a fine wind section: outstanding were Dammann (oboe), Duncan and Cooper (clarinets) and Swayne (flute), all of whom gave us playing of some distinction. But the string section was disappointing, perhaps inevitably so, for young boys lack the confidence and experience necessary to achieve a full tone, and even so good a player as Detre (violin) hardly made himself felt in the Branden-

burg Concerto. Perhaps it is simply a question of numbers: as it was, there were only six first, and six second violins to balance six 'cellos, and a strong brass section. In the one piece for full orchestra which was presented, *La Boutique Fantasque*, one longed to hear a really firm and full violin line, instead of the leader standing out almost as a soloist among the deviations of his followers. On the other hand, the bass line presented by the 'cellos and double-basses gave a firm and reliable foundation, especially in the Second Brandenburg.

The latter was a searching test, most of all for the trumpeter, Knowles, who appeared quite unconcerned at the difficulties the piece held in store for him, even to the extent of adding a few of his own making, e.g. playing *semper fortissimo*, and with utter disregard alike for the time and the conductor. Miraculously, the piece held together; it would have done so even better if the conductor had beaten out the rhythm on his soloist's head. Knowles' fellow-soloists were occasionally to be heard (Swayne, flute; Dammann, oboe; Detre, violin).

The single movement of the Mozart Concerto for two Pianos that followed was a disappointment, not least owing to the instruments on which the soloists played. A few years ago, a Steinway piano (not a new one, alas!) was substituted for its predecessor in the theatre, with the result that the tone of the two pianos now there no longer matches. It is also a hard piano to play on, and Smyth on this occasion not only suffered from the disadvantage of comparative inaudibility, but seemed quite unable to cope with the hard touch that it presented. He would be ill-advised to play again on that instrument without accustoming himself to its touch. Swayne played confidently on the Bechstein. Could the former piano please be returned?

The best playing of the evening came from two solo players: Cooper (clarinet) and Blackiston (trumpet). Fine music inspires fine playing, and the Hindemith Sonata for clarinet (of which only two movements were played) is indeed a fine work. Repeated hearings increase the attractive impression it creates. While we still have so accomplished a player as Cooper to perform it, please let us hear the whole work.

Blackiston played two pieces on the trumpet. What a magnificent tune by Krieger! It deserved the sensitively-judged performance which it received, especially the *piano* repetitions of the ascending 4-note phrase, and the clear distinction between *staccato* and *legato* playing.

Previous to this came an (anonymous) arrangement for three horns and piano of two of Mendelssohn's *Songs Without Words*. The reticence of our three soloists (Bailey, King, Tyler) in retiring quickly from the limelight after they had performed this embarrassing duty is understandable.

Earlier on, Dammann (oboe) and Swayne (flute) each performed a solo work. The *Fantasie for Oboe* by Krebs is a harmless enough work; Dammann might have chosen a more suitable vehicle to display his considerable talent. Swayne's choice of a modern work—the *Capriccio for Flute and Piano* by Hugo Cole—was highly enterprising, and his performance of such rhythmically difficult music quite staggering. Much of the credit for this must go to his accompanist, Mr Dore; the accompaniment to the last movement in particular was admirable. The work itself seems unoriginal.

After these solo works came two transcriptions by Fr Adrian of music by Heinrich Isaac and Praetorius for wind quartet (Knowles, trumpet; Tyler, horn; Fr Adrian and Curran, trombones)—attractive pieces, but by this time the length of the programme was making itself felt.

Much of our enjoyment at this concert came from some promising wind players—a great credit to their teacher, Mr Conrad Martin, who is leaving us this December. He endeared himself to his pupils and colleagues alike, and will be missed by all of us.

Few, if any, of the soloists during the evening had the grace to acknowledge the applause they received. The lack of this most elementary politeness was remarkable. Those organising school concerts might also try to lessen the noise which emanates from the galleries during the performance.

It says a great deal for the enthusiasm of Ampleforth musicians, that an orchestra of this size and variety of instrumentalists can be assembled (and achieve such a respectable standard of ensemble playing) in the face of all the difficulties with which music at Ampleforth is beset. It is indeed the poorest of poor relations in the curriculum. Yet the orchestra work as hard and as enthusiastically as the 1st XV, but have none of the prestige attaching to that august body. Could Ampleforth musicians travel half as often and as far afield, and miss half as many classes as their privileged fellow sports players, to enable them to attend public concerts, music might be made really attractive for boys. It is true that a concession is made when the York Festival comes round, but then music seems to be forgotten for the rest of the year. Only once, in the seven years your reviewer has been at Ampleforth, has a musician of eminence been invited to play here. The promoters of public concerts might find the task of attracting audiences a little easier, if public schools like ourselves would give a lead in restoring music to the place it once held in England.

B.V.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

THE Society has had an extremely successful and high-spirited season, witness an average attendance of over eighty and four meetings with an attendance of over a hundred. Three factors drew the crowds: a prolonged electoral crisis at the beginning of the term, followed by a violent controversy over the proposal to divide the Society into an Upper and a Lower House, followed on 27th November by the first debating match in the history of the School.

At the first meeting, Messrs J. O'Brien and P. J. Robinson were elected Leaders of the Government and Opposition respectively, and Mr D. P. Skidmore was elected Secretary. But at the end of the third meeting the Leaders resigned, and Messrs W. Morland and N. Lorrman, the school team in last summer's P.S.D.A. finals, were elected. (The former had already crowned his highly successful debating career by becoming chairman of the P.S.D.A.)

One of the highlights of the term was a debate in which the government bench was filled by Messrs D. Brown and P. Collins of St Peter's, York. This was a most successful and enjoyable experiment, and the standard of the visitors' speaking was impressively high. They in their turn were impressed by our style and standard of procedure, part of which they have subsequently adopted in their own Society. Although the School was represented with distinction by Messrs M. Lorrman and D. T. Havard, the visitors won the motion by a very large majority. So we look forward to the return match at St Peter's next term.

The standard of debating was good, although one of our guests, Mr St John Stevas, did suggest that there should be more cut and thrust about it, and slightly less emphasis on preparation. Most speeches were in fact carefully prepared, and that helped to keep the standard high, but the point suggested by our visitor was illustrated by the success and liveliness of a debate at the end of the term in which the motion was not announced until just before the reading of the minutes. It would perhaps be a good idea to have one or two such debates every term.

Apart from leaders who of course spoke excellently, the following regular speakers deserve special mention: Messrs Havard, Jephcott, O'Reilly, Donovan, Grey, Balfour, Hailey, Kilmartin and Coghlan. The best of the infrequent speakers was undoubtedly Mr Crawford, followed by Messrs Krier, Nixey, Mostyn and Tugendhat. Among maiden speakers the following gave great promise for the future: Messrs Copeman, Tyler, Poland, Tate, Devas and Stewart.

But, if a general comment is in order, it might be suggested that there is a certain lack of vigour, a sort of intellectual gutlessness about speaking at the moment. Rarely is a speaker carried away by enthusiasm or the House spell-bound by words of power. Only once did we feel that sort of magical tension generated, and that was when Mr Balfour replied to a Latin speech by Mr O'Reilly with a torrent of frenzied Peruvian. Otherwise, it was good honest English beer the whole way, and never a drop of whiskey or champagne.

Finally, to end, as it were, on a high note, the Society is delighted to have a Vice-President again, and we welcome Brother Fabian to that office.

The motions were as follows:

- 2 Oct. 'This House maintains that the intellectuals have let us down.'
(Lost 13—41, 11 abstentions.)
- 9 Oct. 'This House maintains that the Entertainment Industry has been and is a principal cause in the moral and cultural decline of this country.'
(Lost 44—61, 8 abstentions.)
- 16 Oct. 'This House regrets the end of National Service'. (Won 71—35, 1 abstention.)
- 30 Oct. 'In the opinion of this House, Fidel Castro is rather fun.'
(Lost 47—59, 11 abstentions.)
- 6 Nov. 'This House maintains that the religious issue is the most important factor in the American Presidential Election.'
(Lost 19—60, 2 abstentions.)
- 13 Nov. 'This House would not wish its members to become typical Old Amplefordians.'
(Lost 22—41, 4 abstentions.)
- 20 Nov. 'This House refuses to believe that freedom of speech and of the Press are basic human rights.'
(Won 19—18.)
- 27 Nov. 'This House considers all who hold a policy of Unilateral Disarmament cowards or fools.'
(Won 77—26, 7 abstentions.)
- 4 Dec. 'This House considers that the time has come for Britain to replace the Monarchy by a Republic.'
(Lost 12—45, 1 abstention.)
- 11 Dec. 'This House hopes that a lot of its members will emigrate.'
(Lost 24—35, 1 abstention.)

D.P.S.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

This term's session was one of the steadiest the Society has had. From the point of view of numbers, it is only to be expected that the membership should rise in proportion to the growth of the school: nevertheless the maintenance of a good attendance at meetings where

only a limited number can speak reflects well on the spirit of the Society. The average attendance is now in the region of 75.

The standard of speaking was above average; there were fewer really bad speeches than there usually are, and a promisingly large number of effective maiden speakers kept on emerging right through to the end of term. Indeed, the number of members who spoke more than once was larger than ever before, and it is impossible to give in this review the usual fairly generous list of promising speakers. There is only space to mention the best eight or nine speakers in each year, and the choice is not easy. In the first year, the outstanding speaker (when well enough prepared) was Morris (A. V.), with Lorrinan (J. A.) as runner-up. Others who made a particularly good impression were Donnellon, Wright (R. M.), Richardson, Powell, Pearson (T. A. S.), Savill, Wagstaff and Rochford. In the second year there was, as forecast last year, a solid body of consistently good speakers. Apart from the Committee, who will be mentioned separately, the best second year speaker was probably Barretto, closely followed by Chance, Bagshawe, Poloniecki, Brunner (A. J. N.), Cavanagh and Murphy.

The officials of the Society were Messrs Halliday (Secretary), Gretton, Fawcett, Field and Bramley (Committee). In addition to maintaining the high standard of usefulness set by recent committees of the Society, this Committee as a whole exercised a greater influence on the debating itself than any other in the President's memory. Particular mention must be made of the Secretary's excellent minutes, and of Mr Field's unfailing and enthusiastic appeal to the Society's finer instincts.

The following kindly spoke as guests: Fr Bruno, Fr John, Fr Gerald, Mr Dizer; the Head Monitor (D. J. K. Trench), the Master of Hounds (Mr T. Bramwell), Mr J. J. Jephcott, Mr N. R. Balfour.

The following motions were debated:

'This House is of the opinion that Soviet Russia has more to contribute to the civilized world than the U.S.A.' (Ayes 75, Noes 39, Abstentions 3.)

'This House believes that the Englishman's attitude to foreigners leaves much to be desired.' (Ayes 24, Noes 39, Abstentions 38.)

'This House wholeheartedly supports compulsory games.' (Ayes 63, Noes 27, Abstentions 5.)

'This House is optimistic about the future.' (Ayes 36, Noes 27, Abstentions 5.)

'This House does not agree with the claim of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruel Sports that "the hunting of animals for sport is an outrage to the humane sentiment of the nation".' (Ayes 59, Noes 29, Abstentions 5.)

'This House moves that the maintenance of nuclear weapons is necessary as a deterrent to war.' (Ayes 46, Noes 26, Abstentions 3.)

'This House enjoys ghost stories but is reluctant to believe in them.' (Ayes 32, Noes 36, Abstentions 3.)

'This House believes that the Monitorial System as practised at Ampleforth represents all that is best in the British way of life.' (Ayes 34, Noes 40, Abstentions 0.)

'This House regrets the influence exerted by the advertising industry upon modern society.' (Ayes 58, Noes 25, Abstention 1.)



THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

A new session of the Club, now in its forty-sixth year, began with the election of R. M. Andrews as Secretary. Fr Oswald, the Vice-President, began the series of lectures with an illustrated talk, that has become almost a tradition of the Club and certainly his speciality, on *Bubbles, Drops and Jets*. The demonstrations were the main attraction and these were all carried out with complete success. The next lecture had certainly never been given before in the history of the Club. For just under an hour D. T. Havard transfixed and mesmerized his audience with the complexities of *Relativity*. At times he seemed to have been carried away by the mathematical splendour that is relativity, and it is much to his credit that he managed to take his audience with him. From relativity the Club proceeded to electronics and computation, and was rewarded by a fascinating and enlightening lecture on *Electronic Computers* given by the President, Fr Bernard. At the next meeting C. D. F. Coghlan delivered a very well illustrated lecture on the many and varied aspects of the *Construction of the Kariba Dam*. Films were shown at the last meeting of the term: *Atomic Industry in Britain*, *Electronic Letter Sorter*, and *Atlantic Link*, the last being outstanding in a very good programme for its marvellous colour and brilliant photography.

On the holiday for All Monks the Club visited the Caledonian Wireworks at Halifax, on the very kind invitation of Mr P. A. Smith, the Managing Director, and would like to put on record its gratitude to all those concerned who made the visit so interesting and enjoyable.

R.M.A.



THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

It is twenty-four years since the Society was re-formed with Brother Anthony, as he was then known, as President. With his appointment as Prior, the President was obliged to take leave of the Society which warmly expressed a vote of thanks for his long services. Fr Julian has taken his place; his late brother, A. W. T. Rochford, was the first Hon. Secretary under the retiring President.

The following officials were appointed: J. A. Davey, Secretary; N. J. Martin, Treasurer; W. H. R. Pattisson, J. J. Jephcott, R. B. C. de Hoghton and P. H. Marsh, Committee.

At the opening meeting it was decided that it would be a good idea to increase the membership of the Society and after the next meeting this rose to about twice its normal figure. Though there is a danger that a large Society may become too amorphous, this must be balanced against the loss of talent if a society becomes too small.

The Secretary opened the lecture series with *Octopuses, Cuttlefish and Squids*, a title which gave plenty of scope to some of the more bizarre features of nature. R. B. C. de Hoghton gave an account of *Wild Life in the Northern Region of Nigeria* and showed some of his own coloured slides. J. J. Jephcott gave an interesting talk on *Physics and Form* bringing out some connections, often unknown or unnoticed by the ordinary naturalist, between structure and function at a mathematical level. The President in *Looking Down Below* explained how underwater swimming can be used by the average person without undue expense for the study of marine life. Mr P. Evans came up from Cambridge to lecture on *Problems in Bird Migration*; this was illustrated by a large number of excellent colour slides which he had taken himself, and he was able to offer much of his own original observations and results from ringing in various parts of Europe to support the evidence he gave about the movements of various species.

On 14th November a small party of ten paid a visit to the Deep Sea Fishing Industry at Hull. Besides the official tour, private arrangements were made to see two trawlers, an old one still in use and a new one being fitted out in Princes Dock; the differences in living accommodation and equipment provided an interesting comparison. In the afternoon a visit was paid to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research laboratory which investigates methods of preserving fish.

In the film meeting, *Bars of Silver* gave the rest of the Society some idea of what had been seen on the official visit together with some other aspects which had not been seen of the industry. But *Lion-Tiger Fight*, a picture of a real combat, rather stole the show.



THE FORUM

The Society had a successful term: there was a considerable demand for membership, and meetings were well attended. At the opening business meeting, Mr W. J. Morland (ex-Secretary) was appointed Vice-President, and Mr J. M. Compton was elected Secretary, with Messrs N. R. E. Lorrimer, T. G. K. Berry and A. P. H. Byrne forming the Committee.

The President began the term by opening a discussion entitled *Why is the Angry Young Man still angry?* based on the theme of Mr Russell Coleburt's recent book, *The Search for Values*.

The following week we were honoured to have as our guest speaker Mr Coleburt himself, whose title was *The Myth of Teilhard de Chardin*. He began by giving a synopsis of Teilhard's system, concentrating above all on making clear the place of radial energy, as opposed to tangential energy, in Teilhard's view of evolution, and simplifying Teilhard's distinction between the two levels of existence, Biosphere and Noosphere. Man's growing consciousness of the evolutionary process indicates that in some degree he is assuming control of it. The state of expanded consciousness—the 'omega of hyper-personality'—towards which the Universe is moving has important implications with regard to the notion of the kingdom of God, which may be seen from this point of view as 'a prodigious biological operation'. Mr Coleburt suggested that this view of man was a kind of prophetic myth of great importance for Christians, in that it opened the way for a revaluation of ethics and of the notion of creation. His most thought-provoking talk gave rise to an interesting discussion.

We were lucky to have another guest speaker the following week in the person of Mr Robert Speaight, who gave an enthralling talk, *Shakespeare in the theatre*, illustrating his points with quotations which held the Society spell-bound. He was followed by Mr Davidson, who gave a short and lively paper on the issues involved in the forthcoming American Presidential Election and succeeded in provoking a searching discussion. After this, the Secretary and Mr A. W. Crawford opened a topical discussion on the relationship between art and morality, which produced both light and heat.

The seventh meeting of the term was held in the unfamiliar surroundings of Lab. 4, as we were to hear an illustrated talk by Brother Roger Fréty, of the Little Brothers of Jesus, on the significance of Charles de Foucauld, a priest who lived an eremitical life of great poverty in the Sahara and was murdered by Tuareg bandits in 1916. Within twenty years of his death his ideas had taken strong root, and to-day there are over a thousand religious following his rule, divided into three institutes, for the brothers, for women, and for diocesan priests. Fr de Foucauld's spiritual legacy has three aspects of particular importance. The Little Brothers are vowed to the poverty of the working man as the modern reflection of the way of life of Jesus, the Fraternity places special stress on devotion to the Blessed Sacrament, the Brothers are to love the unhappy and lonely man for his own sake, for this is truly to love God. There are some classes to whom special friendship needs to be shown, such as primitive societies like the bushmen and the pygmies and despised minorities such as lepers and convicts. In this way the

Fraternity aims to emulate the friendship of Jesus. Brother Roger ended his splendid talk by showing slides of the Little Brothers at work in various parts of the world.

Mr N. Lorrimer ended the term by giving a very competent and comprehensive talk, *The Development of the Poetic Image in Shakespeare*.

J.M.C.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

At last the Bench has become solvent, mainly due to the very successful outing to Sledmere House (for which we are indebted to Sir Richard Sykes' kind invitation) and to Beverley Minster. The Bench met six times this term, not including one extraordinary meeting. All the speakers must be thanked for the obvious care they took in preparing their lectures. The President talked to us about the American Electoral System which, it seemed, could learn one or two things from the British system. Mr Hales, Senior History Inspector of all schools, gave us a very interesting account of Napoleon's relations with Pius VII and Brother Colin gave us a well prepared lecture, *Mirabeau and the French Revolution* (the blood, he explained, came after not before Mirabeau's death). Mr Tolkien gave us a fascinating lecture entitled, *Three Revolting Revolutions*. He put across a completely new aspect of revolutions by emphasizing how well-planned and organised the English, French and Russian ones were, and how the activities of the apparently uncontrollable mobs were sometimes scientifically prepared. Fr Oswald spoke to us on the Man who split the Atom, which was a most valuable lecture, as it taught historians not to avoid science for it is an integral part of modern history at least. Mr Chambers, the one boy speaker, concluded the term's lectures and very admirably giving a detailed account of the Rise of Nazi-ism in Germany, which had a longer history than one might think.

Only one criticism can be made. The talks centred around the modern era, and especially the French Revolution. It would seem better if the Dark and Middle Ages could also be explored.

All the Bench are grateful to Fr Oswald and Mr Macdonell who lent us accommodation for the lectures. It was a successful term and we hope our members have enjoyed it.

S.E.T.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Once again the Society enjoyed a very successful term, under a new President, Fr Gerald, who succeeded Fr Rupert.

At the first meeting of the term M. J. Krier was elected Secretary and Mr Borland then gave a most informative explanation of how the American President is elected. Early on in the term the film of the crossing of Antarctica was shown. Later the Secretary, in the only lecture given by a member of the Society, analysed the international scene. On 14th November there was an outing to Samuel Smith's Brewery at Tadcaster, which was organised by P. Magauran.

Richard Everington came up to show his slides of Apollonia which he had visited as a member of the Cambridge Underwater Archaeological Expedition in 1958. At the penultimate meeting of the term J. Waller gave a most interesting lecture on Hong Kong. Finally, Commander Hatfield, R.N., gave an extremely interesting lecture on Hydrography, illustrated by slides and an excellent film, which provided a very good finish to the term's activities.

M.J.K.

THE YOUNG FARMERS' CLUB

With the election of thirty new members on the first meeting of the term the Club now has the second largest membership of any of the School Societies. Attendance at meetings has also been remarkably high. The Club has had three lectures and three film meetings. The lecture by R. Thompson set a very high standard for any lecture, internal or external; his presentation of *The Problems of Labour Control on the Farm* combined just the right amount of wit and wisdom.

On the holiday on 14th November a party of twenty-five spent the morning on one of the larger farms on the Castle Howard Estate. Lunch was taken in York and in the afternoon a visit was made to the British Sugar Corporation's factory. This visit took some two hours and ended very pleasantly with tea in their canteen. It was unfortunate that numbers were limited by the nature of this works tour as many more members would have liked to come.

The Club has not kept any livestock this term, which, in view of the wet weather, was just as well, but the orchard project has brought in a small return.

P.A.S.

THE CHESS CLUB

T. S. Grey was elected Secretary at the beginning of the term and he has worked hard to put the Club on a better footing. Three new chess sets and four boards were acquired, thanks to the Headmaster. Efforts to find a club room where members can play in their spare time without a formal meeting have so far proved unsuccessful, but it is hoped to acquire one some day.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Society had a highly successful term, and the attendances were very satisfactory indeed. The first meeting, at which two films: *Hellenic Cruise* and *Spring in Greece* were shown, drew a record attendance. Mr Raymond Hayes came to deliver the next lecture on *Roman Malton and Norton* and showed that, apart from pot-holing, for which he is best known, he is also a very capable photographer. At the third meeting the Secretary, Mr C. Martin-Murphy, delivered a lecture on *Minoan Knossos and 'Golden' Mycenae*, which was illustrated with colour slides, and seemed to be received very well. The Society was invited by the Geographical Society to attend a lecture on the Cambridge Archaeological Expedition by Richard Everington, an Old Boy, entitled *Apollonia*, 1958, and this proved very worthwhile. Mr H. Elwes gave the last lecture, entitled *Mediterranean Saga* and illustrated with colour slides. This was a highly amusing exposition of the lecturer's tour of Israel and Greece.

A dig was held at Newburgh on All Saints', but was uneventful, with the exception of the find of four pieces of pottery.

Very many thanks are given to M. Stott and J. Hickman for their excellent series of posters.

C.J.W.M.-M.

THE RAILWAY SOCIETY

At the beginning of the term the three years old Model Railway Club was closed in favour of a reopening of the Railway Society, closed in 1956. A word of thanks must here be given to Fr Benedict for his work as President of the Model Railways Club during its period of existence.

The revived Railway Society has Fr George as its President with Fr Benet as Vice-President; B. Scotson and R. Kidner were elected as Secretary and Treasurer.

Among the seven meetings of the term there were three, fully illustrated, lectures. A. Wood gave a summary of steam power development between 1780 and 1825. G. M. Farrow followed with a most interesting description of the *Kent Coast Electrification Scheme*. This well prepared and delivered lecture should serve as a good example to prospective speakers. B. Watterson gave the last lecture, summarising certain aspects of the modernisation plan, entitled *British Railways of Tomorrow*. There were also other meetings of less importance.

Plans have been made for an interesting programme of films next term and the President has promised at least one lecture. It is also hoped that a member of the B.T.C. may be coming up to deliver a talk to the Society.

B.W.S.



LINGUA FRANCA

The talks and entertainments of this term have been both interesting and varied. The President opened the term with an illustrated talk on Barcelona, giving his impressions after a visit there last summer. Spain was represented again when later M. J. Dempster assisted by N. P. Reynolds and a guitar gave the Society an enjoyable evening of *Spanish Miscellanea*, with reminiscences of recent travels in Spain. Mention may be made here of a talk, which was open to the whole School, given by Mr Camacho of the B.B.C. An expert on Latin America, he sketched the broad outlines of its history with special reference to its present-day problems. We are most grateful to Fr Bernard and Fr Ambrose for a talk illustrated with some fine slides on the Ampleforth trip to Oberammergau. An evening of French prose and poetry readings in translation and recorded, comprising medieval and classical authors in the main, was presented by Brother Mark. A delightful show of French films brought the term's activities to a close.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH played rugby football for the first time in 1911. After fifty years it seems appropriate, before reviewing the present season, to salute the occasion by looking back over the years and taking note of a few of the salient facts which are now part of the history of the game at Ampleforth. It was Fr Sebastian Lambert who was responsible for introducing rugby to the School. That year in fact the School played both rugby and association football, for there were obligations to be met against old opponents of the latter code. The early years produced some startling results: in 1911 the XV was defeated only once and 1915 scored over three hundred points in three games. Then immediately after the Great War there were vintage seasons—1919, 1921 and 1923 were years without defeat by other schools. These facts are the measure of Fr Sebastian's achievement. Those of us whose memories go back less far than Fr Sebastian's were brought up to think that 1921 team was the best of them all—and it probably was. The late Fr Terence Wright captained that team and, with Fr Sebastian, was one of the most important formative influences on the game at Ampleforth. He was coach and gamesmaster for many years, and was still the Colts' coach when Mr Hugh Dinwiddie took over the first set in 1939. There were only two defeats in 1939 and 1940, both of them by Sedburgh.

We like to think that, although there have not been many internationals or 'Blues' from Ampleforth, nevertheless many good players have been coached and might well have achieved fame had circumstances and taste enabled them to continue playing after leaving school. Many do not. There have been only four internationals: T. C. Knowles, E. J. Massey, C. F. Grieve and E. M. P. Hardy and only three Blues: C. F. Grieve, A. I. James and M. A. Sutton. But others have won distinction with Counties and Clubs—there was, for instance, a strong link with the Harlequins in the 'thirties and more recently with Blackheath. The School XV has enjoyed the hospitality of the 'Club' at the Rectory Field many times in recent years. It is nice to record that two young players, G. R. Habbershaw and W. R. Witham, are playing for Blackheath and the Harlequins, and that both have represented their counties at the age of nineteen. But there are many others whose names come to mind: P. E. Hodge, B. Rabnett, A. C. Endall, J. O'Sullivan, D. A. Poole, B. A. Morris . . . the list could be extended.

Now to come to the chief purpose of these notes—the 1960 XV; deprived by one point of an unbeaten record against other schools, this XV remains one of the most successful of recent years. Nine matches were played, six were won, two were drawn and Magdalen College School, an unbeaten side, preserved their own record and denied us ours in the last match played—and we congratulate them on their achievement. Ampleforth met a superior three-quarter line on a dry day in Oxford and the strength and weaknesses of the team were revealed on that occasion. This has been a forwards' season and Ampleforth had good forwards, the best, one ventures to claim, for many a year. H. A. Young, the Captain, rugged and skilful, has been an effective leader, able to get the best out of his forwards by precept and example, his contribution to the season's success has been decisive. Indeed it was he who made the important decision on the eve of the Denstone match to move S. E. Tyrrell from scrum-half, where he had played as a Colt, to hooker, his position in the XV last season. The move transformed an ineffective eight into a real force proving once again that no pack of forwards can dominate the opposition without hooking in the tight. H. Pattinson was vice-captain, an admirable player on the field and an invaluable support and councillor off it; he has given much valuable service

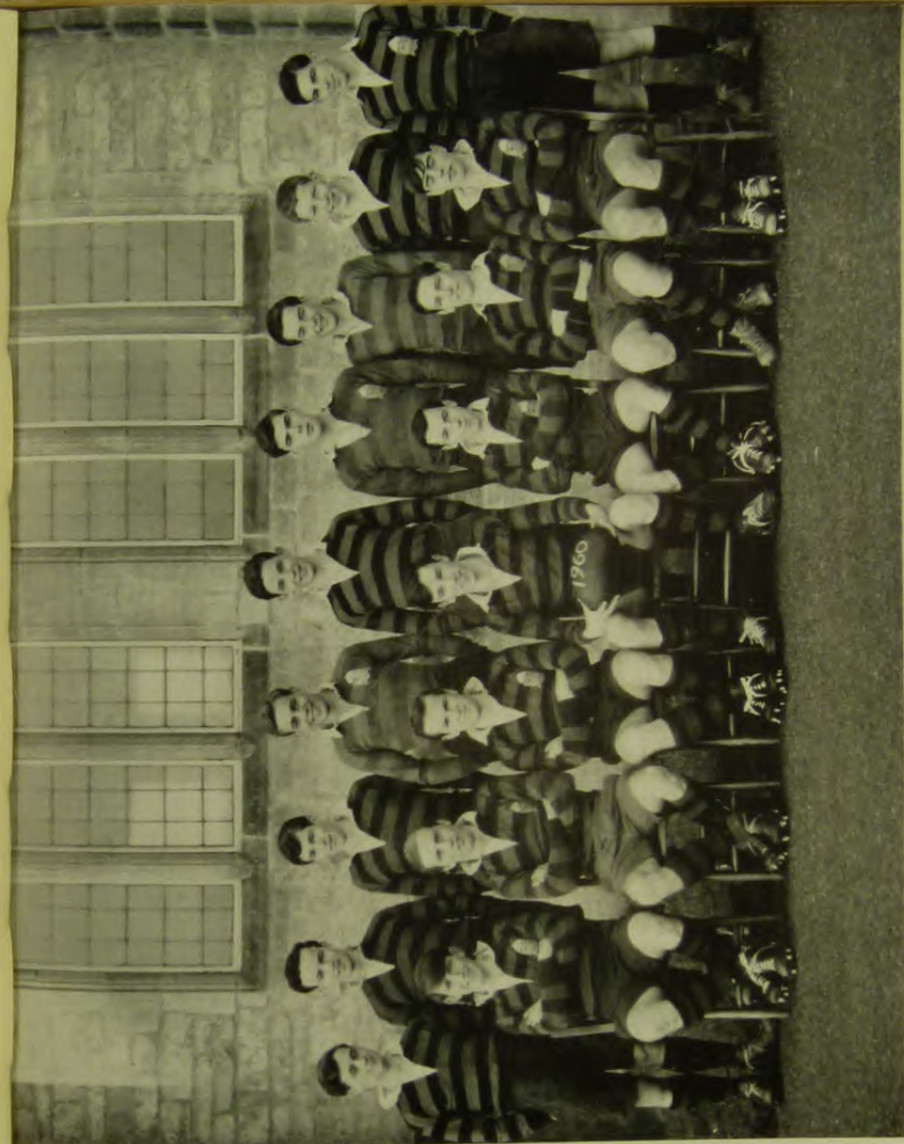
to the XV for three seasons. From Young, Pattinson and Tyrrell the others learned, and none better than D. J. Trench, last year's 2nd XV full-back, who put his thirteen and a half stone and his native skill at all games to good use in the second row of the scrum. Trench has a future in rugby circles if he keeps it up and if he produces the form which he showed against Felsted and Magdalen College School. His companion in the scrum was N. R. Balfour, two years younger, but not many pounds lighter, who should develop into a fine player in the next two seasons if he can maintain this season's form. In the back row A. C. Rhys Evans, with the right kind of name for a wing-forward, never played an indifferent game and neither did D. A. O'Donnell, a footballer of skill, especially in the line-out. Donovan served us well at prop, and J. S. de W. Waller, who played on several occasions, was likewise of 1st XV calibre. This was indeed a pack of which anyone could be proud, and it is nice to think that several of them will be returning. The three-quarters were less successful—but then the conditions were such that no line could settle to the business of learning how to run and balance on mud-laden pitches, or pass crisply a greasy, slippery or mud-caked ball. This was a year for wing-forwards and spoiling tactics, and on many an occasion possession was an embarrassment not an advantage. And how often did they receive the ball and man at the same time! The basic tactic had to be the diagonal kick, a loathsome way of making progress, but effective. And so the pattern of three-quarter play was different and less attractive than last season. It would be sad indeed if that became the method of play adopted by future teams. But each one of this season's line had his day: P. R. Butcher, with a good turn of speed, showed early in the season that he was a player of distinction, but the conditions were not to his liking and he never reproduced his early form after Denstone. D. X. Cooper has plenty of potential and he is a good kicker; he is still young and he will learn to put his elusive run and intelligence to greater advantage next year. R. Gerrard served the team nobly—playing, at the captain's request, out of position—he must have sorrowed as he froze or nearly drowned on the wing not to be in the pack where he revels. His contribution, in terms of self-sacrifice, was a fine example of the right way to be a member of a team. He has played three seasons for Ampleforth, two of them on the wing.

At full-back was I. J. A. Lowis. There is no need to tell those who watched him that we had here a class player—he is an admirable kicker, and that was learned, as all such skills are learned, in the 'Bounds', running to catch the ball and kicking and it was five years ago that he began to make himself into a 1st XV full-back. But he has natural gifts, too, and if he too goes on playing rugby, we shall hear more about him.

H. A. Young gave colours to D. X. Cooper, D. J. Trench, A. C. Rhys Evans, D. A. O'Donnell and N. R. Balfour.

The 1st XV was composed as following: I. J. A. Lowis; R. Gerrard, D. X. Cooper, M. J. Brennan, M. F. Yearsley; P. R. Butcher, J. P. Martin; A. E. Donovan, S. E. Tyrrell, H. Pattinson, N. R. Balfour, D. J. Trench, A. Rhys Evans, D. A. O'Donnell, H. A. Young.

The match against a strong Headingley team had provided the XV with just that test which it needed to reveal the weaknesses and strength which do not come to light in the set games. The Headingley victory by 17 points to 8 did not reflect their superiority in technique and experience; but the value of the match for the XV was evident in the performance at Spinkhill the following week. Two changes were made: M. Yearsley, such a success against Headingley,



Standing (left to right)

J. P. Martin
M. J. Brennan
M. F. Yearsley
D. J. Trench
N. R. Balfour
D. A. O'Donnell
J. S. de W. Waller
A. E. Donovan
A. C. Rhys Evans

Sitting (left to right)

S. E. Tyrrell
R. J. Gerrard
H. Pattinson
H. A. Young (Captain)
P. R. Butcher
I. J. A. Lowis
D. X. Cooper

was injured and his place on the wing was taken by R. Boardman while M. J. Brennan came into the centre after a full year with no rugby. The match against the Mount was significant for two reasons: in the first place five tries were scored and four of these were the result of skilful movements executed by several players, and not the result, as is so often the case in games played at the beginning of the season, of individual prowess. Secondly, the Mount were more formidable opposition than is suggested by the final score, indeed the points amassed against them do them less than justice—territorially they had as much of the game as Ampleforth (they had far more of the ball in the tight) and their defence was close and effective. But they lacked the skill of Ampleforth in attack, and that made all the difference. The game opened dramatically—a loose scrum from the kick-off led to a tight scrum and a Mount heel; the scrum-half gave a bad pass and A. Rhys-Evans, characteristically, was onto it in a flash and so, surprisingly, was H. Pattinson, who had had to extract himself from the front row, and it was he who actually scored. That try was indicative of another feature of the Ampleforth play in this game, namely the speed of the forwards onto mistakes and into the loose. Possession was gained too rarely after that, except from the line-out, but when the ball was obtained Ampleforth looked dangerous. The second try was a good one: the ball was passed down the Ampleforth line, the movement was checked; a loose scrum formed and the ball was swung in the opposite direction till it reached Gerrard who had a clear run to the line. The next try was the affair of the forwards after S. E. Tyrrell, at scrum-half, had broken from the loose and passed to D. J. Trench. The latter, going very fast, gave the ball to O'Donnell who found H. A. Young inside him and he scored a try, converted by P. Butcher with one of the few satisfactory kicks of the game. That made the score 11—0 at half-time. Two tries were scored in the second half; the first followed another break by Tyrrell, and again there were several forwards with him to link up with the three-quarters and it was Cooper who scored. The last score was characteristic of the Ampleforth play in general—the ball had been swung from one side of the field to the other and in the resulting loose scrum Tyrrell was caught in the ruck, but Boardman came to the rescue and produced as fine a pass as one could wish for from the base of the scrum and the ball travelled right along the line for Gerrard to score his second try. Gerrard was injured as he scored and the game ended with Young on the wing, but by that time it was all over. The Mount had never given up, indeed their raids, though sporadic, were none the less dangerous.

GIGGLESWICK
Won 15—8

From Ampleforth's point of view this was a useful game because, although weaknesses were exposed, the match was won convincingly. Butcher, just back after concussion, was not at his best: Lowis, usually a model of efficiency at full-back, made a number of costly errors and, though the Ampleforth forwards were outstanding in the loose and lines-out, Giggleswick heeled consistently from the tight. Above all, the place kicking was disastrous. Four of the five tries ought to have been converted and possibly three penalties.

These faults were happily tidied up by the next match. The introduction of Martin at scrum-half left Tyrrell free to return to the position he filled so well last year at hooker and immediately the scrum fell into shape, never again to be out-hooked, while Cooper took over the place kicking with conspicuous success.

The following account appeared in *The Times*:

'Ampleforth, in their second school game of the season, gained a well-earned win over Giggleswick School yesterday. It was an exciting and entertaining game notable particularly for the two good packs of forwards.

The Giggleswick three-quarters, though very fast, did not have the polish or the ideas of their counterpart and it was this factor more than any other which took Ampleforth to victory.

Play opened at a cracking pace and in this initial period both defences were rather uncertain. But as the game progressed the teams settled down to some good football with Ampleforth showing more enterprise in the loose and lines-out.

Ampleforth scored in the first five minutes when Butcher cut through at stand-off to send Cooper over. Giggleswick came back almost at once with a long rush ending with a try by Barrett. For the next fifteen minutes Giggleswick were on top and the Ampleforth line was often in danger until Wall scored under the posts for Farley to convert.

During the last part of the first half Ampleforth regained the advantage and scored tries by Rhys Evans and Trench.

In the second half there were a number of good movements with the Giggleswick forwards still going strong. Yet Ampleforth stayed on top and scored tries when Butcher cut right through from the half-way line and Tyrrell, at scrum-half, got over from a scrum close to the line.

DENSTONE
Won 8—6

The game started at a great pace, and it soon became clear that both sides intended, as far as possible, to ignore the conditions, the wet ball and rain, and to attack down the middle of the field rather than to work the touchline.

The packs were evenly balanced in the tight, and both scrum-halves were assisted by consistently clean heeling both in tight and loose. Ampleforth had a slight advantage in the loose, mainly due to the speed and aggression of Young and Rhys Evans, and a distinct advantage in the line-out, which was dominated by O'Donnell.

All four halves played with a precision and intelligence which would have stood out in the best conditions. The experiment of including Martin and thereby allowing Tyrrell to return to hooker was thus amply justified, Martin made one or two defensive errors, but more than atoned for them by his admirable service. Butcher, at fly-half, played a thoroughly intelligent game and showed sound tactical sense, neither neglecting his three-quarters nor relying on them too much. It was from the first of his deep cross-kicks that Ampleforth developed their first sustained attack, which was only relieved when Cooper missed an attempted penalty; and it was from a loose scrum wide out on the left, following another cross-kick, that the first score came. Young, gathering the ball thirty-five yards from the Denstone line, set off with tremendous vigour down the touch-line, broke through a series of attempted tackles, and forced his way over the line just as he was submerged. Cooper gave Ampleforth a five point lead with a magnificent kick and, encouraged by this obviously vital lead, Ampleforth came back to the attack with a series of excellent orthodox movements, two of which nearly produced tries. First, an inside pass from Gerrard was dropped five yards from the line; and a few minutes later Cooper made a break, Gerrard passed inside just as he went to round his opposite number, Brennan and Young were there in support on the inside, and Cooper, amidst great jubilation, took the scoring pass, only to fumble his touch-down with the greasy ball. Ampleforth, largely due to superiority in the line-out and to Butcher's tactical kicking, looked well on top at the end of the first half and deserved the increase in their lead which resulted from a penalty goal kicked by Cooper just before the interval.

The second half was a different story. Ampleforth at first retained the initiative, and Butcher's raking cross-kicks still looked better tactics than the up-and-under methods which Denstone adopted, in spite of the first-rate positioning and handling of the Denstone full-back. But soon a furious revival by the Denstone pack, and a series of breaks from the base of the scrum by Lewis, who had up till now concealed his speed and his eye for an opening, forced Ampleforth back into their twenty-five; and for twenty minutes, during which the rain came down harder than ever in the premature semi-darkness, Ampleforth defended desperately and, but for the magnificent play of Lewis at full-back, might have lost their lead. As it was, Denstone scored a penalty goal and a try, the latter being the result of errors on the part of a defence already stretched to breaking point by a series of speedy attacks in mid-field. Denstone did not attempt to convert this try, which was scored far out on the right. Another Denstone attack just failed on the left, and a long penalty-kick, taken in breathless silence, fell just short of the Ampleforth posts. Then, at last, Ampleforth came into their own again. Butcher worked the left touch-line efficiently, then switched to attacking cross-kicks. Young all but forced his way over in the corner, Butcher sliced a drop at goal, a loose scrum formed on the line, and it was Denstone's turn to force a desperate clearance and a memorable and thrilling game came to an end.

The following account was published in
THE KING'S SCHOOL, *The Times*:
CANTERBURY
Drawn 6—6

A splendid game at Ampleforth ended in a draw, Ampleforth getting two penalty goals and the King's, Canterbury, two tries. On the general run of the game Ampleforth were a little unlucky not to win. They were the more constructive side and, though they failed to cross the King's line, their straight-forward attack deserved to do so. Considering the heavy rain which had fallen, the ground was in good condition and there was plenty of fast and open play.

Although they were beaten for weight Ampleforth's forwards were magnificent in their loose play and it was this which shook King's out of their stride. It was disappointing because, given the chances, King's three-quarters could be a powerful combination. The wet ball was never easy to hold but, of the two sides, Ampleforth were generally more certain in their handling. With some advantage to themselves and with no little worry to Pritchard, the King's full-back, they made sensible use of the high kick ahead. He was none too sure in fielding the ball and often he delayed his kicking too long against Ampleforth's fast forwards. Yet when he did kick he gained considerable ground.

The prospect that Ampleforth would be overrun by the weight of the King's pack was quickly dispelled. Ampleforth were soon attacking and after ten minutes were in front when Cooper kicked a penalty goal from near the touch line. Butcher was always the inspiration of the Ampleforth outsiders, and it was a bad blow to their hopes when he had to leave the field with a badly cut head. For the rearrangement of the outsiders Ampleforth had to give up a forward, which they could ill afford. But their defence did not falter until Barber gave an example of good individual effort. He put in a short punt ahead and when Lewis, at full-back, fumbled Barber ran on to kick over the line and touch down for a try.

With three stitches in his head Butcher came back at half-time and there followed a vastly interesting struggle. Ampleforth relied on the supremacy of their forwards in the loose while King's were putting everything into three-quarter play. With a penalty for offside Cooper put Ampleforth ahead with a penalty goal and it seemed that six points might win the match. But a succession of tight scrummages on a

particularly muddy patch took a toll of the light Ampleforth pack and King's realized that the game could be saved or even won. Ampleforth's wing forwards lost some of their fire and, for King's, Evans staked everything on getting his three-quarters moving. From a tight scrummage King's heeled. Wright threw a long pass to Evans, who made an opening for Barber to score a try.

P. R. Butcher was not well enough to play in this match; his place at fly-half was taken by D. X. Cooper, H. A. Young moved to centre and J. S. de W. Waller played his first game at wing-forward. The field was in

quite good condition despite recent rain, but it was thought more prudent to make ground by winning possession and then kicking with a diagonal kick. Cooper, who had never played with J. P. Martin, not only combined well with his scrum-half, but placed the ball skilfully just behind the Stonyhurst wings, and this move was particularly successful when R. J. Gerrard was in position to chase it. It was not an attractive way to play, but it was effective and indeed the right tactics, in view of the conditions. The forwards maintained the form which had been evident in the previous two matches. Their line-out play and speed in the loose were exemplary, and once again S. E. Tyrrell, at hooker, was too quick for his opposite number. With constant possession it was clear that tries must eventually come, even though the absence of Butcher meant that the three-quarters were ragged. But let it be said at once that Young is too good a footballer to be ineffective wherever he plays—he scored two tries himself and made one for Pattinson. The scoring opened in fact with a long penalty kicked by Cooper after ten minutes play. Then Pattinson scored after a passing movement and change of direction. The only other score of the first half came when Cooper used the blind side after a loose scrum and then gave a long pass to Gerrard who received the ball when he was already standing outside his opposite number. In the second half Stonyhurst began to look more dangerous and for long periods were perilously near the Ampleforth line. Indeed Stonyhurst opened the scoring in this half with a well-placed kick by the fly-half back to the blind side for the wing to score. But Ampleforth scored again, this time from the tight after a break by Cooper, who passed to Brennan for Young to score. Cooper again converted. Stonyhurst did not give up and scored from a loose maul near the Ampleforth line. The score was then 16—6. Ampleforth added to their lead when a kick from Cooper was fumbled by a defender and from a loose scrum the ball went to Young, who, forward-like, dashed over the line for another converted try.

One could not fail to admire, once again, the efficiency of the forwards and the performance of I. J. Lewis at full-back whose confidence and calmness were now characteristics which could be taken for granted, but how invaluable they have been.

SEDBERGH
Won 3—0

There was a cold wind, a wet ball and, in four areas of the field, Ampleforth's special brand of glutinous mud for this match. So it fell to the forwards to bear the brunt of the battle and the scoring was restricted to a drop kick for Ampleforth which won the match twenty minutes from the final whistle.

Even allowing for conditions, it was magnificent tackling and covering by both packs of forwards that was more responsible for the low scoring. It was seldom that

any player went more than ten yards before he was grounded by the other side, and for that reason it is a difficult match to describe. It was not a spectacular match to watch, it was an extremely hard game between two good sides who were determined not to give an inch and who could not afford to throw the ball around so quick was the opposition to seize on the smallest error.

Territorially Ampleforth had the advantage. After fifteen minutes of Sedbergh pressure, Ampleforth remained for the rest of the first, and for most of the second, half in Sedberghian territory. For this they owed much to their pack. The majority of the tight scrums went to Ampleforth. While, in these days of combined trickery, the prop forwards must not be forgotten, it must also be recognised that in Tyrrell Ampleforth has a hooker who is among the best. In the lines-out Young and O'Donnell were outstanding and, especially after Ampleforth had taken the lead, possession there was invaluable.

The first half followed the pattern already described. There were only three moments of sustained excitement. The first was a good inter-passing movement which took play from the half-way line to the Sedbergh right corner flag. The second, a fine effort by the Ampleforth forwards, which drove Sedbergh relentlessly back on their line and held them there until a sliced drop kick from by Butcher, from a scrum under the posts, brought this to an end. The third was a cross kick by Butcher on the Sedbergh line which was caught by the Sedbergh left-wing who broke away and, turning defence into attack, ran half the length of the field until Lewis tackled him into touch.

The second half went the same way as the first until, from a quick heel on the Sedbergh twenty-five and, with very little time, Cooper dropped an excellent goal. In gathering excitement Sedbergh began to risk everything and threw the ball around hoping for a break while Ampleforth put the ball as far as they could into touch. And there a fine, if unspectacular, game ended.

ST PETER'S
Drawn 3—3

For spectators and players alike this was not a very pleasant day for rugby: certainly things were not what they ought to be. Mud, a biting wind and a fog which drifted over the pitch and made identification impossible on the far side of the field, all added to the difficulties of the players and the discomfort of the spectators.

One had the impression that Ampleforth were not happy either in the conditions or in their play. There was a lack of cohesion, partly explainable by the absence of Brennan in the centre where Sargent was substituting and, more important, by the injury to Martin at scrum-half which brought Caldwell into the side. The speed of the St Peter's wing-forwards gave Butcher a very unpleasant day. Well though Caldwell played he was unable to give Butcher a long enough service to take him out of danger and not sufficiently experienced to take the weight off his shoulders by breaking away on his own. Since Ampleforth got far more than their share of the ball this was, therefore, rather a game of mistakes.

The first mistake was when Cooper missed a penalty which should have presented him with no difficulty. Woodruff, for St Peter's, soon afterwards made no mistake. For the remainder of the half Ampleforth were pressing but without anything very constructive emerging save on one occasion when Butcher cut through beautifully, and passed to Sargent who had a clear run to the full-back. Sargent was not quite fast enough so that when he drew the full-back and passed to Cooper he was immediately swamped.

By half-time Butcher was showing signs of wear and tear; tending to cut inside and taking the ball slowly, he was a considerably easier target for the attentions of

the opposing forwards, and when he did kick ahead, the ball was usually fielded by the capable Woodruff, who returned it with interest to touch. St Peter's were therefore in the enviable position of being 3 points up at half-time, and naturally pleased with themselves, while Ampleforth were equally naturally worried.

Ampleforth began the second half in great form and for a while everything seemed to go right. St Peter's were under stronger pressure than at any previous time and soon, from a kick ahead, Gerrard scored on the left-wing. Cooper missed what in the event would have been the winning kick and for a while the game was alight. Slowly it flickered out. A series of penalties for a technical infringement in the lines-out kept play between the two 25's and in the gathering gloom the match drew to an end with St Peter's deserving much credit for holding a side which by comparative performances should have beaten them.

O.A.R.U.F.C.
Lost 3—6

Playing conditions were appalling for this match and would certainly have prevented any play at all in a normal school or club match. Before the game started, water lay in puddles on a pitch which had never dried

out all term; and there was a westerly gale to make the water hazards even more unpleasant. It was not surprising therefore that play was restricted for the most part to forward rushes on the east side of the pitch.

The Old Boys' side soon realised the answer to the problem. Losing the ball from nearly every line-out, tight and loose scrum, whether from accident or design was not disclosed, they put boot to ball most effectively whenever it was possible and only failed to score owing to some hasty kicks to touch inside the Ampleforth twenty-five. Nevertheless the home side scored first. On one of its rare appearances on the west side of the pitch, the ball was heeled cleanly just outside the Old Boys' twenty-five, passed to Young who had broken early from the scrum. He drew the defence towards the corner flag and then passed inside to Pattinson who scored an unconverted try. In any conditions this was a good try. The rest of the first half degenerated into splash and counter-splash and the half-time score of 3—0 seemed unlikely to change.

The School side was really playing the wrong sort of game. Instead of taking the ball on with the feet from scrum and line-out, the heel, pass and kick manoeuvre was preferred; and it was not until late in the second half that the more direct and effective method was used. By that time, however, the Old Boys had scored twice. Chambers neatly picked up a slippery ball on the right-wing and got himself over for a try, and Kassapian touched down on the left after a line-out and loose scrum maul.

The game ended with the School pressing hard, yet unable to make the extra yard or two necessary to level the scores. Had the weather been kinder, the damp and wind-swept spectators would have seen a fine open game. Both sides possessed the talent for such a game, but it was nipped in the bud by the elements.

We should like to congratulate the Old Boys and thank them for their kindness in coming, many of them from so far, to play against the XV. The team was as follows: M. Dillon; A. G. Fazackerley, P. C. Chambers, G. R. Habbershaw, P. Bianchi, A. R. Thomas, J. O'Sullivan, A. H. Osborne, A. B. Bright, C. Van der Lande, P. Kassapian, A. Kassapian, A. R. Umney, A. Bianchi, A. F. Green.

The XV played two matches in the South after term. The team won against Felsted 8—0 on the Rectory Field, Blackheath and lost to Magdalen College School 5—6 in Oxford.

SECOND FIFTEEN

This year the 2nd XV did not enjoy a successful season, but it would be wrong to conclude that the side was without talent. The forwards were all good players and in particular J. Waller, D. Corcoran and A. Lodge. In the back division, R. Caldwell was a sound scrum-half with a long pass and P. Magauran was always dangerous if he had room in which to move. The two wings, C. Jowers and R. Boardman, showed that they deserved to see more of the ball than they did this season.

The strength of the side lay in the forwards who generally provided the three-quarters with a very fair share of the ball. The whole side were capable of fast open football, as they showed at Sedbergh, but all too often the heavy grounds and strong winds, not to mention injuries and the resultant changes, came as handicaps which they were not always able to master.

2nd XV Colours were awarded to: R. R. Boardman, A. J. Lodge, P. J. Moore, J. S. Sargent, J. S. Waller, R. A. Caldwell, D. L. Corcoran.

Team: J. Jephcott, R. Boardman, A. Shepherd, J. Sargent, C. Jowers, P. Magauran, R. Caldwell, A. Lodge, P. Moore, R. Perry, D. Corcoran, A. Schulte (Capt.), J. Waller, C. Devas, P. Corley, D. Pratt.

RESULTS

v. Barnard Castle 2nd XV	Lost	8—11
v. Ripon	Won	8—6
v. Pocklington	Lost	6—30
v. Sedbergh 2nd XV	Lost	10—19
v. St Peter's 2nd XV	Won	18—0

COLTS FIFTEEN

It is not easy to assess the Colts team since only four matches were played, three of them in very muddy conditions. They would seem to be a good average side. The forwards were lively in the loose, particularly G. A. Whitworth, A. D. Bucknall and the captain, M. Crosby. Though a light scrum, with some good hooking by J. H. Butcher they were able to give their three-quarters plenty of the ball.

C. G. Wraw and B. D. Pinkney, the half-backs, became as the term progressed a very useful pair. The remaining threes, inevitably in such a season, saw little of the ball but R. R. Carlson looked promising in the centre as did P. R. McFarland on the wing.

Colts Colours were awarded to: R. R. Carlson, S. J. Fraser, B. P. Pinkney, G. A. Whitworth, C. G. Wraw, A. L. Bucknall, H. M. Crosby, P. R. McFarland, A. J. Zoltowski and A. P. Kinross.

Team: D. L. Bulleid; P. R. McFarland, S. J. Fraser, R. R. Carlson, H. J. FitzGerald; B. D. Pinkney, C. G. Wraw; T. P. Crosland, J. H. Butcher, A. D. Jenkins, A. J. Zoltowski, A. P. Kinross, A. L. Bucknall, H. M. Crosby, G. A. Whitworth.

RESULTS

v. Pocklington	Won	9—3
v. Barnard Castle	Won	3—0
v. Sedbergh	Lost	8—16
v. St Peter's	Won	15—3

THE HOUSE MATCHES

PRELIMINARY ROUND

St John's, playing in their first House match, very nearly caused a surprise when they managed, by playing more as a side and by showing more ideas in attack, to hold St Hugh's to a draw. Neither side scored, although St John's did cross their opponents' line once. In the replay, St Hugh's took advantage of better conditions and made no mistake, scoring 40 points against a plucky St John's side which could not match their speed.

St Cuthbert's and St Edward's fought out a very even game in tiresome conditions. St Cuthbert's won 8—3, scoring the winning try late in the second half when a replay seemed imminent.

FIRST ROUND

St Cuthbert's did well to hold the strong St Bede's side for the whole of the first half. During the interval one even wondered about the result—a thing one had not thought of doing before the start. But in the second half St Bede's settled down as a team and began to play much better: their attacking moves were better executed and more successful than they had been earlier, and the result was not in doubt for long. I. Lewis at stand-off was largely responsible for their victory, controlling the game by his intelligent kicking. St Bede's won 21—0.

With a galaxy of talent St Aidan's might have been expected to run up a big score against St Dunstan's whose team looked undistinguished on paper. In the event St Aidan's were successful by 14 points to nil, but St Dunstan's, making up by team work what they lacked in skill, gave them a hard fight. For St Aidan's Trench, Moore and Corley played a fine game among the forwards, while Magauran and Boardman looked the most dangerous backs. The St Dunstan's pack conceded nothing and behind them Thompson R. S. G. and Haslam took their limited chances well.

St Hugh's, playing with enormous verve, used their talents wisely to beat St Oswald's 13—0. Their backs were given enough of the ball to score the points, while the pack played excellently to hold a more talented St Oswald's scrum. M. Brennan was the inspiration of the St Hugh's attack and was well supported by G. Jephcott and the kicking of J. Stephens. The St Oswald's backs were always very closely marked, but their pack, which was well led by J. O'Donnell, always looked dangerous.

By far the best game of the series was that between St Thomas's and St Wilfrid's. The ball was wet, the ground heavy with mud, yet it remained throughout an open game with the advantages swaying rapidly. Throughout the series St Thomas's pack, which on paper looked unimpressive, proved itself capable of holding more experienced sides, and, with the help of J. H. Butcher, of getting more than its share of the ball. St Wilfrid's had a well balanced side with D. X. Cooper and J. A. Sargent in the three-quarters and D. L. Corcoran very prominent in the forwards, but they were handicapped by an early injury to C. R. Perceval. At full-back D. I. Russell played a very good game.

Within a few minutes of half-time St Wilfrid's scored a good try. P. Duncan made the opening with a quick break from the scrum on the half way line and then passed to Cooper. Very well tackled by M. Wright, Cooper managed to flick the ball, as he fell, to Sargent, who had a clear run home.

St Wilfrid's were still ahead with five minutes to go, but a last great effort by St Thomas's and a long rush ended with M. F. Yearsley scoring, so the game went on into extra time. With only two minutes left Yearsley scored again from a cross-kick and St Thomas's were through to the semi-final.

SEMI-FINALS

The game between St Thomas's and St Aidan's was something of an anti-climax after their previous games. St Aidan's were well on top in the forwards for much of the first half but were unable to force a way through. It was St Thomas's, in fact, who scored first from a run-away try by P. R. Butcher, made for him by P. Burdon. Then, in the last minute of the first half, St Aidan's equalised when P. Magauran went through a wide gap after a quick heel. Just when it seemed that a replay might be necessary J. H. Butcher had a long run and scored after dummying the full-back, who could not believe that he would not pass to his elder brother.

The other semi-final was a hard fought and exciting game which St Bede's won by a solitary try in the second half. St Hugh's had the advantage of a fresh wind in the first half, but although they pressed hard and produced some dangerous moves, especially among the backs, they could not score. In the second half St Bede's rearranged their forces bringing Young from centre into the pack, but despite this and some excellent work by Tyrrell and Balfour they could make little impression on St Hugh's defence. The only score came from a scrum near the posts when Shepherd forced his way over for a try. The match ended with St Hugh's once again on the attack with Rhys Evans, Brennan and Jephcott J. C. prominent.

FINAL

In spite of the prevailing wet weather during the term the Old Match Ground was in surprisingly good condition. It was a very hard game but not a great game. From the kick-off St Bede's, with their powerful pack of forwards, began to press. St Thomas's however, particularly P. Burdon and J. Gibbs, were up so quickly that I. J. Lewis at stand-off was often forced to kick for touch, and when he did give the ball to his centres they were frequently caught in possession. Though there were some desperate moments for St Thomas's their line was not crossed and a near miss by Lewis from a long penalty left the score still 0—0 at half-time. St Thomas's forwards, with far fewer stars, had responded splendidly to Pattison's lead and P. R. Butcher had often relieved pressure with some accurate touch finding.

St Thomas's seized the initiative for some time in the second half and looked as though they might score. First a long break down the middle by Butcher, and then a movement right down the line nearly took M. F. Wright over the line for a try. St Bede's however came back with the forwards taking the ball on at their feet and wearing down the St Thomas's pack. About ten minutes from time they heeled from the tight close to the line, Lewis broke on the blind side, and passed to M. E. Tate who scored by the corner flag and that was that. St Bede's, the favourites, had won and we congratulate them.

BOXING

THE Novices Competition took place on 5th and 6th December, and was won by St Edward's with 15 points, followed by St Aidan's with 12 and SS. Hugh's and Oswald's with 11. While there were no outstanding boxers this year, the general standard was slightly better, and there was certainly no lack of spirit. Tankards for the Best Boxer were awarded jointly to A. J. W. Powell (O) and H. M. Oxley (J); the Runner-up was A. P. M. Teissier (E). An extra point for good boxing was awarded to N. Brown (A), C. J. M. Langley (E), A. R. Lis (A), D. E. Miller (J), H. A. W. O'Brien (B), R. C. B. Rooney (H), G. M. Tilleard (E).

There was a Junior match against Newcastle Royal Grammar School at Ampleforth on 10th December. Unfortunately the programme was rather restricted and only eight bouts in fact took place. Among the new boys, C. J. M. Langley* looked promising; of the two second year boxers, A. L. Bucknall* showed considerable improvement while P. R. E. McFarland* demonstrated a well-timed straight left to good effect. Other members of the team were G. J. Moor*, J. D. K. Cavanagh*, N. Brown, P. R. Nelson, A. P. M. Teissier.

(* Winners of bouts.)

GOLF

THIS year the Old Boys' match was played at Ganton, on a fine mid-October Sunday. The Old Boys, captained by A. Russell, brought up a team of fourteen players which was considerably larger than it has been in previous years. Despite Mr Russell's prediction that his team was 'strong in numbers' though not so strong in golfing ability! the Old Boys won ten of the morning singles matches, and halved two. However, a large proportion of these were close matches, eight of which finished on the last green.

After an excellent lunch, both team managed to remobilise, and foursomes matches over nine holes were played. The School won three out of the seven, and so avoided a complete defeat. To do the school team justice, it must be added that this year, for the first time, only the regulation number of strokes were received, whereas in previous years the Old Boys have always been more generous in this matter. However, the Old Boys more than compensated this reduction of strokes with the generosity which they lavished on the school team in all other matters, and which made the day so very enjoyable.

RESULTS

M. Roberts (14) beat Bonser (3) 2 up.
J. Gibbs (14) (*Capt.*) lost to Russell (5) 5 and 4.
P. Moroney (16) lost to Inman (6) 3 and 2.
G. Whitworth (17) lost to Strode (7) 4 and 3.
N. Balfour (18) lost to Fattorini (7) 1 hole.
N. Tanner (18) lost to Everington (7) 1 hole.
T. Ferriss (20) halved Bromage (8).
C. Vickers (23) lost to Sutherland (9) 1 hole.
S. Smyth (24) lost to O'Brien (13) 2 holes.
C. Davies (24) beat Pender-Cudlip (14) 5 and 3.
R. Schulte (24) lost to Wadsworth (18) 5 and 3.
J. Ilbert (24) lost to Lorrimer (14) 3 and 2.

M. Wright (24) lost to Rafferty (18) 1 hole.
A. Rhys-Evans (24) halved Wade (18).
Gibbs and Roberts beat Bonser and Inman 1 hole.
Moroney and Whitworth lost to Russell and Strode 2 and 1.
Balfour and Tanner lost to Fattorini and Everington 1 hole.
Ferris and Vickers lost to Sutherland and O'Brien 3 and 2.
Rhys-Evans and Davies beat Bromage and Pender-Cudlip 1 hole.
Ilbert and Wright lost to Lorrimer and Wadsworth 2 and 1.
Schulte and Smyth beat Rafferty and Fr Rupert Everest, o.s.b., 1 hole.
J.G.

THE BEAGLES

THE Puppy Show was held, as usual, on the first Saturday of the term, the 7th May. The show was well attended by both the boys and the friends of the hunt, and the standard of the entry was quite high. There were more dogs than there have been for some years, and though the standard in this class was not great, there were some useful hounds, and the winner of the class was to do quite well later in the term. The bitches were of a higher standard and the first and second must have given some trouble even to the experienced judges, J. F. May Esq., Master of the Forest and District, and President of the Association of Masters of Harriers and Beagles, and H. B. Wrightson, Esq., Master of The Stokesley Farmers'. The most remarkable thing about this show was that all the first prizes went to one walker, Mr Teasdale of High Farm, Beadlam Rigg. The awards were: Dogs: First Hamlet; second Hermit, walked by Mr Hodgson, Fair Head, Grosmont; and third Harvester, walked by Mr Smith, Boon Woods, Nawton. Bitches: first Jesmond; second Rapture, walked by P. T. Clapton; third Comedy, walked by Mrs Greenlees of Bridport, Dorset.

The Couples: first Hamlet and Jesmond; second Candid and Comedy, walked by Mrs Greenlees; and third Racer and Ranger, walked by R. A. Campbell.

The weather was very warm and sunny and the tea was held, after the exhibition of the pack, on the lawn in front of the Castle.

On the 14th July some hounds were taken to the Great Yorkshire Show at Harrogate. A good number of boys were able to attend this show as many of the examinations were finished; though unfortunately the Master was only able to be there for a short time in the afternoon. In the morning we achieved nothing in the dog classes, but in the afternoon, as had been hoped, the bitches did better. Jesmond won the unentered class; Harmony and Havoc were second in the Couples; and Janet was second in the Brood Bitch Class. In the Championships Harmony and Havoc were second in the Couples, and, most remarkable, Jesmond, the Unentered Bitch, took the Bitch Championship.

A week later, on the 21st July, came Peterborough; the Show was, unfortunately, on the last day of the term, and only the Master and two others were able to be present. Competition at Harrogate had been quite severe, but at Peterborough it was very much greater; there were twenty-seven packs present and in one class there were over thirty entries. Against this competition we did not do so well. Although many of our entries were in the ring until near the end of the judging, it was not until after six o'clock in the very last class of the day that we took an award; in this, the Brood Bitch Class, Janet was placed second.

At the end of the term the Master, R. A. Campbell, the Second Whipper-in, A. W. G. John, and the Field-Master left; we must take this opportunity to record our thanks to them for all the good work they have each done for the hunt.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

POOR weather interfered somewhat with the more energetic part of the training programmes, though a good deal was accomplished on Bathing Wood in section tactics, and the glider was often out in the mud which made 'slides' easier and there were a few 'hops'.

Captain P. L. Langly-Smith, Royal Navy, illustrated a most interesting lecture with a film covering the many duties of the Royal Navy in peace and war.

Later in the term we were very pleased to welcome two old boys, Capt. A. F. W. Astle and Lieut J. D. Kane, both serving with the Royal Cheshire Regiment. Their informal talk and the film made by their regiment in Singapore were most enjoyable and useful.

To these Officers, to Squadron Leader J. Wood, R.A.F. of Dishforth and to Major J. Davies of the Yorkshire Brigade we offer our warmest thanks for the help and interest they have so willingly given.

It was too late to include in our last issue a brief account of a highly successful camp spent by the Royal Air Force Section in Germany during July and August.

We were the guests of our old friend Group Captain D. F. Hughes, D.F.C., who is Station Commander at Royal Air Force, Geilenkirchen. The Adjutant and twenty-four members of the Section arrived there on Monday, 27th July, after a flight in a Beverley from Dishforth to Wildenrath via Abingdon. We were given a great reception and found that the entire party was to be members of the Officers' Mess whilst there. We were in most comfortably furnished rooms for two in the huts near the Mess. The camp itself is of post-war construction, very near to the Dutch border, vast in size and had it not been for the ever-present transport we would have worn out several pairs of boots in getting from one point to another, so far were they apart. We could not have been more fortunate in our 'foster father', Flight Lieutenant Keates. He arranged everything for us and was equally prepared to scrap his programme for us at a moment's notice if anyone thought of a better one. The success of our time there must largely be to his credit and to those who so willingly put themselves and their equipment at our disposal on a word from him. Much of what we saw and heard cannot be told here but let it be said that we had a most varied and highly interesting time from the moment we arrived till our departure twelve days later. Mention must be made of a most interesting visit to a school of aviation medicine and of a very real and purposeful night invasion exercise with R.A.F. police, their alsatian dogs, German and Dutch frontier police all trying to capture us. Most of our party penetrated the wire barrier and got well inside the camp but at about 2 a.m. when the exercise was called off, no one had successfully reached the objective and the Guard Room presented a sorry sight with about sixteen of the party inside from the Adjutant downwards. Our visit coincided with the August Bank Holiday leave period when most of the normal activities are suspended and during this we were able to visit the German Grand Prix at Nieburgring, the cities of Aachen and Cologne and we spent a whole day touring in the Ardennes and the country of Luxembourg. Unfortunately we could not visit the capital itself for we should have liked to present our respects to our famous Old Boy, Prince John. We were, mostly, lucky with the weather and we received nothing but kindness wherever we went. We are immensely grateful to Group Captain Hughes and to all his staff who made Ampleforth's first overseas camp a great success, and to Group Captain D. Rixon who arranged our flights to and from Germany.

PROMOTIONS

To be Under-Officers: C.Q.M.S. Moore P. J., Sgt Meyer P. R., Sgt Nixey P. J., Sgt Trench D. J., D.-Major Hickman J.

To be C.S.M.: C.Q.M.S. Stephens J. P., Sgts Haslam G. E., Shepherd A. C., Perry R. G., Jephcott J. J., Pattinson H., Morland W. J., Brennan M. J. (R.A.F.).

To be C.Q.M.S.: Sgts Dempster M. J., Read J. A. C., Smith C. J., Corbett N. T., Pattison W. H., Cotton A. J., Davey J. A., Rhys-Evans A. C.

To be Sergeants: Cpls Brain A. I., Duckworth A. J., Gibson N. H., Green P. G., Lentaigne D. J., Macintyre M. V. S., O'Donnell D. A., Pearson J. P., Robinson P. J., Smith D. P., Scrope P. A., Bowes Lyon J. F., Bramwell R. D., Corcoran D. L., Lorrman N. R., Worsley R. T., Young H. A., L.-Cpls Crawford A. W., Andrew R. M., Berry T. G., Russell D. I., Bell D. A., Graham P. L., Lyon C. M., Price B. M., Compton J. M., de Fonblanque J. R., Goldschmidt J. C., Skidmore D. P., Wardle D. F. H.

To be Corporals: L.-Cpls Donovan A. E., Goodall M. D. C., Jarzeowski M. W. W., Riggall P. H., Robertson J. I., Ferriss T. T., Freeman C. E., Lloyd-Williams D. R., Poland P. K., Tyler J. C., Wright M. F., Blackie P. A., Burke F. D., Carey R. H. L., Chambers A. C., Cunliffe J. A., Ebrill C. S. T., Fitzherbert C. E., Fleming J. R. A., Gillman J. R., Hill D. A., Himsforth D. I., Howard F. P., Jackson R. H., Lewis T. J., Maclaren D. N., Martin J. P., Maxwell P. G. C., Roberts M., Scotson B. W., Thompson R., Vernon Smith R. F., Wilson D. J.

To be Corporals: L.-Cpls Allison J. R., Birks F. J., Coia R. A., Costello P., Davenport D. H., Davey A., Dove J., Ilbert J. C., North N. O., Rowe J., Sanders P., Stott M. J., Hailey M., Jowers C. J., Nelson H., Thomas S. C., Tyrrell S. E., de Fonblanque J. R., Goldschmidt J. C., Gorman J. D., Lodge A. J., McSheehy E. P., Skidmore D. P.

APPOINTMENTS

To be Drum-Major: L.-Cpl Boardman R. R.
Captain of Shooting VIII: C.S.M. Haslam G. E.



The undermentioned passed Proficiency Test and are promoted to L.-Cpl:

Abbott D., Allan A., Avery D., Bailey O., Barry M., Blackden B., Burnett J., Butcher J., Cain M., Capes A., Carroll J., Cary Elwes G., Cerny J., Crosby H., de Hoghton R., Dewe Mathews P., Du Pré Moore D., Edwards M., Fane-Saunders K., Garrett J. F., Hewitt F., Howard Hon. P., Jephcott C., Kennedy M., Lewis B., Maclaren H., Magauran A., Miller J., Moroney P., Morrogh P., Mostyn P., Rayfield D., Reynolds A., Schulte H. R., Sharp R., Shepherd M., Sinclair A., Smith P., Smyth S., Strutt P., Tate E., Vossler M., Wright N. P., Zoltowski A.

The undermentioned passed Basic Test:

Allgood C., Aykroyd J., Bagshawe N., Bamford A., Barnes A., Barretto C., Barton W., Bellasis J., Bramley R., Carey Elwes P., Cavanagh J., Chance T., Connery T., Costello S., Cunliffe J., Darby S., Eales R., Fairhurst G., Fawcett C., Fitzgerald-Hart M., Greenlees L., Hartley J., Hayhoe S., Hibbert M., Holmes M., Howarth P., John S., Lovegrove J., McCarthy O., McFarland P., Madden J. M., Madden J. R., Moorhouse M., O'Reilly P., Parnwell D., Poole R., Price T., Reid J., Robertson C., Roche G., Rosenvinge S., Sich P., Stephenson J., Stewart G., Swayne G., Sykes P., Tully T., Vaughan R., Vaughan Hon. D., Walton S., Woods D.

SHOOTING

The following matches were fired during the term :

NATIONAL SMALL BORE CONDITIONS

1ST VIII

	Result	For	Agst
v. Allhallows	Lost	776	790
v. Blundell's	Won	781	765
v. Cheltenham	Lost	775	787
v. Downside	Tie	783	783
v. Elizabeth College	Lost	783	785
v. Eton	Won	783	780
v. Framlingham	Lost	776	781
v. Rossall	Won	783	782
v. Sedbergh	Tie	783	783
v. Sherborne	Won	783	779
v. The Leys	Won	781	776
v. Victoria College	Won	781	780

2ND VIII

v. Allhallows	Lost	762	770
v. Blundells	Won	763	742
v. Elizabeth College	Won	762	757
v. The Leys	Won	763	744



CLASSIFICATION CUP COMPETITION

HOUSE SHOOTING

House	Total Score	No. of Firers	Average	Order of Merit
St Aidan's	4035	62	65.1	1
St Bede's	4021	63	63.8	2
St Dunstan's	3681	59	62.4	3
St Cuthbert's	3340	55	60.72	4
St Oswald's	3946	65	60.7	5
St Edward's	3307	57	58.0	6
St Hugh's	3440	61	56.4	7
St John's	2795	50	55.9	8
St Thomas's	2799	51	55.0	9
St Wilfrid's	3117	57	54.7	10

THE SEA SCOUTS

As no notes appeared in the last number of the JOURNAL we must first record the main events of the Summer Term. The outstanding event was the arrival of *Fabia*, the 15' National, given to us by Mr Hughes. We had her painted and in the water by the Ascension and ever since she has been our most popular boat. We are most grateful for this splendid gift. Camps were held at the Ascension, Corpus Christi, Gormire—this camp was at the lake near where we have lunch—and the Exhibition. This last camp, for over eighty, was a school camp but was run by the Sea Scouts. To help with these numbers we installed Calor gas to the Q.M. This heats the water and works a small cooker. Early in June we had an Admiralty Inspection. Commander Wareham and the Field Commissioner first inspected the Troop by the Lake and were then driven by road to Temple Hill where they were met by Roose, the first of a team of Semaphore and Morse signallers. When they had given their message the Inspecting Officers walked down past the two upper lakes. At the first they inspected work on the new dam and at the second they watched a First Aid demonstration. As they arrived at the lower lake to watch displays of sailing, pulling, a capsizing and life saving, the message, which they had given at the top of the hill, was flashed across the lake to them. They described this as 'very impressive'. In the Field Commissioner's report he reminded the boys that the facilities at their disposal were amongst the finest in the country. Fr William had presented the School with two new fibre glass pulling boats, there was some delay in their delivery, but they arrived before the end of term. We are most grateful to the Headmaster. There was some doubt as to whether these boats would stand up to the hard treatment of the lake but we are glad to be able to report that they are entirely successful and have the great advantage that there is no upkeep. During the summer holidays several camps were held at the lake by other Troops, including a camp from our Poplar Club ; we were glad to be able to lend them our equipment.

The Christmas Term began with a large change over of personnel since many boys had passed into the Sixth Form. J. E. Miller was elected Troop Leader and he appointed the following as his Patrol Leaders : S. L. Lawrence, I. F. Mitchell, T. M. Roose, J. J. T. Cerny, N. D. de Fresnes, B. M. Lewis, D. A. Tanner, D. A. Rayfield, F. J. Thompson, M. C. Vossler ; J. J. Molony and B. J. Moroney were the new Quarter Masters. Some thirty-one recruits had joined the Troop so there was plenty of organisation for the new leaders. Very soon everything was arranged and we started on a very successful term. It was the wettest term on record and twice we had to go over to the Lake late at night to see if the banks were holding. The new hydro sluice undoubtedly saved the lake on three occasions during the term. But the weather was kind to us on Wednesdays and the holidays, we never missed a day's Scouting ; on all but one day the conditions were good for sailing. On one Wednesday we had a gale and it said much for the sailing enthusiasm of the Troop that they wanted to and did sail. Cerny and Miller sailed particularly well but before the end of the day we had a ripped jib and a broken mast. It was this day that finally decided that the *Firefly* jibs were too old so two new suits were ordered. They look very smart but we are not yet satisfied with their set. The lakes were very popular and there were large numbers of volunteers each week. The Q.M. regularly provided meals for thirty to forty boys ; this is a considerable test for the Q.M. staff, for in order to have the meal at the right time accurate foresight and planning are necessary. In order to help them in this task a new calor gas light was fitted in the Q.M. Miller and the Patrol Leaders were so able to arrange the Wednesdays that each boy got a sail every time he was at the lakes. As a result a large number of the recruits passed their sailing test. In addition to these activities a lot of work was done at the Lake.

We were troubled by considerable flooding at the back of the Q.M. but Mitchell and Vossler were able to build a drain which leads to the lake. New steps were built leading down to the siphon and the ram pump to overcome the problem of mud which was a nuisance all this term. A pleasing result of the advent of gas has been a greater use of the wood fire for cooking. The very damp conditions of this term decided us to move the Nissen hut from the south-east corner of the lake to a site adjoining the Q.M. This was completed by the end of term so in future we hope to have a store of dry wood for use on the inside and outside fires. During the term two semi-rotary pumps were found and these have been stripped and repaired. One has been fitted by the landing stage and will be used for bailing out boats which are not full enough for the siphon to be used. The second will be fitted by the Q.M.

Courses were held nearly every Sunday evening. The Recruits did the Preliminary Course and a higher standard than usual was achieved especially in the knots course. Mitchell and Thompson are authorities on the subject and have raised the standard of the whole Troop. The Navigation Course was taken by J. de Fonblanque and we would like to thank him for the time he has devoted to this. In addition to the courses there was great interest in the International Code. A sewing machine was discovered and once Thompson had discovered how to work this several of the flags were made. On the last Wednesday Sanders produced an excellent meal and after that we had the usual fireworks, but this year we were spared the usual long delays. All was most enjoyable and efficient, for all the boats were put away between tea and the fireworks, except that the lorry failed to arrive. We returned to discover that the Patrol Leaders had decorated the Troop Room which was gay with the coloured lights of the Christmas tree. So ended a most successful term for which we thank Miller and the Patrol Leaders.



RUGBY FOOTBALL

In the Senior League Competition St Cuthbert's won for the second year in succession.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

The year opened with the record number of one hundred and eight boys, fifty-five of whom were newcomers from Gilling and elsewhere.

C. R. GORST was appointed Head Monitor, T. K. Brennan Captain of Rugby and D. R. Tufnell Vice-Captain. The Monitors were: C. R. Gorst, T. K. Brennan, C. G. Young, W. P. Gretton, P. R. C. O'Toole, S. M. J. Leach, Hon. H. A. J. Fraser, M. W. G. Robertson, J. B. P. Ogilvie-Forbes, G. L. de Chazal, A. N. Fresson, J. R. Nicholson, P. B. Gormley, D. R. H. Tufnell, P. A. Blackiston, A. M. Hay, J. A. Stirling and E. P. T. Downey.

THE Retreat was given by Fr Hugh Aveling, whom we would like to thank for his stimulating discourses.

THERE is a new rose hedge appearing in the front of the House which is the gift of Mr R. A. Somervell whom we thank very much indeed.

In spite of the very dismal weather the health of the House remained very good throughout the whole term and very few boys had to go into the Infirmary. The grounds, however, suffered very badly from the incessant rain so that by the beginning of December many of them were virtually unusable. The new cricket field stood up to these exceptional conditions very well and water was rarely to be seen lying on it. The new practice field in front of the House also survived the rains and was used regularly throughout the term.

At the end of the term the usual concert was given in the Music School. It was a great success and we wish to thank Mr Dore and his staff for all the work that they put into it.

CONCERT

THREE WELSH MELODIES
The Ash Grove
All Through the Night
Men of Harlech
The Orchestra

PIANO SOLOS
(a) Hornpipe *Purcell*

R. J. Leonard
(b) Two Waltzes *Brahms*
J. R. Nicholson

SELECTION FROM RIGOLETTO *Verdi*
The Orchestra

'CELLO SOLO
Minuet *Arnold Trowell*
C. J. F. Clayton

VIOLIN SOLOS
(a) Allegro *Mozart*

S. J. P. Pahlabod
(b) Liebeslied *Beethoven*

R. J. Hadow
(c) Minuet *Quantz*
Hon. H. A. J. Fraser

Bassoon Solo: Song Medley
The Swanee River
Shenandoah
Annie Laurie
N. J. Dore

TWO CAROLS
Adeste Fideles
Silent Night
The Orchestra

TWO CAROLS
The First Nowell
Good King Wenceslas
The House with Orchestra
NATIONAL ANTHEM

THE customary carol service was held on the last Sunday in term. After giving Benediction Fr William stayed with us for our Christmas dinner.

THE Gazette appeared shortly before the end of term and the speed and efficiency of its production did great credit to the new editors, D. Q. Holder, C. G. Young and M. H. K. Lukas.

A JUNIOR HOUSE Christmas card was produced this year and proved to be a popular production.

RUGBY

UNDER the able captaincy of T. K. Brennan the Junior House team had a good season, winning four matches and losing three. The foundation of the side lay in the solid and hard-working pack of forwards led by D. R. Tufnell. Tufnell was a most successful hooker and was rarely beaten for the ball. Brennan, the Captain and scrum-half, played a major part in all the games except the first match against Pocklington when he was away sick. He was well supported by a very nimble fly-half, J. R. Leonard, by the strong running of P. B. Poloniecki in the centre and by the reliable full-back, G. L. de Chazal. R. C. Cummings achieved considerable success with his goal kicking.

Possibly our best game was the one we played against Leed's Grammar School where, although we lost 3-11, the forwards played magnificently and the backs defended well against larger opponents. The most successful game was against Barnard Castle when we won 22-0. It was in this game that the three-quarters came into their own and we saw some fine tries from the centre and wing.

The following were awarded their Colours: T. K. Brennan, D. R. Tufnell, A. J. O'Brien, T. J. P. Ryan, G. L. de Chazal, P. B. Gormley, R. T. Ahern, R. C. Cummings and R. J. Leonard.

The following also played in the teams: M. H. K. Oukas, A. D. de Chazal, P. B. Poloniecki, P. J. McKenna, N. J. Stephenson, M. Henry, N. A. C. Roy, R. C. Lister, S. M. J. Leach, A. M. Hay.

THE SCOUTS

THE term's scouting went very well despite the fact that this was the wettest autumn ever remembered at Ampleforth. Troop membership reached an all time record, sixty-five scouts being organized

into six patrols. It was recognized that such a large number was unwieldy and that nine patrols would have been better, but accommodation at the M.C.C. necessarily had the last word in this matter. C. R. Gorst leads this large Troop most efficiently, and the other Patrol Leaders are R. M. Lister, W. P. Grettton, C. G. Young, P. B. Gormley and W. P. Morris.

Training centred round Tenderfoot, Second Class, pioneering, forestry and building work. Some forty scouts took the Scout Promise on 2nd November, whilst over twenty others qualified for their Second Class badge. We thank Fr Gerald for introducing the Troop to the intricacies of the pioneering badge; spars and lashings now form part of the regular furniture of the M.C.C. Mr Stephenson, the forester, has been a tower of strength to us in our efforts to tidy up the Black Plantation. He visited us twice, and is gradually preparing the Troop for a mass assault on the forester badge, for which we thank him most sincerely. Bricks and mortar have been in evidence at the M.C.C. throughout the term in an effort to make the patrol huts weatherproof. Our walls may not be straight, but at least they have not fallen down yet.

Both holidays were used by the Troop. On the Feast of All Saints a party of thirty scouts ignored the rain to visit Mr Stephenson in his natural habitat in the plantations near Pry Rigg Farm. He gave us much of his time, talked to us about the tools used by foresters, and showed us trees being felled. A fortnight later the whole Troop was out, in beautiful weather, on the Feast of All Monks'. A vigorous game took in most of the area between Yearsley and the railway, and this was followed by a monster tea at the M.C.C.

It must be recorded here how grateful we are to the Rovers for the help they give us each week, and we also thank Brother Laurence who joined the Troop as an extra A.S.M. It would have been difficult to manage without their help; as it was, all went remarkably well and the Troop is in good condition.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE OFFICIALS for the term were:

Head Captain: A. R. Scope.

Captain of Rugger: J. T. M. Dalglish.

Captains: Cape, Walston, Spencer, Festing, P. Penno, Tilleard.

Secretaries: Liddell, A. Ogilvie, Freeman, Howden.

Sacristans: Gilbey, Mounsey, Rodger, Kilkelly, Umney.

Ante-room: M. Anthony, Hunter.

Bookmen: Lintin, Hay, Hammond, Bates, Reid.

Art Room: Haigh, de Fresnes.

Librarians: Melhuish, H. Poole.

Carpentry: Peto, Nelson.

Office: J. Fresson, Larkin.

THE following boys joined the School in September:

P. J. A. Anthony, N. H. S. Armour, R. D. Balme, S. H. Barton, E. A. Blackledge, P. D. Brennan, N. D. Blane, I. D. Bowie, C. A. Campbell, T. M. Fitzalan-Howard, P. J. Ford, M. M. Forsythe, C. G. Goss, M. F. Hallinan, C. M. R. Hardy, J. F. A. Heagney, H. C. Hornyard-Strickland, T. M. Kane, J. H. Leeming, R. A. W. Lloyd, M. C. A. Lorigan, H. L. Lukas, M. MacAdorey, S. A. P. Maclaren, D. G. Marsden, R. de M. Marchant, W. A. Mineyko, M. C. R. Monteith, J. M. D. Nihill, D. A. Potez, P. W. M. Ramsay, J. P. Rochford, P. J. Russo, P. H. Ryan, S. W. Ryan, D. W. R. Spence, P. J. Stilliard, M. E. W. Studer, C. C. G. Trevor, M. S. L. Waide, F. C. Williams, P. J. Williams.

THE title, but certainly not the grimness, of the first film of the term, *Great Expectations*, was indicative of the spirit of the School on re-assembling: everyone was in fine fettle. In next to no time we were under way and fully occupied in the normal round of school life.

An unusual feature on the playing fields was the appearance of two white, plastic soccer balls. For a short time,

that is, until the rugger sets had been established, they were put to good use and no doubt will be put to further and wider use when the ground gets too hard for falling on the ball.

About half-way through October we noticed that the kneelers in the Chapel were changing colour: they were being re-upholstered. After some inquiry we discovered this was due to the unobtrusive industry of Miss Kendrick. The operation was a great success and much appreciated by us all.

The heavy rains started later in October and so Boxing and Runs came into their own. A few members of the Third Form became so keen on the latter that they formed their own Cross Country Club.

Friday, 21st October. A short visit by Frs Charles and Adrian in the new Land Rover (delivered that very day), which is to be the new College fire engine.

The absence of the CHESS LADDER from the notice-board for two days suggested a hold-up somewhere. Someone was taking rather longer than usual to decide his next move. Meantime the TARS Chess Teams were forming. The results of the Competitions were: 1 Spartans, 2 Athenians, 3 Trojans and 4 Romans.

The results of the Chess Championship Tournament were: 1 Spencer, 2 Cape (resigned), 3 Freeman, 4 Hay.

Two postal Chess games were pursued during the term. Spencer won his, while Wright drew.

On the two whole holidays, All Saints and All Monks, we followed our usual custom of going to the woods in the morning and making toast, free games in the afternoon and then a film after tea. There was a good and exciting selection of films this term. The more notable were: *The Lavender Hill Mob*, *I Was Monty's Double*, *The Mark of*

Zorro, *Treasure Island* and *Where No Vultures Fly*. There were also a couple of British Railway films which were well worth while.

On the feast of St Cecilia, 22nd November, Gilling suffered its second great loss in twelve months: on his way in from watching the match against St Olave's FATHER BEDE collapsed and, within minutes of having been anointed, died. It is impossible to convey in words what his death has meant to us all. Of his greatness of mind and heart he gave unstintingly and we are most grateful for all he did for Gilling. His family apart—and to them we extend our heartfelt sympathy—none but his brethren can measure the depth of his loss. May he rest in peace.

THE ST CECILIA CONCERT took place on Sunday, 27th November. It was most enjoyable. Besides indicating the wealth of musical talent in the School, it was a tribute in itself to the unflagging zeal of Miss McEllister, the energetic enthusiasm of Mr Lorigan and the quietly inspiring thoroughness of Mr Brown. The programme was:

ORCHESTRA

God Save the Queen
Minuet from Handel's 'Berenice'
Three Carols

PIANO

Christmas Carols
Lorigan, Dowling, Robertson

VIOLIN

A Fiddle Dance E. Murray
McCann
Wide Awake Markham Lee
Tufnell

'CELLO

Minuet in A Ticcianti
Butler Bowdon
Andante Ticcianti
Hadow

PIANO

A Tune from a Brahms Symphony
Morris
Ringeltanz Niels Gade
Dalglish

HARMONIC VERSE

Five Eyes de la Mare
Form 1A

VIOLIN

Valse Amoureuse Carse
Scrope
German Dance Mozart
de Fresnes

'CELLOS

March Ticcianti
Hadow, Morris, George, Cape

VIOLINS

The Sweet Nightingale
de Fresnes, Scrope, Tufnell,
Greenlees, McCann, Pahlabod

SONGS

A Tragic Story Britten
Weeding Flaxfields Blue
Sedlac, Sedlac
The Gilling Singers
FIAT COR MEUM

The team for the *Inter-Schools' Spelling Competition* (Under 11) this term was: Morris, Nihill, Freeman, Kerr, A. Leeming, Mineyko, M. James, Butler-Bowdon, Burbury, J. Fresson and P. James. Out of a maximum of 825 points the team scored 743 and came top. Congratulations all round!

The Feast of the Immaculate Conception was a particularly happy day for P. J. Ford and C. C. Goss: they received their First Holy Communion. We shared their happiness.

Also on that day we had a visit from Fr Henry King and it was good to have him in our midst again for even so short a time. He had come to say Mass in the Village Chapel, which he had opened ten years ago.

On the next day Brother Miles Bellasis came across from the Abbey to help out till the end of term and we want to record our thanks to him not only for his very pleasant company but for doing so willingly all those odd jobs that came his way.

The appearance of the Packing Instructions intimated that the end of term was fast approaching. There was

the usual round of special teas for Captains, Officials, Leaders and Secretaries—all very much appreciated. The ante-room began to take on a festive air with first of all the constructing of a most pleasing Crib and later a display of the Christmas cards in the painting of which the 'extra-draw-ers', under the admirable guidance of Miss Porter and Miss Metcalfe, had devoted much industry and talent.

And so to the Christmas Feast on Saturday, 17th December. There was an abundance of good things to eat and the boys, who had been out 'cubbing' in the afternoon, did full justice to them in almost clearing the prandial decks. There were carols in which everyone at some time or other took part. Fr Gervase had some topical rhymes, Fr Justin told in song the sad but amusing story of the young musician who could play but one tune, while Fr Gregory added a Celtic note or two. First Form A contributed two very effective pieces of harmonic verse, *Christmas Day* and *King Cole*. Prep Form charmed us with their singing of *Little Donkey*. Howden and Reid were the two very able soloists in traditional finale, *Good King Wenceslas*. Head Captain Scrope then thanked everyone for everything and Fr Hilary wittily reiterated his sentiments. With the whole School at Night Prayers round the Crib in the Chapel, a very happy and healthy term came to an end.

Before finally concluding this chronicle we wish to express our sincere thanks for the following gifts received during the term:

A large and exciting LEGO outfit from Mr M. R. Parker;

Two Arthur Ransome books from R. L. Nairac;

A number of books on Cricket from Sgt-Major Callaghan;

A generous record token from M. A. Rambaut, and

An L.P. record of excerpts from 'The Messiah' from Miss Kendrick.

P.G.O'B.

RUGBY

FIRST FIFTEEN

v. Glenhow 'A' XV	Away	Lost
v. St Martin's 'A' XV	Away	Lost
v. Glenhow 'A' XV	Home	Won
v. Malsis Hall 'A' XV	Home	Won
v. St Martin's 'A' XV	Home	Won
v. St Olave's	Home	Won
v. Malsis Hall 'A' XV	Away	Won

'A' FIFTEEN

v. St Olave's	Away	Lost
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JUNIOR UNDER 11 FIFTEEN

v. Glenhow	Away	Lost
v. Glenhow	Home	Won

The summer drought this year was followed by such a great deal of rain in September that the grass on three of the fields got out of hand. Motor mowers refused to deal with it and it had to be cut with the Allen cutter and raked off by hand. It was a tedious job and we are indebted to the Novices who came across and spent many weary hours helping to clear it away.

Considering the almost continuous deluge of rain the grounds stood up to it very well. In all, ten matches were played, of which six were won and four lost. A new fixture—against Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Wakefield—had eventually to be cancelled after two attempts to find a suitable day.

With five members of last year's first set available the team for this year soon began to take shape. The first few games suggested that the forwards would develop into a useful pack, if they could learn to play together. The backs were keen but seemed short of pace and were inexperienced. As on so many previous occasions the opening match with Glenhow provided many valuable lessons. Individually most of the forwards played very well, but the team lacked cohesion and the tackling in certain positions was weak. To some extent this had been remedied before the team played St Martin's. The forwards were starting to work together as a pack and one or two quick heels from the loose scrums showed what

might be expected from them when they had really settled down. But they were not quick at following up and getting possession of the ball when it came loose, and the backs, though more alert than in the previous match, were still not sure in their tackling and were often caught out of position. At this stage it was decided to move Grieve to scrum-half and bring Tufnell into the fly-half position. This seemed to bring a new confidence to the forwards. In the five remaining matches they played with a sustained fire and determination which enabled them to control the game and provide the opportunities for the backs, notably Grieve, to gain the winning points.

Dalglish, after a slow start, captained the side well and moulded the pack into an attacking force which broke quickly from the scrums and harassed the opposing backs into mistakes. With sodden grounds and a slippery ball the pattern of the game was much the same in every match. Gilbey's marking of the opposing fly-half was a feature of them all. More often than not his decisive tackling would force the ball loose, and Tilleard, Ogilvie or Poole would be there to snap it up or take it down the field at their feet. On the blind side Pahlabod was equally effective at seizing the opportunities that came his way, and in the later matches he began to realise the opportunities of linking up with Grieve when he broke away on that side of the scrum. Pender-Cudlip hooked well against what nearly always turned out to be a heavier pack. And McCann, from the middle of the back row, was quick to get back and produce the perfect tackle on an opponent well on his way to the line. Except in the first two matches the backs were sound in defence, particularly Anthony whose robust tackling was the downfall of many promising movements by the other side. Under the very poor playing conditions little was seen of them in attack, though Madden on the left-wing combined well with Grieve and was difficult to stop when the scrum was near the line. If the weather is drier next term and Grieve can learn to throw out a longer pass, more may be seen of

them in attack. At full-back Cape gathered the ball well and kicked a good length.

An encouraging feature of the Junior matches was the wealth of talent displayed by the younger part of the School. The 'A' XV struggled hard to hold an older and stronger St Olave's side at York. In the return match the full 1st XV had matters very much their own way and won comfortably. After a poor display in their first match against Glenhow the Junior Under 11 XV became a much improved side. In the return game the pack had learnt to heel quickly from the loose scrums and J. Fresson and Howden ran well to score three tries each.

Finally, after all the school matches had been played, came the eagerly awaited clash between the 'Harlequins' and 'Barbarians'. Many of the members of these two sides had scarcely seen a rugby ball before the beginning of the term. But such enthusiasm and vigour had their two coaches—Mr Lorigan and Sergeant Callighan—instilled into them that even their illustrious namesakes might well have envied the single-minded ferocity with which they threw one another to the ground. Robertson scored two tries for the Harlequins who eventually emerged the winners by 6 points to nil. Others to catch the eye in the battle were Waide, Marsden, Blackledge, Morris, Studer, Stilliard, Lloyd, Monteith and Barton S.

The following were awarded their 1st XV Colours during the term: J. T. M. Dalglish, M. C. Gilbey, D. M. Tilleard, A. B. Ogilvie, C. F. Grieve.

And the following have played for the various teams:

1st XV: Tilleard, Pender-Cudlip, Ogilvie A., Spencer, Dalglish, Poole, Umney, Gilbey, McCann, Pahlabod, Grieve, Tufnell, Madden, Anthony, Freeman, Hammond, Howden, Cape, Mounsey, Haigh.

Under 11 XV: Poole M., Haigh, Howden, Judd, Fresson J., Bates, Wright, Nelson, Peto, Waddilove, Hadow, Horsley P., Penno C., Rambaut, James M., Callighan, Reid, Price, Stringer, George, Windle.

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Part II

THE PRIORY OF ST LOUIS

ST LOUIS is a city that was almost left behind by America. It is great and proud and complacent but those very qualities slowed it down and left it high and dry on its own history. Now it is fighting its way back to its proper place as one of the essential cities of America and back to its old special dignity and power. It is now a place of furious activity and, at first sight, it seems an unlikely, even unsuitable place to absorb a part of Ampleforth. Yet, in fact, it is entirely fitting.

No single city represents all America. (Washington D.C. is only a pleasant administrative convenience.) There are four or five essential cities, each of which is the real capital of a great area and each of which, in allegory and fact, represents some aspect of America. St Louis (and you must pronounce the 's' at the end or be thought ignorant) is one of these. It is the navel city, the essential centre without which the parts could not function. It is the capital of the consolidated frontier. Beyond it are the prairies and the mountains and the deserts and the promised land of California. Behind it are the old colonies, rich and crowded, and the fat farmlands where men found a life that was still recognisably European.

St Louis, on the bank of the Mississippi, which sustained and fed America like a jugular vein, saw all the wealth and hope and expansion of America. It was the gateway to all the West and it grew to be a very splendid entrance.

To-day it retains a sort of dignity that is at once old fashioned and very American. (America is as tradition haunted as London; the difference is that the haunting is not expressed in symbolism and ceremonial.) Its centre is huge and ponderous with swollen railway stations and gigantic monuments and princely libraries. Here is a conscious effort to be great and its very extravagance overwhelms and delights. There are ageing skyscrapers and all that fascinating mess of twinkling lights and signs, of bars and barbecues and hot smelling delicatessens and convention hotels, all that indescribable hodge-podge of nineteenth-century Italianate façades overlaid with advertisements and hurried shop fronts, the inserted gas station, the Hamburger Heavens, the splendid department store where you can buy a sound Regency console

or the latest in Finnish pottery—all the vulgarity and vitality which is never as ugly as industrial England, which exiled Americans remember with love and the British who have known America long to see again.

But St Louis is more than that. There are howling slums where Negroes and Poor Whites live, separate, in brittle, thin walled houses whose windows seem to have been blinded by poverty. There are miles of discreet suburbs exquisitely graduated to suit their income groups and providing the sort of physical life that most people who cannot command it, in fact, desire above salvation. There are enclaves of massive villas, in the Tudor or seventeenth-century French style, for the very very rich. There is a great cathedral that defeats aesthetic analysis. Here, regardless of expense, they have tried to re-create Byzantine magnificence with the walls, even of the porch, covered with scholarly mosaics and criticism stops dead, has no fair weapons with which to face it. In theory it's all wrong; in fact, it's rather good.

There is an old French cathedral, lost now in the redevelopment of the river front. It's the sort they built in England when the Church began to return in force. It is of a tinkling, trivial, unconfident, penny pinching Gothick and its the sort that generations love for its kindness and reassurance and hopeless charm.

But to-day the essential thing about the city is its determined effort to change itself and to bring itself up to date. The slums are being bull-dozed. The city is riddled with those sudden, raw and melancholy empty lots which make so many American cities look as if they had been recently bombed and perfunctorily tidied up. In fact such scars are the evidence of change and growth.

St Louis, despite its past, is now an admirable place for a beginning. It has a great newspaper, more than its share of universities and a future that is as wide and precisely as sound as that of America itself. But more important than its physical attributes and its potentialities is the nature of the city itself.

The city only came into the United States in 1803, as part of the Louisiana Purchase. It was founded as a French fur trading post and, though it has not maintained a memory of France as strong as New Orleans, a hardly definable memory of a different way of life does remain. Missouri is a State on the border of the South. It shares many of the prejudices of the South which in part are perversions of Anglo-Saxon pride. And yet in St Louis there is an air that is at once cosmopolitan and tolerant.

Negroes are better treated than in other cities of the same political belt. (This is not to say that they are treated well or as equals.) The troubles over integration have been less severe here. And of all the great cities of America, it is probably the one where it is easiest and most pleasant to be a Catholic.

It does not need heroic virtue to be a Catholic in America or even any exceptional patience. Even before there was a Catholic President, there have been a host of Catholic Governors, Senators, Generals, war heroes and entertainment stars. Many cities have had their municipal governments for years in the hands of a well organised and highly professional Catholic electorate. Now that the Irish have fought their way up and moved from the centre of the cities and the slums, there are Catholic magnates in industry. But the fact remains that there is to Americans something odd about the church, something a little foreign, something that can be charming, even moving, but something that is not of the most admired and respected. It is, even now, slightly *declassé* to be a Catholic in America.

This is not simply the reaction of embattled Protestantism. In a neighbouring state of Missouri, for example, even in New Orleans, the large Catholic population is feared and hated by Poor Whites with a dotty ferocity that falls not far short of that they accord their Negroes. Over most of the Deep South, in fact, to be a Catholic is to be classed by the White Citizens Councils as a potential subversive—still.

But religious intolerance is even less fashionable than racial intolerance and the white American Protestant will tend to think of his Catholic fellow citizen as a slightly less serious person than himself. There is still something rather crudely foreign about it. It is still the religion of assertive, suffering, hard to digest, not automatically trustworthy immigrant groups. More important it is not quite respectable intellectually. And it is true that when it comes to scientists, historians, great newspaper columnists, poets, novelists, creative political thinkers, philosophers, yes, and even theologians, the American Catholic is singularly ill-represented.

There are many quite adequate reasons, even excuses, for this nagging inadequacy and they do not concern us here. But the fact remains that in most cities the Catholics are underrepresented in the power elite, in the exclusive clubs, at the top of the newspaper world, in the very real and hereditary aristocracy that still plays a major rôle. In some cities they are not represented at all. But this is not true of St Louis.

The Catholics were here from the beginning. They did not have to arrive as poor and awkward foreigners. And the late comers benefited from the prestige of an aristocracy of co-religionists. So there is a special splendour and confidence in the Church in St Louis and it was with no difficulty or suspicion that they were able to ask foreigners to start there a school for their city.

In most countries the 'foreign' school is a subject for nationalist suspicion. Newly independent countries seldom waste long in getting their hands on the alien establishments. America has long since shed

those neuroses which compel politicians to act in that way and, moreover, the idea of an English education raises a special veneration in an American breast. It suggests real gothic under the usual ivy, a swishing of gowns, a great deal of hard work that produces a discipline that is pleasing and relieving to parents. It suggests a charming accent and an impressive knowledge of the classics and good manners and charm and splendid health and preparation that in no way unsuits a youth for the rigours of American competition. The fact that this is a grossly over-kindly view of the British and an unfair deprecation of themselves is beside the point. The 'Ivy League' Universities and the 'prep' schools that precede them in the luxury class of American education have all a recognisable English air—perhaps more superficial than profound—though they have been well assimilated to the American way.

The Catholics have few such exclusive schools and no Ivy League University. The education they provide is for the many; in the past it has had to cope with a disproportionate share of the poor, the foreign and the unambitious. And a heavy Irish influence has kept any exaggerated admiration for the English way well under control. But it is also true that the two or three Catholic prep schools that can vie with the best Protestant schools have also the unmistakable hand of England in their foundation and inspiration.

The Priory of St Louis, then, is not unique, but it is rare and its origin was simpler than its brother houses. A group of St Louis citizens invited them out and housed them and gave them their sons to educate and have taken a pride and a pleasure in their development. For the Priory has not remained stiffly English but is turning into, not a compromise, but an amalgam of the two cultures.

The Priory has now already a settled though an unfinished air. It commands a hilltop and a shallow valley of rough grass in that rich part of America which lies outside each suburb. For miles around the hills and hillsides are littered with the houses of commuters. Agriculture is secondary to the scattering of houses and gardens. The villages are only a filling station and a shop or two at a cross roads and life here could not be lived without a motor car.

This is not the place to describe the new Priory buildings or the old one that is already beginning to survive as Father Bolton's house survived. There is much that is familiar. The bell shrills and rivulets of boys come pouring out of class rooms and up and down the paths between the buildings. There is the sound of teaching and of inexpert musicians at practice. At meal time there is a continuous crash of voices from the dining hall, or the sound of familiar singing from the makeshift chapel.

But the boys are different. They seem taller and more mature, and cleaner with their white shirts and cropped heads and manners

that, at least to a stranger, tend to be almost stately. The pressures on them are less demanding than those on an English school boy. Their curiosity less roused, their pleasures fiercer, their games at once more chaotic and more universally enjoyed.

The dilemmas are new. Should the boys be allowed to drive their own cars to school? The answer was no. The parents are organised and have their say in the functioning of the school. Monks must meet them regularly, after church, in committee, at coffee breaks.

There is new food for the monastic refectory, strange meats and strange salads, a prevalence of coffee and a sea of milk. There are unfamiliar newspapers and a dispenser for cold drinks. There is a different history to be taught and strange games to learn. There are dances to be arranged in the gym. There are universities with different demands and standards to be satisfied. There is a continual pressure of hospitality that makes monasticism a different sort of problem. There is a continual driving to the airport. There are retreats for American priests. There is a rôle to be played in a great archdiocese. There is a delicate balancing of income and expenditure that not even American generosity can obviate. There is a longing sometimes for England. But deep down there is no fundamental change, an adjustment, but no revolution. The new American postulants seem less strange than the Ampleforth monks girded up for baseball. There are the same school sounds, almost the same school smells. The same praying and the same ambitions. A stranger would dare to say that the Priory is already strongly rooted. It will grow less obviously English, but not less Benedictine. It is already, to the outside eye, a triumphant and joyous success.

PATRICK O'DONOVAN.

THE LITERATURE OF URUGUAY

EIGHTY years ago a president of the republic of Uruguay dramatically resigned his office after publicly declaring that, in his considered opinion, the people of his country were ungovernable. To-day not only is Uruguay politically stable but, as a result of the far-reaching reforms of Batlle y Ordóñez, it has been transformed into South America's first welfare state.

In literature, too, Uruguay started at a disadvantage. She had no indigenous pre-Columbian civilisation, like Mexico and Peru, to draw inspiration from. Nor did the rich cultural heritage of colonial Spain ever really have time to strike deep roots in her soil. Montevideo, the capital, was founded only in 1726, simply to serve as a check to Portuguese expansion southwards. A century earlier a far-seeing Spanish governor of Buenos Aires had shipped to the Banda Oriental—as the northern shore of the estuary of the Río de la Plata was called—a hundred head of horse and also of horned cattle, leaving them free to roam and multiply in the wide open spaces of the hinterland. A trade in hides, centered on the port of Montevideo, attracted to this area gauchos, or South American cowboys, muscled like panthers. The hardy descendants of these dauntless, illiterate centaurs of the plains formed the original nucleus out of which in the early nineteenth century a nation was born.

The disintegration of the Spanish colonial empire at first turned the Banda Oriental into a bone of contention between two big and greedy neighbours, Argentina and Brazil. Even after 1828 when through Great Britain's mediation the independence of the country was formally recognised, there followed a long, dreary period of civil war between two rival political factions, the Blancos and the Colorados, punctuated by uneasy intervals of military dictatorship. Hardly a promising background for fostering creative literary work!

But by the turn of the century the scene had changed beyond recognition. Immigration from European lands of older culture, like Italy and Spain, had been accompanied by a steady inflow of intellectual ideas from France. On these foundations Uruguay began to build up a literature of her own, different indeed in outlook and spirit from that of European Spain, but using the same medium of expression, the Spanish language. By the opening of the twentieth century this small South American republic could already count a group of quiet distinguished men of letters. Surely a remarkable achievement in so short a time!

Names like those of an essayist like Rodó (1872–1917), a dramatist like Florencio Sánchez (1875–1910), a romantic poet like Zorrilla de San Martín (1855–1931), of short-story tellers like Javier de Viana (1872–1927) and Horacio Quiroga (1878–1937), and of a novelist like

Carlos Reyles (1868–1938)—the list could be further extended; it might include at least two more poets well known in the Spanish-speaking world, Herrera y Reissig (1875–1910) and in our own times Juana de Ibarbourou—are quite enough to give to modern Uruguay very considerable literary prestige.

RODÓ: SOUTH AMERICAN EMERSON

By common consent José Enrique Rodó is recognised as the literary giant of modern Uruguayan letters. Essayist, stylist, thinker, a kind of South American Emerson, he was for at least a quarter of a century a widely acknowledged leader of Latin American thought.

Rodó will always be remembered as the man who in his celebrated essay, *Ariel*, stood up to the United States of North America, telling them in language of courteous restraint that all was not well with their dynamic, restless civilisation; that the grace, beauty and dignity of life, values bequeathed to us by Ancient Greece, are to be prized above just material success and a spirit of 'pushing to the front'.

The wide influence of *Ariel* was partly due to the moment when the book appeared: just after the conclusion of the Spanish American War of 1898. In the flush of victory the Colossus of the North was making her power felt in Cuba and in the Panama Canal zone and had but the scantiest respect for Spanish culture in the New World. Pan-Americanism was interpreted as meaning the imposition everywhere of the more efficient, practical North American way of life. To Rodó there seemed a danger of this viewpoint winning wide support in the southern hemisphere. For material success breeds admiration, and it is only one step from admiration to imitation. Against this spiritual danger of Hispanic America, with her far older cultural traditions, losing her soul and being swamped by the materialism and utilitarianism of the North American Middle West Rodó raised his voice in eloquent protest. He pointed out the danger spots in the outwardly imposing but in some respects immature civilisation of the U.S.A. Addressing his words to the rising generation throughout the whole of Latin America, he warned them of the danger of following after strange gods.

The antithesis is clearly marked: Ariel versus Caliban. In North American civilisation, as he saw it about the year 1900, Rodó detected the germs of dangerous tendencies which, if not checked in time, might ultimately destroy Ariel and usher in the murky reign of Caliban.

That was sixty years ago. The world pattern since then has changed entirely. Rodó, moreover, was an agnostic whose spiritual home was the France of Taine and Renan. For this very reason some of his constructive thinking in *Ariel* is frankly out of date. But though the spirit

of his book reflects that of a vanished world, Rodó will always be prized as a great literary stylist, a writer of exquisitely chiselled prose. Apart from his friend—and admirer—the Nicaraguan poet Rubén Darío, he was the most widely read Spanish American writer of his day and generation. That, surely, is fame enough.

ZORRILLA DE SAN MARTÍN:

SOUTH AMERICA'S LEADING ROMANTIC POET

A monument was erected three-quarters of a century ago in Montevideo to the memory of the thirty-three patriots who in 1825 led the rising against Brazil that ended in the achievement of Uruguayan national independence. A prize was offered at the time for the best piece of verse written to celebrate the occasion. A stirring patriotic ode, *Leyenda Patria* (The Legend of the Fatherland), was sent in by a young lawyer, Zorrilla de San Martín. Despite its merit, owing to some technical formality, it failed to win the prize. But the author was invited while the monument was being unveiled to recite his poem before a vast concourse of spectators. Time went by and *Leyenda Patria* found its way into all school anthologies of verse. It even became customary for the author to recite it at patriotic meetings. A local newspaper, in fact, once recorded as an unusual feature of such an event: 'Dr Zorrilla de San Martín did not on this occasion recite *Leyenda Patria*'.

Zorrilla de San Martín's fame as South America's greatest romantic poet does not, however, rest on *Leyenda Patria*, but on a much longer epic poem of serene and melancholy beauty, *Tabaré*.

In Europe writers of the romantic school sought inspiration in the half-forgotten legends and dim records of the Middle Ages. Hence they often came to be associated with a revival in different lands of a national consciousness with roots deeply embedded in past traditions. But in America there were no Middle Ages; and in American history the only genuine American thing was the American Indian. Consequently in South America romanticism found an outlet in novels and poems of the type of Fenimore Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans* and Longfellow's *Hiawatha*. Their plots were generally a love theme woven into the background of the heroic struggle in the age of the Conquistadores between the two races, Whites and Red Indians. *Tabaré* was early recognised by the great Spanish critic and novelist, Valera, in his *Cartas Americanas*, as being the finest South American romantic epic of this type.

Tabaré, to quote its author's own words, 'is the personification as in a dream of a dead race', the untameable Charrúa Indians, who once

roamed on the banks of the Uruguay River. Somewhere on its upper reaches stood a rude frontier fortress, a symbol of Spanish civilisation destined to bring to the land of the Charrúas the light of Christianity. Zorrilla de San Martín was too honest, and also too well informed, to fall into the error of Rousseau and his disciples and draw an idealised portrait of the Red Indian as 'a noble savage'. He had read to good purpose the records of early Jesuit missionaries who had a closer familiarity than Rousseau with the character and habits of American Indians. Peering into the abyss of the past he sees this race rejecting the life of the spirit. This is the underlying reason why they are destined in the designs of Providence to disappear from the face of the earth.

For artistic purposes, however, the poet needed an Indian capable of chivalrous generosity, self-sacrifice unto death and pure love for a Spanish maiden. His genius created the imaginary figure of Tabaré, son of an Indian brave and a Spanish mother, held captive by the Indians and long since dead. The young Charrúa of his poem is a real Indian. But his soul is open to grace as his Christian mother had before her death baptised him in the river. And the few drops of Spanish blood in his veins render possible the development of a love theme between Tabaré and Blanca, which is the central feature of the poem.

If Rodó was a free-thinker, Zorrilla de San Martín was on the contrary a 'católico a macha martillo', founder incidentally of the Montevidean Daily, *El Bien Público*. His mind, closer to Spanish tradition than Rodó's, was more akin to that of two staunchly Catholic Spanish contemporaries of his, Menéndez y Pelayo and Pereda. It is, perhaps, no mere coincidence that his family came originally from the same part of Spain as they did, Santander. President Batlle put the right man in the right place when he appointed the author of *Tabaré* Uruguayan ambassador first to the Vatican and later to Madrid.

JAVIER DE VIANA AND FLORENCIO SÁNCHEZ

Viana is a *costumbrista*, a writer, that is, of stories based on local, regional, peasant characteristics. In Uruguay this type of fiction was bound to be based on the picturesque life of the descendants of the gauchos in the cattle-breeding districts of the interior. But Viana was also a realist—in fact a follower of Zola. Nineteenth-century French literary fashions tended to penetrate a little late into South America and to linger there a little longer. He sees fit to divest the gaucho of all halo of romance and to depict him either as a cold-blooded villain or a wild desperado. Is the resultant rather gloomy picture overdrawn? In the opinion of competent critics, apparently not. The defect—if it be one—lies not in the eye of the artist so much as in the subject itself:

life in the raw in a primitive community on the outer fringe of civilisation. Viana's best tales are collected in one book, *Campo*. Let us take a quick glance at two of them.

In *Última Campaña* the central figure is an old veteran of the civil wars between Blancos and Colorados. Against his better judgement he allows himself to be persuaded by a political agent from Montevideo to give the order to his men to rise again against one of the military dictatorships. Brandishing the lance he has wielded in many a battle, the old lion, half conscious of approaching doom, exclaims: 'Fate has decreed that I am not to leave my bones to be buried on my ranch'.

The scene of another tale, *Por la Causa*, is laid in a similar setting, only some years later. The ghosts of the old mounted desperadoes riding hell for leather down a savage hillside in a whirlwind charge against government troops have been laid for ever. Political changes are now introduced by elections. But what a farce the whole thing still is! Here is Viana's description of country folk setting out for the polling booth. 'As they rode by, anyone unfamiliar with up-country customs would certainly have taken them for a band of revolutionaries rather than a group of peaceful citizens going to vote. Handles of long knives rattled against saddle bags, butts of pistols gleamed in the sunlight. These burly fellows, many of them half-breeds and negroes, could have no real understanding of what they were doing. Nor could they freely choose their own candidate. What, indeed, did they know about elections or constituencies? Though still young fellows, most of them had no higher ambition than to continue working as labourers on some ranch. So, as their boss, or his overseer, had given his orders, handing them out new clothes so that they could cut a decent appearance, they rode stolidly on, without the slightest interest in a victory at the polls which would bring them no advantage or a defeat that would in no way prejudice their position.'

Viana's contemporary, the dramatist Florencio Sánchez, may also be described as a *costumbrista*, for his plays are woven out of much the same material as Viana's tales. But he has a deeper psychological insight, based on broader human sympathies, into the characters he places on the stage. Sharp as it is, Viana's vision is, in comparison, limited to the colourful external features of the South American under-world he portrays. Though of Uruguayan stock, born and bred in Montevideo, Florencio Sánchez passed what were the most artistically productive years of his short life in Buenos Aires. His most famous plays like *M'hijo el doctor*, *Barranca Abajo* and *La Gringa*, were first produced on the Argentine stage. Argentine literature proudly claims him, in fact, as her own. Florencio Sánchez was in no sense a nationalist. Probably he would have preferred to go down to posterity, as he has done, as the leading dramatist of the whole of the La Plata region.

CARLOS REYLES: URUGUAY'S LEADING NOVELIST

As a British squadron sailed away from Montevideo in 1807 after failing to win for the British Empire the estuary of the Rio de La Plata, a sailor from one of the frigates jumped overboard. He swam straight for the Uruguayan shoreline, determined that he, at least, would make this new country his homeland. The bold swimmer was the grandfather of Uruguay's most famous novelist, Carlos Reyles. The story sounds almost too good to be true. It is beyond dispute, however, that a British seaman, a certain Railes, did, in fact remain ashore. He had a son of mixed English and Uruguayan blood who became a wealthy up-country ranch-owner. From him the future novelist inherited at the early age of twenty a considerable fortune.

The value of his first novel, *Beba*, lies in the fact that it is the first Uruguayan novel of real literary value set in a typically Uruguayan setting, life on an up-country ranch. Having made a hit with this book he paid a visit to Paris, perfecting his literary technique and establishing personal contacts with Baudelaire, Barrès, Bourget, Huysmans and D'Annunzio. Returning to his own country he wrote other novels dealing with various aspects of Uruguayan life that won for him a recognised position there. But he was to rise still higher and win applause in Spain itself with a novel set in a Spanish setting, *El Embrujo de Sevilla* ('The Witchery of Seville', *Castanets* in the English translation). His Uruguayan mother had been of Andalusian descent. In frequent visits to Europe he had felt strongly drawn towards Southern Spain, and particularly Seville. It was the call of the blood. No other South American has ever so successfully caught the spirit of a famous Spanish city as Reyles in *El Embrujo de Sevilla*.

HORACIO QUIROGA: THE CALL OF THE WILD

A Buenos Aires archaeological society once sent a party to explore the historic ruins of some of the famous Jesuit Mission Stations of Paraguay, actually located to-day in the province of Misiones, in the extreme north of Argentina. A Uruguayan in his early twenties joined the expedition. The tangled jungle of the sub-tropics with its wild animal life had an irresistible fascination for him. He decided to settle down there. It would certainly not have been everyone's choice. 'Green Hell', a modern writer has called the region. But it suited Horacio Quiroga's temperament and for a number of years he made 'Green Hell' his home. This unusual background provided him with the setting for some of his most gripping stories; those contained in the collections called *El Salvaje*, *El Desierto* and *Anaconda*.

He had once been to Paris and had caught a breath of the artistic life of the great city. From over-sophisticated Montmartre he now plunged into the primæval jungle. But the man who now practically turned his back with scorn on civilisation remained at heart a highly sensitive aesthete. Horacio Quiroga has been called the South American Kipling on account of a superficial resemblance of some of his tales to those in the *Jungle Stories*. But his spirit is much closer to that of Edgar Allen Poe. The difference between them lies in the fact that Poe was a romantic, spinning fantastic tales from the web of his imagination. Quiroga was essentially a realist. He therefore sought for what was extraordinary in ordinary events of everyday life. Where could he find a more promising field for such investigations than in the terrifying life of the jungle, where at every turn man discovers something that either fills his heart with wonder or sends a cold shiver down his spine.

He excels in descriptions of scenery and also in depicting twilight states of the human mind, with death or insanity just round the corner. Is he sometimes too sensational? Yes, judged by western European standards, he is. But this is the only blemish in the work of an otherwise remarkable literary craftsman. When all is said and done, it must be conceded that in Horacio Quiroga Uruguay has given South America by far her best short-story writer. 'An unsigned tale by Horacio Quiroga', writes the leading Uruguayan critic, Zum Felde, 'would be recognised anywhere.' Nobody else could have written it.

H. B. LOUIS.

CATHOLIC WORSHIP

AT the close of the International Congress on Pastoral Liturgy, which took place at Assisi-Rome, in 1956, a decision was made to hold another international congress at a later date, to consider the special problems of liturgical renewal in Mission lands. Accordingly, on the 12th September 1959 there assembled at Nijmegen and Uden in Holland, under the leadership of Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay, thirty-seven missionary bishops, the superiors general of several missionary organisations and about one hundred priests chosen from the vast mission field or expressly invited as experts on liturgy and missiology. The proceedings of this congress together with the text of the twenty-three papers read or circulated among the participants at the congress, and the conclusions arrived at, have been edited by Father Johannes Hofinger, S.J., and published under the title, *Liturgy and the Missions*.¹

In his inaugural address, Cardinal Gracias reminded the congress that the Church's liturgy is the chief means by which she pays God the worship due to him. Led by the priest, the visible head of the Christian community, this worship must be a community act. In fact, the fostering of the liturgy and a true inner liturgical spirit, the spirit of love, praise and self-surrender, is the chief means of extending Christ's mystical body in mission lands. The purpose of the liturgical movement is to promote among the faithful an intelligent and active participation in the worship of the Church, to increase their devotion for the Mass and the sacraments and even to draw those outside the fold to the Church of Christ through the sight of the beauty, dignity and majesty of the liturgy. But this raises many problems, for the Roman liturgy was born 'where west and east meet', and yet it must be passed on to people in mission lands whose racial and cultural background is quite different. The process of adaptation requires deep and careful thought. 'It is not only a question of theology and the knowledge of the liturgy that count, but also the ability to feel, as it were, the pulse of the people and to gauge their reactions' (p. 23). But the Church is essentially a supernatural organism that transcends human cultures and transforms them to her own ends. She can take whatever forms and institutions she needs from any culture and organise them into a new unity which is the external expression of her spirit and the organ of her mission in the world.

The present day situation in most mission countries was described by the Most Reverend Joseph J. Blomjous, Bishop of Mwanza, Tanganyika. The Church is here in a state of adolescence, in the process of adaptation and Christianity is having to take root in new circumstances. Moreover,

¹ *Liturgy and the Missions*. The Nijmegen Papers (Burns and Oates) 42s.

in the political insurgence of backward countries there is a grave danger lest on the one hand they lose their existing culture, or on the other, they fall a prey to materialism. A living liturgy is of crucial importance in these countries, first because it is a source of unity, secondly because it helps to integrate into Christianity the new cultures of the peoples living in mission lands. This it does by stressing the spiritual value of the material world and the social value of all human activity. Thirdly, it has a profound and influential educative value, preparing man for eternal life.

Some of the problems of adaptation of the liturgy in the Missions were outlined by Reverend Bonifaas Luyckx, O.PRAEM., C.E.P. He began by quoting the significant words of Cardinal Agagianian, Pro-Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, spoken at the International Exposition in Brussels on 19th August 1958, 'The missionaries shall leave the neophytes within their own native ambient, and respect every resource of the aboriginal civilization and culture, provided only that the institutions or customs are not clearly opposed to faith or morals' (p. 77). The sacramental economy of salvation—the liturgy—planned by Christ to be the prolongation of his work of salvation can be accomplished fully, only in and through the conscious and fully human co-operation of men. 'Yet how difficult this remains', said Father Luyckx, 'as long as the sacramental forms awaken little or no psychological response within the recipient, as long as everything takes place in an utterly foreign cultural "language" (understood in the broad sense as the whole world of forms and words) which makes not the least appeal to the cultural and religious archetypes of a people' (p. 77). He then mentions several native rites and customs that could be taken over and given a Christian meaning: the rites of class initiation in black Africa; the vivid sense of community (foundation for a sense of the Church), ancestor worship (cult of saints), the feeling for ritual and symbolism, the awe of nature and its forces, filial piety and so forth. A similar plea, especially for the use of native languages, was made by the Reverend Andrew Seumois, O.M.I., a consultor to Propaganda in his paper, 'The Liturgical Problem in the Light of Mission History'.

The urgent need for a liturgical renewal on the missions was stressed by four speakers. The Most Reverend Emmanuel Errazuriz Larraín, Bishop of Talca in Chile, pressed for a widespread use of the vernacular in Latin America, for here the Latin language is taught only in seminaries and otherwise is practically unknown even among the cultured classes. The Most Reverend Carlo van Melckebeke, C.I.C.M., Apostolic Visitor for South-east Asia, said that the people of the Far East tend to regard the Catholic Church as a western import. In the liturgy, there is urgent need for the skilful adaptation of language, music, vestments and ritual gestures, to make them conform to the culture of the different

countries. The problem is made more complex by the number of different races in each country of the Far East. Yet the development of the liturgical spirit is an indispensable weapon against Communism and this should be supported by a long-term policy of missionising. The Church in Africa, on the other hand, is building on a solid foundation. In his paper, 'Liturgical Renewal in Africa To-day', the Reverend Walbert Bühlmann, O.F.M.Cap., D.D., said that the rapid development of the missions there, makes it almost impossible for the missionary to care for each Christian separately. 'To the extent that pastoral care is impossible, community care will have to be all the more carefully worked out and concentrated upon . . . When it becomes clear to the missionary that he has to develop his Sunday worship in such a way that a living community is formed around the altar, which joins the people to Christ and to one another, then we have something much deeper and more lasting than when the missionary tried to reach a thousand individual Christians through his own goodness and personal contact' (p. 106). Faced with Islamism, materialism, nationalism and Communism, there is grave concern whether the Africans will persevere as Christians. The Most Reverend K. Ansgar Nelson, O.S.B., described the Catholic situation in the Scandinavian countries. The Church in Scandinavia is a diaspora church. In each of these countries the Catholics amount to less than one per cent of the total population. Parishes, often manned by a single priest, have an area of 150 to 200 kilometres or more. More pressing than their geographical isolation is their spiritual loneliness. The liturgy is their one vital link with the Catholic world.

The problems of liturgical adaptation are made more difficult by the number and variety of peoples served by the missions. National temperaments must be understood. The Most Reverend Lawrence S. Nagae, Bishop of Urawa, reminded the congress that the Japanese are content with Western ceremonies, though they abhor empty pomp and need to be instructed on the content of ceremonies—the new reality and the new life which the Church mediates. They already possess translations of the Missal and the Ritual, but still need to adapt the liturgical year to the spirit and cycle of native feasts, the psalms to native music and to encourage active participation in the liturgy. The Scandinavians, on the other hand, dislike the use of the vernacular which reminds them too much of the state Church or sects they have abandoned, while the use of Latin affirms their union with the Mother Church and their solidarity with Rome and the Holy Father. Further, they are inclined towards a certain mysticism of nature that implies a somewhat contemplative turn of mind. For the average person this serves as a substitute for religion. The convert to Catholicism retains this attitude even after his conversion, so that it becomes an integral part of his religion. It makes him tend towards a more silent participation in the

liturgy which is by no means inactive. Again, African religion is unthinkable without music and singing, without rhythm and colour. The African experiences the nearness of God less in silent contemplation, than in moving himself into a state of frenzied excitement. In the symbolism of colour and repetition of song he experiences the Mystery. For him, the use of the vernacular for instance in the instructional parts of the Mass together with a limited amount of Latin, would both make the rite intelligible to him and maintain the air of mystery 'as the anointed priest carries on his action in Latin and stands along with Christ as mediator of God and man' (p. 110).

The second half of the congress was devoted to the practical adaptation of the liturgy. In his opening address, Cardinal Gracias had stated that for the liturgy to be living it must be understood by the faithful and must be the spontaneous expression of their religious sentiment. Besides reform and adaptation of the rites, they must be explained to the people. Three papers were devoted to the Holy Mass. The encyclical letter *Mediator Dei* of Pope Pius XII and the Instruction on lay participation offer a wealth of suggestions for forming a more living liturgy in which the people could take an active part. The Most Reverend Constans F. G. Kramer, O.F.M., till his expulsion by the Chinese Communists in 1952, Bishop of Luanfu, suggested a form of liturgical service to be conducted in the absence of a priest. The Archbishop of Nagpur, India, Most Reverend Eugene D'Souza, M.S.F.S., pleaded for a restoration of the permanent diaconate on the missions. Such a force, to which for instance convert clergymen or those doubtful of the validity of their orders might be admitted, could assist the bishop and priest in the work of instruction, and administer the sacraments of Baptism and Extreme Unction. Many missionaries would welcome a revision and translation of the ritual into native languages. The Reverend Reinold Dijkster, S.M.M., suggested a restoration of the full catechumenate. The titular bishop of Columba, Most Reverend Tarcisius H. J. Van Valenberg, O.F.M.Cap., emphasised the importance of the people understanding the meaning of the sacramental rites and suggested that these be adapted to correspond to the customs of different peoples.

The lasting success of the liturgical movement, however, will depend largely on its being maintained by the mission clergy themselves. In the seminaries they must be taught not merely the externals of the rites and ceremonies, but much more important, how to live the liturgy deeply and how to make the Divine Office their spontaneous prayer. In the mission fields themselves, centres of liturgical renewal should be set up. The Archbishop of Karachi, the Most Reverend Dr Joseph Maria de Conceição Cordeiro, underlined the valuable rôle that can be played by the contemplative orders in the missions. The larger monasteries in

the 'home countries' could establish priories in the missions with the specific purpose of cultivating liturgical life and promoting the liturgical apostolate. These should cultivate not only an exemplary monastic liturgy of the religious community as such, but also liturgical services with a fully developed active participation of all the faithful present. Besides this, they could give valuable help by liturgical courses, editing solid studies on the problems of missionary adaptation and by providing the missionaries and the faithful with much needed liturgical literature (texts, explanations, religious music, etc.). The scheme for centres of liturgical renewal would include also seminaries for catechists and the training of altar boys. The success of the missionary apostolate, however, is ultimately the responsibility of the missionary bishop, whose rôle was described by the Most Reverend Thomas Pothacamury, Archbishop of Bangalore. The missionary bishop is the *apostolos* of Christ and it is by being an *apostolos*, being 'sent' by Christ, that the bishop continues Christ's saving action on the human race. The *apostolos* is an ambassador from God to his people and he is the representative of the Redeemer for the people. The work of the bishop is, in the last analysis, the work of the Church itself. The bishop is the head and Father of the local Church. He presides at the *agape* where he completes the Christian community by his primacy in charity as representative of Christ. The Mass and especially the Pontifical Mass is, in this sense, the sacrifice of the head. The bishop must be seen in this rôle of head in the functions of the liturgy.

The Nijmegen Congress has marked an important phase in the history of the Church's liturgy and in the history of the Missions. For five days the liturgy was put to the most profound and searching examination by men experienced in all the practical problems that it presents. The need to distinguish what is essential from what is purely accidental has been well illustrated. The liturgy must on the one hand be the spontaneous expression of a people's prayer and on the other hand it must retain its ritual character. While the urgent need for liturgical renewal and adaptation has been very adequately stated, the whole proceeding of the congress has been marked by a profound humility and deference to the wishes of the Holy See, a welcome note in these days when liturgical reform is running away with many. The West can well learn the precious lesson of the East, the art of 'hastening slowly'. How many of the changes proposed by the Nijmegen Congress will eventually be adapted, time alone will tell. In any case its discussions have been invaluable both in deepening our understanding of the Church's liturgy and of suggesting certain rules to guide the Church in the complex task of adaptation and reform.

fr IAN CONDON.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE TWO-EDGED SWORD by John L. Mackenzie, S.J. (Geoffrey Chapman) 24s.

WITNESSES TO GOD by Leonard Johnston (Sheed and Ward) 13s. 6d.

UNLESS SOME MAN SHOW ME by Alexander Jones (Sheed and Ward) 6s.

Here are three good books bent on making the Old Testament intelligible to the mind of to-day. All three are by professors of Scripture and in spite of that are written in clear every-day language. Fr Jones is chatty, discursive but very penetrating, concentrating on a few points, Genesis 1-3, Jonah, the Canticle of Canticles.

Fr Johnston takes the peak characters in the range of the Old Testament story, while Fr Mackenzie gives a comprehensive survey of Old Testament thought and action. His book, *The Two-Edged Sword*, has as its sub-title 'An Interpretation of the Old Testament' which makes his purpose clear; to use our modern knowledge, archeological and literary, of Bible times so that the ideas and outlook of Hebrew society explain many of the difficulties of their history, while Semitic ways of writing and literary forms enable us to read their record aright.

The author deals first with the character of the books, their composition and inspiration and then with nature of revelation to the prophets. In the chapter—Cosmic Origins—he sets out very thoroughly the Semitic view of the universe. Many Catholics still have no clear idea of how to take the Bible story of creation, of Adam and Eve and the Fall. This chapter leaves them in no doubt. Israelite society, king and priest and prophet, their traditional wisdom literature, the hope of a better time and Messiah are examined and analysed. Next worship, sin and morality are treated, ending with a fine chapter on the God of the Hebrews and concluding with the relation of Old and New Testament to each other. The men, thoughts and world of the Old Testament are thus given depth and brought into focus so that one has a living panorama of God's action and man's response. The author admits in the preface that there must be a large admixture of the personal and subjective in his interpretation and that seems to be very true. In the chapter on King and Prophet not everybody would agree with him that 'the prophets had attempted to employ impossible means and they made the last state of the kingdom worse than the first' when they interfered in politics, or that we must speak of 'the dismal results of the practical operations of Elijah and Elisha'. Still, by and large there is no work in English which covers so much ground so satisfactorily in a single volume and certainly none wherein one can learn more quickly how to read and appreciate the Old Testament.

In *Witnesses to God*, Fr Johnston takes the key figures of the Old Testament, Adam and Eve, Cain and Abel, Abraham, Moses, David, the prophets Elias, Isaias, Esdras the Scribe, putting them in their context and showing their significance. This is illuminating and well done and is probably the most important part of the author's purpose, yet one would have liked more on their human side. David, for instance, is set clearly in time and place but his character very briefly dealt with. One misses Jeremias too, surely one of the most human of the prophets and of great significance for later Jewish tradition. The author does not end with Esdras but moves into the world of the New Testament after an interesting digression on the Teacher of Righteousness of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

The chapter on the Gospel Makers and John the Divine are most helpful for understanding the character of the four gospels and what the different authors were attempting to do and so, in obverse, explaining why we do not find what we expect in their accounts of Our Lord. A very useful book.

The paper back edition of Fr Jones' *Unless Some Man Show Me* needs no fresh review; the book has proved its value already and we welcome its appearance in a cheaper edition in the Stagbook series of Sheed and Ward.

BRUNO DONOVAN, O.S.B.

LAITY, CHURCH AND WORLD by Yves Congar, O.P. (Geoffrey Chapman) 10s. 6d.

This book consists of three addresses that Fr Congar gave in Germany in 1958. In the first he deals with the problems facing the layman in the world and his need for real freedom. His analysis of man's basic needs and the nature of Christian freedom is excellent. 'A man must have a point deep down in himself in which he can be himself and live his own life. It is at this point that he finds freedom.' Christian freedom is different from other sorts of freedom (he arbitrarily but conveniently gives three types to cover the lot—Rousseau-ist, Marxist and Stoic) in that it is freedom from something inside ourselves and not outside. Only the Holy Spirit moving man gently from within can give us this 'freedom from wretchedness'—from sin. He maintains that the greatest threat to personal freedom is the state of society around us. True enough, people are 'far too keyed up'. Cut-throat competition makes life a nerve-racking business at every level. And then, taking the world as a whole, most people would agree with him that 'society consists of a mass of depersonalized individuals without any cultural background'. But is he right in maintaining that education as such is the main answer? Surely it depends so much on the kind of education. Not every kind will give men a personal culture 'which will enable them to attain to faith more easily'. Again Fr Congar holds that we have now reached rock bottom and that the future increase of technology will be bound to improve things since it will give more leisure to the masses and will itself demand more and more education. Possibly—but there is another side to it, for leisure can be misused and the education demanded will mostly be of a sort that does not lead to 'familiarity with things of the spirit'. Nevertheless there will be an opportunity for Christians to step in and make capital out of future educational developments. But these are relatively small points which do not disturb his ideas about the layman's life of freedom nor the main theme on the layman's position in the Church which is dealt with in the rest of the book.

The use of the word 'Church' to mean the Church's government only has been much attacked in recent years and rightly so, as has also the view that the Church is just an organ of mediation between Christ and mankind. Yet, in England at any rate, we go on using the word in this way and even if we recognize the distinction and realize that the laity are the Church in a very real sense, the right conclusions are not drawn from this fact. We stop at putting theory into practice, and on the whole the laity go on being regarded as 'objects' as Fr Congar puts it, in the sense of persons to whom something is done (objects though they are of the hierarchy's goodness and care), rather than as 'subjects' who are themselves active and responsible agents in the life of the Church.

That the layman should take a much more active part in the life of the Church is generally accepted nowadays. But the degree to which he should be active in 'apostleship', take part in the affairs of the Church, work in harmony with the priest and sometimes in his place has by no means been settled. Fr Yves Congar has taken this question up in a big way. His earlier work, 'Lay People in the Church' published in English in 1957, gave the theology of the question and much of the book now under review follows on from that. The Gospel says that every disciple of Christ must transmit the Faith and bear witness to His love. Baptism and Confirmation give a lay person not only a Christian mission in temporal matters but also a mission

in the Church, for it is they who are the faithful, the bearers of faith. 'The essence of the Church is men's faith.'

It is vitally important to recognize that the laity have a definite part to play in the evangelization of the world to-day. The duty has always been there, but the need for direct action on a vast scale is something that is new. It is now less reasonable than ever to rely solely upon the clergy. Not only is there a great shortage of priests and religious, but there is now, as Fr Congar so graphically points out, a great rift between Christianity and the contemporary world. The emergence of a 'profane world of technology' means that the clergy 'from the very nature of their calling are out of contact with it'. Perhaps he rather exaggerates this point, for it is possible and indeed necessary that the clergy should have a good understanding of this profane world without joining hands with it. Nevertheless his point stands that there are certain spheres in the work of evangelization that can only be done by laymen. There must therefore be much more co-operation and sharing of duties between the priesthood and the laity, with due respect for fatherhood and authority on one side and for fellowship in community on the other. Without the one there is anarchy, without the other tyranny. This seems to be often forgotten by those who control Catholic life in England; one hears so many instances of local tyranny. Of course the whole question bristles with difficulties, yet something must be done; the question must be faced—for the sake of the laymen themselves apart from the consideration of the work to be done, for as Fr Congar so rightly says 'when lay people are kept in tutelage and kept more or less as children they become indifferent to the Church's faith and to her life'.

Just as Bishops and priests must let the laity play their full part, so must the laity on their part make themselves fit to be apostles. Fr Congar is good on this. He takes an unusual line and suggests that not only should an active layman cling to his faith as something living and personal but there should be an element of 'conversion' of the Nonconformist type in his life. It is usual for Catholics to condemn all revivalist techniques, but approached in the right way there is everything to be said for strengthening one's religious convictions by any means available and by letting faith permeate one's whole mind, attitude and behaviour. But how is this to be acquired or imparted and to whom? Presumably by retreats, days of recollection, study groups and revivalist sermons to the better educated! But Fr Congar does not say so, and in general throughout this book there is not enough to show how his ideas can be put into practice, though he often verges on the practical. We read that 'the laity's hour has struck. They are to be apostles in a new way on a far wider scale.' How? By taking part in conferences and by more religious instruction, he tells us—and, we could add, by taking over much of the purely administrative work of a parish priest. But it is precisely over this question of lay religious instruction that disagreement arises. How far should it extend? Should there be lay preachers at all? From what Fr Congar has said about the position of the layman in the Church, it can only follow that a large part of the work of evangelization could and should be done by layfolk. Many have suggested that minor orders be conferred on laymen as a sign of their worthiness to teach and preach and some have even favoured their ordination as Deacons—to go forth as preachers and missionaries to work in those spheres of life that cannot easily be penetrated by the clergy and to areas where there is an appalling lack of priests such as S. America. It is a pity that Fr Congar did not mention these ideas. Caution has prevailed. Perhaps he thought that what he has written and said was revolutionary enough as it was. However the day cannot be far off when something on these lines will have to be adopted.

FABIAN COWPER, O.S.B.

THE EVERLASTING PRIESTHOOD by A. M. Carré, O.P. (Geoffrey Chapman) 12s. 6d.

Every Lent at the cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris an eminent preacher is called upon to give a series of six sermons. In 1959 these were given by the Dominican, Père Carré, well known as a lecturer and broadcaster and they have been brought together to form the present volume. Addressing a wide audience—the conferences were broadcast—he chose as his subject the priesthood. His aim is to give an explanation of the paradox which the Christian priest must of his very nature present to the modern world. He has in mind not only those who cherish and value the priesthood but also those who criticise this institution and who wish to know how a priest can justify his existence in present day society.

It is to Christ that we must turn if we are to understand the nature of the priesthood and thus Père Carré's first conference is devoted to considering 'Jesus Christ—the One Priest'. Our Lord came to bring God to men and men to God. All Christians have a share in this priestly work of Christ but 'some men are called in a quite special way, so that the One priest may work through them'. This is the fundamental character of the priesthood and it has far-reaching implications in the life of the individual priest. He is the 'man of sacrifice' offering not only the sacrifice of the Church for his fellowmen but also like Christ making the sacrifice, the offering of himself. Preaching, the ministry of the word, is rightly stressed as being 'God's advertising campaign' to which the priest dedicates himself when ordained as 'God's ambassador' and is closely linked with the administration of the sacraments.

In the effort to be another Christ, is the priest called upon to stamp out his own personality? This question is answered by showing that a love of Christ must be the foundation of any priest's vocation, love which will not kill but which turns all to God's service. In what sense is the priest to be 'all things to all men'? How much is he to remain a man apart from the world? These are vital questions both for priests and for the laity. In replying Père Carré may not satisfy those who seek neat concise arguments but he provides much interesting food for thought. One comes away from this work with an enriched appreciation of and sense of wonderment at this great gift of God to men.

The translation is admirable for its power and fluency. Père Carré's style is that of the best French preachers: fine and forceful language serving not as a mere adornment but as means of portraying the truth in all its richness.

MARK BUTLER, O.S.B.

THE WAY. A quarterly review of Christian spirituality, edited by James Walsh, S.J., William Yeomans, S.J. and Philip Caraman, S.J. (Published by THE MONTH) 30s. annually.

This is the first number of a quarterly on the Christian life produced by the fathers of the English Province of the Society of Jesus. The task it undertakes, as stated by the editorial, is 'to understand and to interpret as faithfully as possible the Church's spiritual message to her children at the present moment. We hope that *The Way* will help its readers to think, will and live with Christ in His Church to-day . . .' In embarking on this great work the first number has an introductory article by Fr Martin D'Arcy, followed by three 'assessments of the spiritual needs of our world and of the way in which these needs are to be fulfilled'. Then follow four articles dealing, in good time (the number appeared in January), with the religious practice of Lent. Finally there are notes and extracts from *lectio divina*, with prominence to biblical and patristic source, a meditation and a 'spiritual vocabulary' and recommended reading, comprising notes and a book-list. This is a very well filled journal, running to 84 pages, beautifully printed and elegantly produced by N. V. Drukkerij Trio, The Hague.

What are the features that strike the reader? Fr D'Arcy opens with a sketch of the changes in Christian devotional practice that have occurred in the last half century and attempts to evaluate them. This involves the treatment of many themes, perhaps of too many for a short article, with consequent indefiniteness of verdict, though the main emphasis is clearly, and rightly, laid on the development among Catholics of consciousness of the doctrine of the mystical body. Liturgical advances are also much stressed, but there is no reference to the growing revival of bible study and a notable lack of mention of the continued, widespread, powerful and progressive developments of devotion too, and study of the place of, our Lady.

Of the next three articles Fr Paul Crane's will be of greatest interest to British readers. By contrast with the early Christians, he thinks, our religious faith and observance leave much to be desired. The chief failure is in not realising sufficiently that we are called to share joyously in the life of the risen Christ; religion is too much the cheerless adherence to a moral code. Doubtless we merit this rebuke. But perhaps all generations of Christians have also, even the first, to judge from St Paul's earnest pleadings with some of them. Although the remedy, as Fr Crane sees, lies in the restoration of the Christian family, he believes that this itself will depend much on the work of the schools. If these are to do their work well, headmasters 'would have to ask themselves whether their primary aim is to turn out scholastic successes, English gentlemen or other Christs'. In teaching religious instruction 'what is needed is re-emphasis—away from Apologetics and towards a revelation of religion as enrichment in Christ'. This would be warmly seconded by many, not least by those who have been urging it for a quarter of a century or more.

But the school cannot work alone. It needs the parish, whose life should have the liturgy, not the pools, as its centre. 'School and parish, as we see it, are the nodal points at which the effort must be made to present the rising generation of Catholics in Britain with the richness of life in Christ. Being young, they are rightly in love with life, which means that they should be in love with Christ. We believe that they could be. The obstacle, at the moment, is not primarily from their side. It comes rather from those who teach them in pulpit and classroom. We conclude that the most immediate need is for much greater awareness, in seminaries and religious scholasticates, of the prevailing mentality of the young and rising generation of lay Catholics in twentieth-century Britain. It would be tragic if steps to secure this were long delayed. A good deal more than a generation is at stake.'

In the other two articles on 'The Acceptable Time', Walter M. Abbott and J. Philip Gleeson review the situations in the United States and Australia respectively. For us the main interest in these is the evidence of the vigorous Catholic life going on in these countries. The dangers of materialism are recognised to be great for both. Fr Gleeson attempts to define the problem of Christian living in a prosperous and, in a general way, more educated society, a problem, it seems to the present reviewer, that ought to be considered the greatest of those at present facing the Church and one unique in its long history. It should be the prime concern of the coming Council. Fr Gleeson stresses the importance of Catholics making a greater contribution in the academic world and remarks on the need for those that attempt this to have, in much more developed form, both knowledge of doctrine and habits of self-discipline. Much of this is relevant to the British scene.

The next group of articles is concerned with Lenten observance. In his scriptural 'Into the desert' Fr J. L. Mackenzie tells us in what way monotheism may be associated with the desert, discrediting the *similitudo* connection put out by Renan and elaborating a subtle and illuminating alternative. This article is a good example of how a deepening of the study of the bible is the best form of religious reading. Then comes the encouraging article of Fr James Walsh, 'Spiritual Stamina', with its teaching of the value of personal failure when it is made the occasion of greater co-operation

with grace, and the stimulating one of Fr William Yeomans, 'Lenten Penance', with its careful and instructive analysis of the nature of Christian penitential discipline.

By the time these notes appear the second number of *The Way* will be in the hands of its readers. If it reaches the standard of this first number we can say that we have been well set on our road with a new guide in the Christian life, inspiring, reliable, instructive. We look forward to seeing it fulfil its task, the very much needed and by no means easy one of providing advice for us whose Christian living must perforce be carried out in very unchristian circumstances and situations. So much in the contemporary world is cast in a direction contrary to that of Christ. It may be just the general drift of opinion and conduct that has to be striven against, or specific evils such as immorality in married life, in business affairs or in the manner of waging war or even, in the nuclear age, of preparing for it. Christians are faced with ever sharper choices between Satan and Jesus Christ. But very often it is very difficult for them to see which way to choose and much sympathetic and candid guidance is needed by them when making their choices. It is to such a review as this that they would like to look. One prays they may not look in vain.

PHILIP HOLDSWORTH, O.S.B.

SHORT NOTICES

IT IS ST PAUL WHO WRITES based on Ronald Knox's translation of the *New Testament with explanations* by Ronald Cox, C.M. (Burns and Oates) 18s.

Many know of St Paul only from reading the snippets of his letters and an occasional lesson taken from the Acts of the Apostles, which have been inserted in the Mass. These selections give a very inadequate impression of the man whose powerful personality influenced so many of his contemporaries. They fail also to portray in all its richness his teaching. His letters were written to be read as complete units though their layout in an ordinary New Testament with chapters and verses might lead the reader to think or at least to feel otherwise.

In the present volume, Fr Cox presents the letters in a more readable form. Chapters and verses have gone, except for a summary reference at the top of each page, the text only being divided into paragraphs with occasional headings giving the theme of each section. An attempt has been made to re-create the historical circumstances in which the letters were written and hence they have been integrated into the Acts of the Apostles, which provides a continuous narrative. The letters have been put into chronological order as far as possible. Inevitably there has been a certain amount of conjecture in the dating as also with the various events in the Acts.

The text of the Acts and the Epistles is set on the left-hand page, while the right-hand page is taken up with commentary and explanations by Fr Cox. The comments on the whole are factual and are intended to lead to an intelligent reading of the text, explaining obscurities and points of doctrine. On occasion there are attempts to evoke the scene as for example at Pentecost. Though these may not appeal to some readers, they are far outnumbered by the other helpful explanations provided.

As we are being encouraged more and more to read the Bible, the most valuable form of spiritual reading, this companion volume to 'the Gospel Story' is most welcome. Many of us find that reading Scripture without any explanations to help is not easy. Here we have a presentation of one of the more difficult parts of the New Testament, making it intelligible and interesting.

M.B.

THE SACRED LANGUAGES by Paul Auvray, Pierre Poulain and Albert Blaise (Burns and Oates: Faith and Fact) 8s. 6d.

Which languages are sacred and why? This book treats of Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek and Latin but does not argue the case for each counting as sacred. The first three qualify easily enough because the Holy Ghost used them for the Bible. Latin presumably gains a place primarily because of its liturgical and theological use. But on this ground Coptic, Syriac, Armenian, Ethiopic, Arabic, Old Slavonic and probably others should also have been included. This being obviously impossible, perhaps the editor's choice was wise, though we cannot allow it other than arbitrary. For whom is the book published? Specialists would find it too elementary and perhaps most general readers dry and beyond their scope. But students of the Bible or the Latin liturgy or the Greek and Latin Fathers would find it useful and interesting to them in the earlier stages of their studies. An impression of the character of the languages concerned is conveyed by means of outlines of their peculiar features, grammatical, syntactic and idiomatic. The important place of Greek in the history of revelation is duly indicated. It is a pity, though inevitable, that lack of space precluded a more thorough contrasting of the classical and later forms of Greek and Latin. Apart from an unfavourable mention of the most recent Latin translation of the Psalter classical Latin is scarcely considered. Hebrew and Aramaic, however, of whom, so far as we know them, the classical and religious forms more nearly coincide, fare better and a good idea is given of the very strange look they have for one who has previous experience only of European languages. This is one of the better 'Faith and Fact' books, well written and of value to students. It is also an enjoyable browsing book for anyone with a taste for languages.

P.D.H.

THE HOLINESS OF VINCENT DE PAUL by Jacques Delarue (Geoffrey Chapman) 12s. 6d.

The task of describing a person's sanctity is not always easy, especially when there are not many striking incidents to bring it home. That St Vincent loved the poor and gave his life in their service is widely known. It was what he was like as a man that the Abbé Delarue has sought to portray in some 130 pages. Like so many founders of orders and societies, St Vincent was preoccupied with the organisation and running of his congregation and confraternities, once they had been established, and the details are of little interest to the general reader. It is only his period as a slave in North Africa and the early years of his missionary work in France that make good reading. St Vincent left behind him no stimulating account of his spiritual development such as the *Autobiography of St Theresa of Avila*. All that remain are his good works, his conferences to his spiritual sons and daughters, some letters and a few anecdotes. The first part of the book is devoted to a brief summary of the saint's life and a description of the main features of his character and holiness. The second and larger part is a selection of St Vincent's letters and conferences on holiness in ordinary Christian life. A worldly ambitious priest at the outset of his career, he impresses by the way he became a man of outstanding humility. In his writings it is his straightforwardness and common sense which come to the fore, together with simplicity, kindness and a practical understanding of difficulties. But his personality does not come through as strongly as that of his great friend, St Francis of Sales.

This little book has done its best to capture the spirit of St Vincent. If it leaves one unsatisfied, it may be that the answer lies in Our Lord's words: 'By their fruits you shall know them'.

M.B.

'CHINA—A NEW AGE AND OUTLOOK' by Ping-Chia Kuo (Penguin Special) 3s. 6d.

This book explores new ground, and on this count alone has an immediate value. Behind the complicated and long-winded style of the American-educated Chinese author there are many valuable ideas.

The reaction between the Chinese mind and the indoctrination and rule of communism was bound to have its own peculiar problems. The history of the last forty centuries, and in particular the last forty years, can explain largely the appeal and even inevitability of communism. But it is hardly right to go on to argue that communist principles and methods are to be supported in the light of subsequent economic expansion and rise in living standards. China can be expected to develop her own mode of communism, and this evolution is far from complete. By reason of her vast population, undeveloped resources and political affinities China must command respect and attention from all quarters. This book can help to bring some understanding to the 'problem' of China, but it is heavy going.

M.R.E.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE STORY OF GLASTONBURY by A. Watkin, O.S.B. (C.T.S.) 6d.

THE UNTRODDEN FLAME by a White Sister (C.T.S.) 6d.

THE WELL SPRINGS OF PRAYER by Dom Georges Lefebvre (Geoffrey Chapman) 8s. 6d.

THE CHURCH AND ECONOMICS by Christopher Hollis (Burns and Oates: Faith and Fact) 7s. 6d.

THE GENERAL COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH by Francis Dvornik (Burns and Oates: Faith and Fact) 7s. 6d.

SECULAR INSTITUTES by J. M. Perrin, O.P. (Geoffrey Chapman) 10s. 6d.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH by A. C. Clark (C.T.S.) 6d.

GOD'S PROVIDENCE AND OUR SORROWS by Dom P. G'sell, O.S.B. (C.T.S.) 6d.

CHRIST'S RESURRECTION by P. Bourgy, O.P. (Challoner) 7s. 6d.

EDUCATING CHRISTIANS by P. Grech (Herder) 10s. 6d.

THE MONK OF FARNE ed. Dom Hugh Farmer (Darton, Longman and Todd) 25s.

THE CATHOLIC AND HIS CHURCH by H. de Lubac, S.J. (Sheed and Ward) 3s. 6d.



THE EDITOR acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following:

Les Cahiers de S. André, The Downside Review, Pax, Buckfast Chronicle, The Ushaw Magazine, Lumière de Christ, The Way.

The Wykehamist, Prior Park Magazine, Novo, Peterite, Sedberghian, The Dunelmian, Gordonstoun Record, The Lorettonian, The Pocklingtonian, The Barnardian, Worth Record, The Lily (Magdalen College School), The White Rose, The Work-sopian, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Denstonian, The Ratcliffian, The Raven, The Penryn Review, The Priorian, Giggleswick Chronicle, Novocastrian, Decamian, Belmont Abbey School Magazine, Beaumont Review.

OBITUARIES

FATHER SEBASTIAN LAMBERT

WILFRID LAMBERT was born on 22nd November 1884, and came to Ampleforth with his two brothers, following in their father's footsteps, in April 1895. He was a widely popular schoolboy, and must have been a great comfort to the authorities, for, while he had a healthy taste for innocent mischief, his straight and wholesome character inspired trust. He was a natural athlete, fast and strong, with a good eye and co-ordination and a ready grasp of strategy and tactics. Modern methods of training yield results beside which feats of former years seem palely commonplace, but perhaps his innings of 282 in an unbroken partnership of 422 is still worthy of record. At the lowest it was a notable exhibition of strength in a seventeen year old. His successes neither turned him into a mere athlete, for he was always a reader and an averagely assiduous student, nor stirred the slightest ripple of conceit in him. Indeed games, for all his skill and success, occupied only a modest place in his estimation, far below the pursuit of angling which he had learned at his mother's knee and practised with exquisite skill. He was equally unmoved by public opinion. Waves of fashion in thought or feeling passed him by unmoved. It was not that he was aloof. He was sociable and a good mixer; but some secret strength in him gave him independence and balance, and won for him the warm respect of his companions. Those who knew him in later life will recognize that the level-headed boy was father of the man.

In 1902 he was admitted to the novitiate for Ampleforth and given the name of Sebastian, and after the usual course of philosophy he was sent to our Oxford Hall to read history. He was fortunate enough to have as tutor the future Sir Ernest Barker, and gained thereby not only skilled tuition but a lifelong friendship.

In his fascinating autobiography, after a warm tribute to Fr Paul Sir Ernest wrote: 'Another of my old monastic pupils, Father Sebastian Lambert, is a housemaster in the same school. He is now well into his sixties; but the fish still fear his rod (far more, I imagine, than do his boys), and his house is an exhilaration as well as an education'.¹

After taking his degree he stayed up into a fourth year in order to study geography, but did not complete the year. Fr Paul fell ill at Ampleforth and was sent away to recuperate, and Fr Sebastian was brought back to fill his place. This was in 1910, and until 1956 he was heavily engaged in the life of the school: second prefect 1910 to 1916, first prefect 1916 to 1927, housemaster of St Cuthbert's 1927 to 1956.

¹ *Age and Youth* (Oxford University Press), p. 54.



Then, in his 72nd year, he was brought into the monastery, and forthwith displayed in a high degree those monastic qualities which most of us hope for in some measure after years in the monastery. There could be no clearer evidence of the spirit in which he had lived and worked. But generations of boys, though they could not put it into words, had sensed that spirit. They had also experienced and profited by his sane, humane and understanding guidance and control, his encouragement of healthy interests and high ideals, his light and sure touch. There were degrees of psychological complexity which baffled him, but apart from such his estimate of character was rarely wrong.

Shortly after his retirement from his house ill health came upon him. There was an operation on his lung and years of increasing disability—of bodily disability but of spiritual strength. Death came to him gently at short notice, but recognized and accepted, on 1st March. May he rest in peace.

FATHER ROBERT MCGUINNESS

FATHER ROBERT JAMES MCGUINNESS died in hospital in Banff, Alberta, on 7th January. He was in the school here with two brothers at the beginning of the century, and then was trained in structural engineering and practised in his native Canada. In his 40th year he entered the Beda and was ordained in 1930. Since 1936 he was parish priest of Banff and was a considerable figure in the town, the object of affection for his lovable character and of respect at two levels: for his practical and versatile ability and for his priestly zeal and holiness. He was also a keen and interested Old Boy, always eager for news of Ampleforth and of other Old Boys. St Mary's church in Banff which he built was largely designed by him, and has among its ornaments the Ampleforth Arms. Of this church a correspondent to the local newspaper wrote: 'The St Mary's which he planned and largely built will stand not only as the most beautiful, wonderful, small church I've ever seen, but as a lasting memorial to this humble man of God'. May he rest in peace.

H. P. ALLEN

THE world of church music has lost a dedicated leader in H. P. Allen. Herbert Philip Allen ('H.P.') was born in 1868, and he died full of years in 1961, 28th January, at Callow End near the gates of Stanbrook Abbey.

Here was a man of deep spirituality. He was devoted to the reciting of the monastic breviary, and was familiar with the English mystics—Fr Augustine Baker, to name no others. In 'H.P.' one could sense a different scale of values from the average Western: his grandmother was an Indian begum, and he was proud of this descent.

When he first came to Ampleforth in 1889 (in reply to Prior Burge's advertisement for a science master at the College) he described himself as an 'unbaptized Baptist'. The strong, silent Brother John met him with the trap at Gilling Station. To make conversation 'H.P.' ventured: 'I hope Mr Burge is well?' No answer. A mere growl. Near Oswaldkirk 'H.P.' tried again: 'And Mrs Burge? . . .'

As a result of a mishap in the chemistry lab, Mr Allen lost his singing voice. It was at Ampleforth nevertheless that he became a Catholic, and thus began a lifelong association with the monks of our community. Under Dom Anselm Wilson, and later Dom Bernard Gibbons, he served as choirmaster at St Peter's, Liverpool. Then followed appointments at St James, Bootle; at Salford Cathedral; and for a number of years he worked on the staff of St Bede's, Manchester.

He could be seen playing in orchestras up and down Lancashire. But the art-form that was 'flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone' was nothing less than plainsong.

It was now that Dom Mocquereau's *Paleographie Musicale* was appearing in print. 'H.P.' would devote one week each year to a pilgrimage to Appledurcombe in the Isle of Wight where he could study the chant 'at source'. Later, as from 1928, his plainsong studies were continued under Dame Laurentia the Abbess of Stanbrook. And his association with this Abbey has been maintained until his death.

From 1929 to 1941 he was in charge of the music at St Anne's, Edge Hill. He collaborated with Dom Dominic Willson, not least in the issuing of *Plainsong for Schools*. At the yearly Summer Schools of the recently-formed Society of St Gregory he figured as a masterly lecturer, quite indispensable for the beginners. Many will recall how, after the service of Compline in Blackfriars chapel, he would preside at a fascinating and long-protracted gathering in his rooms at Worcester College, over tankards of college brew.

He was saddened, but undismayed, at the controversies that have raged in the last few years about the rhythm of plainsong; he took no part in them.

'H.P.' had many sides to him. His repertoire of ghost-stories was enviable. He was an intriguing raconteur. He had been a dabbler in psychical phenomena.

During his last years at Callow End he lived the life of a recluse, devoted to music and prayer. Regularly and devoutly he said his Office. In the village he was well known and loved. When the end was near, his daughter (a sister of Notre Dame) was summoned to his deathbed. She found him unconscious but saying his Office interminably, except when he broke off to take a choir practice! His illness was mercifully very short. May he rest in peace.

NOTES

THE ABBEY CHURCH

SINCE the note on the building of the new church in the last number of the JOURNAL there is little to record except progress and consolidation. The interior of the church is now plastered and glazed and free of scaffolding. The engineers have laid the heating panels in the floors of the Nave, Sanctuary, North Transept and aisles which now await their final stone paving.

Exteriorly the South Transept is complete save for the stairway up to the south door, which is now being built and should have been finished by the beginning of the Summer Term; but inside this part of the church still needs glazing and plastering.

Details for the interior—lighting, woodwork, and the altars with their decoration—are slowly being pushed forward. In another note it will be seen that the Lady Chapel decoration especially is being thought out and put into effect.



THE LADY CHAPEL FUND

IN the summer of 1960 a number of mothers of past and present boys of Ampleforth asked to be allowed to contribute towards the furnishing of the Lady Chapel in the new Abbey Church. This most kind and generous thought, brought into reality by Mrs Humphrey Butcher, has resulted, after deducting the cost of printing and postage, in £950.

Already the Church Building Committee has been working to find furnishings for the Lady Chapel. A scheme has been drawn up, and a very fine medieval crucifix figure, and six silver gilt candlesticks, have been bought. A cross is being made to match the candlesticks and carry the figure. Frontals and dossals, supported by riddel posts, will set these off and provide a contrasting note of rich colour and quality which the austere architecture of the church demands. It is hoped that a photograph will appear in a later number of the JOURNAL.

We are deeply grateful to all those mothers who have helped us to provide these beautiful things.



THE FATHER PAUL NEVILL MEMORIAL FUND

FATHER PAUL died on 25th January 1954 and later in the same year an appeal was made for a Memorial Fund to bear his name. Most of the contributors to this memorial made covenants for this fund, and most

of these covenants have now ended: just over £20,000 was raised, and the main purpose of this note is to thank those whose support has provided it. We are deeply grateful. As the money has come in over the last seven years it has been put into a capital fund, and the income from this has been, and is being, used by the Headmaster to help in all those private needs and circumstances which come to his knowledge in his dealings with parents and Old Boys.

This is the way in which Father Paul would like to see his name preserved. Those who revere his memory are anxious that the fund shall not remain stationary (a word unknown to Father Paul) and want to see it continue to grow and be able to do even more good. Already nearly 140 of those whose original covenants are complete have renewed them, and we are most grateful for their generosity. But new friends and new supporters are needed for this fund if it is to be kept alive, and it is most earnestly hoped that they will come forward and communicate with the Treasurer of the fund at Ampleforth. No contribution is too small for what is needed is regular support rather than large contributions. The immense amount of good which this fund can do is unseen and, perhaps because of this, it can bring swift comfort where it is really needed and deserved. But the needs and deserts are far greater than the fund's present resources.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE: EASTER MONDAY

THE square has been slowly filling since two o'clock and now at about four-thirty the last marchers from Aldermaston are joining the packed meeting. Everyone is tired and footsore but shows joy and satisfaction at having completed this demonstration calling for sanity. These people are not by any means all beatniks (organised or constructive protest is certainly not hip), socialists, communists, red undergraduates, or white collar men. They are a unity only in their aim, namely the removal of the Bomb from this world, by first removing it from Britain, linked with a constructive policy of peace.

These people are ordinary men and women like you and me. They come from diverse countries, have wholly different creeds, belong to no particular age group, and they have common status.

The square is full now. Canon Collins is thanking the people who organised and made the March possible. He is the executive and master brain behind the whole campaign and he lays down its policy and its demonstrations. It might well be some public school function. Collins does not speak with eloquence or great confidence, as indeed he is only a chairman. He introduces Joan Littlewood, who delivers a fiery little speech and is followed by the long-awaited Michael Foot. He is the last

of the distinguished thinkers of the movement to speak, for the notables, Bertrand Russell, Frank Cousins, Ian Mikardo, had spoken earlier on before many of the marchers had arrived. At the name Foot wild cheers and ovations go up from the crowd and his clear, forceful voice comes over the microphones. His speech was stirring and to the point, and one sees in one's fellow listeners an awareness and dedication which many think the campaign lacks (people of the 'what'll they do next Easter if they do ban the Bomb?' mentality). After Michael Foot's speech Canon Collins calls for a minute's silence so that we may recall our aim, the little band breaks shortly into song, and the meeting gradually disperses. A group of marchers are to continue to Holy Loch, base of sea-borne Polaris, and a splinter group is to sit down outside the American embassy, but for the majority of marchers it is the end of this call for sanity and peace. They had done sincerely all within their power to further a cause in which they believed.

This demonstration is not a concord of cranks or lunatics but a number of level headed men and women with an aim worthy of all races, beliefs, religions, and a nation wide, full-time campaign.

Our aim is simple, but it has been very much distorted both inside and outside our ranks. We want to make this earth safe for everyone and their children to live in. The hydrogen bomb and all it entails is the greatest threat to us and our security. Christian consciences should be the first to realise that, by keeping the Bomb, we may be party to genocide on the level of the Nazi exterminations. We feel that Britain should renounce nuclear weapons completely in the interest of humanity. We should spend the money now spent on the Bomb on refugees, schools, medicine—on saving life rather than destroying it.

Finally, we will not conquer Communism with nuclear bombs for they do not differentiate between Christians and Communists. A world without the Bomb is our cause and this is why we marched.

C.E.T.F.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for Fr Robert McGuinness (1902) who died on 17th January; Peter Chambers (1958) on 17th February; Fr Sebastian Lambert (1902) on 1st March; Michael Dick (1953) in a car accident in Johannesburg on 2nd March; and Stephen Rittner (1923) on 27th March.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:

John Gainsford to Janet Heather Penrose at St James's, Spanish Place, on 26th April 1958.

Jan Smulders to Brenda Josephine Bell at Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, on 1st October 1960.

Peter Moorhead to Astrid Marshall at St Bernard's Church, Burnage, Manchester, on 1st February 1961.

Kenneth Bromage to Mary Walker at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Chelsea, on 11th February.

Anthony James Simonds-Gooding to Fiona Rosabel Menzies at the Church of St Thomas of Canterbury, Woodbridge, on 11th February.

Michael Fay to Margaret Robinson at Our Lady of Light, Hermanus, Cape, South Africa, on 18th March.

Hugh F. Salter to Karen Forshaw at St William's Church, Reading, on 3rd April.

George Shillingford Abbott to Diana Royce at the Church of St Augustine of England, Kenilworth, on 8th April.

Anthony Marnan to Andree Le Cheminant at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Henley-on-Thames, on 15th April.

Dr Christopher Petit to June Preston at Uckfield, on 15th April.

Dr Peter Drury to Veronica Mary Gately at Our Lady's Chapel, Lutterworth, on 15th April.

David Palengat to Gill Hutchings in Bulawayo, on 22nd April.

AND to the following on their engagement:

Michael Kenworthy-Browne to Anne Mayer.

Lieut.-Cmdr Philip Morton Mansel-Pleydell, R.N. (ret'd) to Dagmar Rosalie Bowring.

John Cecil Brodie to Rosemary Jeanne Bickford.

Alexander Patrick Ross to Anne Sinclair Briggs.

Viscount Encombe to Comtesse Claudine de Montjoye-Vaufrey et de la Roche.

Christopher Wills to Jean Mary Dobson.

Michael Patrick Hickey to Annabel Margaret Geddes Thomson.

Dr James Edward Forster to Katherine O'Neill.

Gerald D'Arcy to Elizabeth Potter.

Henry St John Westmore to Elizabeth Mary Bickley.

Anthony George Nevill to Caroline Margaret Walker.

Anthony Lowsley-Williams to Olivia Bootle-Wilbraham.

Maurice O'Connell to Ann Gillespie.

George Michael Moorhead to Doris Ashworth.

A. M. F. WEBB (1934) has been appointed Solicitor-General of Kenya. He became a Nominated Member of the Legislative Council in 1958. and has been Deputy Public Prosecutor and Legal Draftsman.

DR T. C. GRAY (1931), Professor of Anaesthesia at Liverpool University, has been elected to a Sir Arthur Simms Commonwealth Travelling Professorship for 1961, the first time that an anaesthetist has been given this award. During his lecture tour he will visit Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand, returning through the United States.

B. A. MCSWINEY (1939), who has until recently been Assistant Administrator of Bristol Royal Infirmary, has been appointed Secretary of St Thomas's Hospital.

DR P. W. E. DOWNES (1942), who has been in Fiji for the past six years, has been appointed Ophthalmic Specialist to the Fiji Islands and the South Pacific Health Service.

COMMANDER R. H. BRUNNER, D.S.C., R.N. (1937), has gone to Ankara with an appointment to the Staff of the Central Treaty Organisation.

PATRICK REYNTIENS (1943) held an exhibition of stained glass at the Arthur Jeffress Gallery in January. He is working on the baptistery window, designed by John Piper, for Coventry Cathedral. Lawrence Toynbee (1941), held his first one-man exhibition at the Leicester Galleries in April. He has just finished a large mural of the four seasons at Arundel for the Duke of Norfolk.

DAVID E. WALKER (1926) has left the *Daily Herald*, and is now with the P.R. Division of Crawford's Agency. He has just produced a pamphlet for the C.T.S. on Secular Institutes, of which The Grail and Opus Dei are perhaps the best known in this country, dealing with their encouragement by Pope Pius XII, and their place in Canon Law.

L. M. FAY (1948) is now in South Africa, and is Manager of the Riviera Hotel at Hermanus, Cape.

P. J. I. RICHMOND (1945) is with British Petroleum in London, in charge of their interests in Italy.

J. P. E. PLOWDEN (1948) has gone to Hollywood, after three years in Mexico, and is now working for M.G.M. as a Producer and Director of documentaries and commercials.

FR B. J. TWOMEY (1952), who was ordained for the Foreign Missions last year, is temporary curate at Abakaliki in Eastern Nigeria.

M. A. BALDWIN (1951) and E. P. J. Chibber (1955) have passed their Law Society Finals.

DURING 1960 P. J. M. Kennedy (1953) was awarded a Lord Justice Holker Senior Scholarship, and the James Mould Scholarship at Gray's Inn.

J. I. FLANAGAN has been commissioned in the Queen's Dragoon Guards, and C. F. Jackson in the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers. We regret that in the last issue of the JOURNAL M. R. O. Leigh's Regiment was incorrectly given; he was commissioned in the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards in October.

THE following officers have qualified in the examination for the Staff College, Camberley: Captain B. R. O'Rorke, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars; Captain M. A. French, The Royal Fusiliers; Captain A. F. W. Astle, The Cheshire Regiment; Captain S. F. Cave, The Rifle Brigade.

P. LUMSDEN (1953) is Secretary of the Catholic Nuclear Disarmament Group.

OLD BOYS who wish to join the Challoner Club, the only Catholic Club of its kind in London, or the Public Schools Club should write to the respective Secretaries at 59-61 Pont Street, London, S.W.1, or 100 Piccadilly, W.1, for entry forms and further information. These can also be obtained from Fr Oswald.

THE Annual Dinner of the Yorkshire Area will be held at the Station Hotel, York, on the evening of the Stonyhurst match, Saturday, 4th November. All Old Boys and their friends are welcome, and should write to the Area Secretary, N. A. Robinson, Riversedge, Abbey Road, Knaresborough, for further details.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:

Head Monitor	...	...	J. P. R. Stephens
School Monitors	J. E. T. Gilbert, P. J. Moore, M. J. Brennan, R. T. Worsley, R. M. J. Dammann, W. H. R. Pattison, N. J. Brockhurst Leacock, T. A. L. Huskinson, S. E. Tyrrell, H. J. Young, J. J. Jephcott, P. R. Meyer, N. P. Reynolds, M. J. Krier, D. A. P. Bell, I. J. A. Lewis, P. R. Butcher, M. G. R. Tolkien, J. J. O'Reilly		
Captain of Rugby	...	...	H. J. Young
Captain of Athletics	...	...	M. G. R. Tolkien
Captain of Cross Country	...	...	M. G. R. Tolkien
Captain of Boxing	...	...	J. J. Jephcott
Captain of Swimming	...	...	N. P. Reynolds
Captain of Shooting	...	...	G. E. Haslam
Master of Hounds	...	...	M. T. Bramwell
Librarians	D. R. Lloyd-Williams, D. P. Skidmore, J. J. H. Forrest, D. H. C. Davenport, R. G. S. Thompson, M. G. Tugendhat, A. E. Donovan, J. R. de Fonblanque, A. C. Chambers, J. M. Wakely, P. K. Poland		
Officemen	N. P. Reynolds, I. J. A. Lewis, J. J. O'Reilly, R. R. Boardman, M. T. Bramwell, A. P. H. Byrne, T. W. Milroy, D. P. Skidmore		

THE following left the School in April:

M. J. Brennan, A. P. H. Byrne, J. M. Compton, R. M. J. Dammann, D. A. Fellowes, J. J. H. Forrest, J. E. T. Gilbert, J. R. Kemball-Williams, M. J. Krier, N. R. E. Lorrman, P. J. Moore, J. J. O'Reilly, C. R. W. Perceval, J. I. A. Robertson, P. J. Robinson, A. F. H. Schulte, R. T. Worsley.

THE following boys joined the School in May:

J. M. Brockhurst Leacock, J. M. Daly, A. P. de Guingand, J. J. Drummond, T. C. Fane Saunders, T. D. I. Fenwick, A. P. Grant Peterkin, J. E. H. Grieve, P. F. J. Hardcastle, J. F. M. Hillgarth, M. H. Hudson, P. A. Lawrence, A. L. Leonard, S. R. Leslie, D. C. Marchmont, A. Milroy, J. S. A. Radziwill, C. E. F. Stanley-Cary.

WE congratulate the following who have won open awards in the March Scholarship Examinations :

Classics

R. M. J. Dammann, an exhibition at University College, Oxford.

History

J. M. Compton, a scholarship at University College, Oxford.

Modern Languages

A. I. J. Brain, a scholarship at Worcester College, Oxford.



THE following obtained entrance at Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge :

Oxford : R. H. Jackson, B.N.C.

D. J. Lentaigne, Oriel College.

C. R. W. Perceval, Worcester College.

D. J. W. Pritchard-Jones, Christ Church.

Cambridge : A. J. F. Cotton, Queens' College.

A. R. Kaye, Downing College.

P. J. Robinson, Fitzwilliam House.

N. P. Tanner, St Catharine's College.

P. M. Vignoles, Magdalene College.

R. T. Worsley, Emmanuel College



IN the last issue A. W. Crawford's History Exhibition at St John's College, Oxford, was incorrectly attributed.



ON Sunday, 19th March, Mr Gilbert Hair, Assistant Commissioner of the Prison Commission, talked to a large audience drawn from the Fifth and Sixth Forms on the work and problems of the Prison Service. Mr T. Considine, who came with him, also talked about what could be done by voluntary workers as Prison Visitors. The interest and thought aroused were shown by the questions and discussion which followed.



ON 28th March, Mr A. D. Kinnear, National Technical Officer of the A.S.A., gave a lecture-demonstration, at which some of the Swimming Club acted as demonstrators. This was much appreciated by those who were able to attend.

THE LIBRARY

THE Librarian wishes to thank P. W. Martin and M. J. Krier for their recent gifts to the Library. He is also grateful to Fr Martin and Mr Bunting, who have recently presented, on behalf of the Art Room, a number of fine volumes, including a comprehensive series on Modern Architecture.

The United States Information Service has presented a large collection of American books on almost every aspect of American history and American life. For this generous donation the School has every reason to be very grateful.

A small section has been opened for paper-backs. So far it consists mainly of books on current affairs (e.g. Penguin 'Specials'), and there is no intention of making it a comprehensive section.



MUSIC

MISS MARIA LIDKA and Miss Adela Kotowska came to give us a recital of music for violin and piano, on 28th February. Miss Lidka is no stranger to Ampleforth ; and it gave us great pleasure to see her amongst us again. She had chosen a programme that made few concessions to the weaker brethren ; but it was clear that the audience had come to listen, not merely to be amused. There was no trace of restlessness throughout the entire programme, which, for those who know school audiences, is an ample enough tribute to the excellence of the performers. The galleries were closed, thus eliminating the distraction so often caused by the casual and uncommitted strollers : it is to be hoped that this will become an established rule.

The Bach Sonata which opened the programme is a great and uncompromisingly serious work with little surface glamour. Somewhat austere as a curtain raiser, it was none the less so impressively played that there was never any question as to its unsuitability, and it set the tone for an evening of authoritative and well-balanced playing. The climax of the programme was the Brahms Sonata in which Miss Lidka's soaring tone and beautiful phrasing were perhaps at their best. It is worth pausing to stress the point about phrasing : in a performance of this quality, sheer accuracy, whilst being a *sine qua non* condition of success, remains of secondary importance. The music can only 'sing' if it is intelligently and sensitively articulated, like a living language. To hear a fine musician in action should be, for any budding instrumentalist, as much a lesson in interpretation as it is an inspiration in sheer

dexterity. Miss Kotowska, too, proved herself to be a most accomplished and sensitive pianist—perhaps more at home when the rôles were equal than in the subordinate one of an accompanist.

This was a most enjoyable evening, and the audience made the fact abundantly clear by the warmth of their applause. As an encore Miss Lidka played two of Dvorak's charming and little-known Romantic Pieces.



KATHLEEN LONG

AFTER a long absence, Kathleen Long returned to Ampleforth on 10th March, to give a piano recital. It is a pity that two generations of boys have missed her; she is one of our most distinguished and, in the best sense of the word, natural pianists. Her 'liquid strength', to borrow Fr James' *mot juste*, deals effortlessly with every technical difficulty, her sense of style is unerring.

The programme was admirable; an *hors d'œuvres* of three early French clavichord pieces, delicate and fussy, a perfect Mozart sonata, then a Schubert Impromptu followed by two pieces by Field, the Irish composer whose Nocturnes influenced Chopin. His opus 1, a catchy romping Rondo incredibly written when he was twelve, brought the house down. It recalled to mind two inspired fragments, Appletree II and III, once produced at Gilling by a boy of the same age. It is a sobering thought that, had his music grammar been on a par with his Latin, O'Driscoll B. might have ended up, like Field, selling pianos to the Russians.

After the interval came two noble Chopin Ballades followed by a group of pieces by Ravel and Debussy. One might have wished for a late Beethoven sonata instead of the rather *faisandées* Ravel Waltzes; how well Debussy wears in comparison. Some generous encores ended a most enjoyable evening.

The comment that the pedal of the school piano needs some adjustment is almost unnecessary; Miss Long declared herself perfectly satisfied with the instrument. Her other comment—indeed, the comment of every visiting artist—should, perhaps, be passed on. It is that an Ampleforth audience listens more deeply than any other.

In a television age when, one is told, even young children are almost incapable of listening without visual stimulus, it is a matter of congratulation that the Benedictine rule fosters and preserves a capacity for listening and a deep devotion to music. All that is needed now is a fund of equal depth to bring more artists to this remote corner.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

THE term started off with the elections of Mr D. P. Skidmore (Leader of the Government), Mr A. P. H. Byrne (Leader of the Opposition) and Mr T. Grey (Secretary). About half-way through the term Mr M. A. Pakenham succeeded Mr A. P. Byrne and Mr T. Grey resigned. Thus the Society was deprived of a series of witty and amusing minutes. C. D. F. Coghlan was elected in his stead. D. P. Skidmore (our *Bel esprit*!) and M. A. Pakenham continued in office for the rest of the term and also constituted the school debating team in the P.S.D.A. competition.

The attendance and standard of speaking was lower than last term. However, some debates, especially the Mock Elections, brought forward some interesting speeches. In this connection Messrs J. J. Jephcott, Kilmartin, Grey, Hailey, Havard, Balfour, Tanner, Lyon, Howard, Krier, Tugendhat, O'Reilly, Chambers and Robinson should be mentioned. We were very rich in our maiden speakers, notably Messrs Pender-Cudlip, Corbett, Brennan, Fawcett and Halliday. If they keep up their present standard of speaking and attendance, they should fill the Society's highest official places in seasons to come.

The term was notable for the number of debating matches, all held away. There was the return against St Peter's, in which the School was represented by Messrs Skidmore and Byrne, who won handsomely a motion that looked like a certain loser. This was a most happy and delightful visit, and one supposes a St Peter's match will become a more or less annual fixture. It is chronicled that the return of the party was enlivened by folk songs in three languages. Then there was the exhibition debate at Easingwold Grammar School, a most enjoyable occasion to which we sent a party of twelve. Finally there was the North Regional Round of the Public Schools' Debating Association, also held at St Peter's, York. Out of eight entrants Ampleforth won. About half our party spoke in the subsequent open debate, and spoke very well indeed, as all agreed over the dinner table in the Hong Kong restaurant afterwards. Our congratulations are due to Messrs Skidmore and Pakenham, who will represent the North at the finals in the Guildhall, London, on 8th May. It is to be hoped that this time they will bring back the 'Observer' silver mace, a bauble that would look well on the presidential table.

As a general comment, if a general comment is in order, it is a pity that so rarely is there a gripping speech which holds the House enthralled and spell-bound, a real masterpiece of the orator's art. At

the moment there seems to a certain abjectness, a certain *vox et praeterea nihil*, about the Society's proceedings. Perhaps there might be rather more blood and thunder, rather more Hyde Park style of oratory. The exceptions were N. Balfour with his speech defending the British Empire, and occasionally M. A. Pakenham; these provided the only yeast that lightened our somewhat plain and heavy dough, apart from occasional violence in private business, such as the attempted impeachment of the Senior Teller, or the disqualification of three parties in the Mock Elections, or the row over the Junior Teller's stopwatch. And it is surprising that none of our ambitious young men, especially among the monitors, realize how great is the reward awaiting anyone with ability and fire enough really to win over, lead and master the Society. It is sad to see great possibilities so tamely used.

Our sincere thanks are due to Commander Wright, Mr Cain and the Earl of Longford, who honoured the Society with their presence, to Fr Gregory and Fr Dominic who took our party to Easingwold, the President being 'flu-stricken, to Br Fabian, who on one occasion took the chair and also ably led us at the debating competition, and finally, of course, to Mr President.

The motions debated were:

'This House is ashamed of the British Empire.' Ayes 16, Noes 24, Abstentions 7.

Mock Elections: There were ten parties, of which the winning party was captained by Mr Brennan, who received 22 votes out of 68 cast (not counting about 40 disqualified).

'This House maintains that the progress made in the last two centuries has been in technology and not in civilisation.' (The return match against St Peter's, at York.) Ayes 45, Noes 22, Abstentions 11.

'This House regards the retention of the Death Penalty as unjustifiable.' Ayes 46, Noes 30, Abstentions 5.

'This House is dissatisfied.' Ayes 52, Noes 13, Abstentions 4.

'This House maintains that the pen is mightier than the sword.' Ayes 23, Noes 17, Abstentions 1.

'This House advocates unilateral nuclear disarmament.' (The exhibition debate at Easingwold.) Ayes 30, Noes 17.

'This House is convinced that the public house is a greater institution than the public school.' Ayes 43, Noes 13, Abstentions 3.

'This House opposes world government in any shape or form.' Ayes 28, Noes 40, Abstentions 6.

C.D.F.C.

JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

This was another satisfactory session, with two or three really good debates and no intolerable ones. The only disquieting feature was the comparative scarcity of first-year speakers. Several of those who had shown promise in the Christmas term retired into partial or total obscurity, and the honour of the first year was upheld by some half-a-dozen consistent performers, to wit Messrs Devas, Lorrimer, Park, Powell, Richardson, Wagstaff and Wright R. M. All of these showed good debating sense and possessed a certain style; Wagstaff in particular made some really forceful speeches and was one of the most influential speakers in the house. Mr Gilbert, in his first term, showed promise. These, together with Messrs Morris A. V. and Blount, who contributed less frequently than in their first term, should provide a good, if small, nucleus next autumn.

One of the factors behind the small first year may have been (not unnaturally) the unusually large second year. The debates were dominated, in both sessions, by a fairly large group of good speakers. None was outstanding, but there was a good deal of variety and a good deal of talent. Mr Murphy was always audible and well informed, and clearly meant what he said even when he did not quite succeed in saying what he meant. Mr Shepherd was as combustible as ever, but managed to assume, along with his status as a member of the Committee, a certain air of avuncular respectability which became him surprisingly well. Mr Cavanagh, also on the Committee, had no need to assume such an air, being already equipped with it by nature: his speeches were always thoughtful, pointed and admirably relevant. One's only criticism of Mr Brunner would be that he did not give the Society the benefit of his professorial wisdom quite often enough. Mr Poloniecki, as ever, found it odd and rather sad that anyone should disagree with him; to do him justice, he usually put his case well. Mr Carlson's speeches got better as they became shorter, and he ended as one of the best speakers in the House. Mr Connery was too dependent on his well-prepared scripts, but he always gave the impression that he had a good case and knew it, which is half the battle in a debate. Mr Bagshawe, on the other hand, rarely had a script, and even more rarely relied on it, preferring to put across his views (which he did very efficiently) whenever the spirit moved him (which it did frequently). The St Aidan's back bench, consisting of Messrs Cunliffe, Goldschmidt and Bucknall, supported on occasion by Messrs Squire and Fogarty, made a fighting comeback to the arena, and produced a rollicking series of merry speeches which were very well received, whether they were on the point or not. The Secretary, Mr Field, occasionally leapt up, scattering his impressive array of papers right and left, to deliver the sort of rousing address the

House expected of him. He and the imperturbable Mr Bramley did a great deal towards making the term an exceptionally good-humoured one. Probably the most authoritative speeches of the year were those made by Mr Barretto, who, when roused by any hint of prejudice or injustice, was capable of the genuine off-the-cuff irony and indignation which marks out the natural speaker.

The officials were: Hon. Sec., O. J. Field. Committee, J. D. K. Cavanagh, N. W. Bagshawe, M. F. Shepherd and R. D. Bramley. Fr Gregory and Brother Michael kindly gave technical assistance in the illustrated debate on music, and Fr John and Brother Colin spoke admirably as guests in the gambling debate.

The motions debated were:

'This House would welcome the abolition of Capital Punishment.'

Ayes 22, Noes 44, Abstentions 3.

'This House believes that the golden age of the cinema has passed.'

Ayes 24, Noes 37, Abstentions 5.

'This House agrees with Shakespeare's description of our island home as

"This other Eden, demi-paradise . . .

This precious stone set in the silver sea,"

and considers continental holidays an overrated pastime.' Ayes 19, Noes 38, Abstentions 7.

'This House believes that in the age in which we live a scientific education is of more value than a course in the humanities.' Ayes 34, Noes 23, Abstentions 0.

'This House is of the opinion that jazz and kindred forms of music are not fit to be ranked with the great music of the past under the title of a fine art.' Ayes 67, Noes 26, Abstentions 2.

(At this debate, appropriate illustrations, selected by each side, were played back from a tape-recorder.)

'This House does not approve of gambling.' (Ayes 17, Noes 35, Abstentions 3.

'In view of the low standard of television programmes, this House is glad that Ampleforth will have nothing to do with it.' Ayes 23, Noes 26, Abstentions 2.

This notice would not be complete without a word of comment on the courtesy of those members from St Thomas's who unobtrusively made themselves responsible each week for the rearrangement of No. 1 classroom after the meetings.

D.L.M.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

This term has been for the Bench both enjoyable and successful. The Bench managed to fit in six lectures, three of which were given by boys. It is a great pity that lectures given by boys are not very well attended. This unhappy attitude of the Bench is a new feature since in past years the majority of talks were given by boys.

At the first meeting, Mr Skidmore gave a very detailed and well-prepared talk on the foundation of Israel and the problem of anti-semitism, in which he tended to state the Jewish case for a change. Mr Tolkien, following on from last term's lecture, outlined the history of pre-revolutionary Russia and showed the logic of the events, which led up to an extremely organised Revolution. We are very grateful to Mr Tolkien for giving us two very stimulating papers this season. Next a film meeting was held when two films were shown: *The Civil War* and *The Medieval Castle*. These were both interesting and informative. Fr William gave us a very comprehensive lecture on current events, in which he analysed the relations between Russia and China and emphasized the importance of the uncommitted peoples in the future. Mr Brennan, although not an historian, is to be congratulated on a brilliant outline of the Spanish Armada, giving clearly the reasons for its failure. For the last meeting of the term, Mr Tyrrell gave us a few fascinating ideas on the Russian Revolution. He stressed the susceptibility of the Russian mind to change.

Our thanks go to all lecturers, and the President, to whose kindness the success of the past term must be attributed.

A.C.C.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

On the whole, the Society had quite a successful term with five meetings and an outing. It was a pity that no outside lecturers could come but it is hoped that this will be remedied in the Christmas term.

At the first meeting R. N. Birtchnell was elected Secretary; N. J. Martin was re-elected treasurer and the committee remained as before.

The Secretary gave the first lecture entitled 'The Formic World', showing some of the more remarkable habits of ants. R. S. Baillie gave a colourful account of a declining national park in 'Migrations in the Serengeti'. N. J. Martin spoke on 'Wild British Orchids', dealing with the rarer species, especially those found in the North Riding. The President showed a film of big game taken by him in East Africa in

1951; it indicated what an amateur photographer without previous experience can produce, given suitable conditions. Among other shots of interest there was one of a rhinoceros taken with a telephoto lens, filling the picture and showing the tick bird on the back.

On 21st March, a party of sixteen went to Cornelian Bay, near Scarborough, to collect animals for the marine aquaria and to restock the sea water; a useful variety was brought back although conditions were not good. Some birdwatchers also went and despite the bad weather made some interesting observations.

In the last meeting, three films were shown: *The Sawfly*, *King of the Sky* and *The Tough 'Un* (time lapse shots of the Dandelion) all of which gave the Society an interesting and enjoyable evening.

R.N.B.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Fr Gerald's departure for Gilling left the Presidency vacant, and it was some time before the Secretary and the new President, Mr Goring, succeeded in discovering each others' whereabouts. Nevertheless the Society enjoyed a very successful, if short, session.

R. Andrews, who was the Society's first lecturer, gave a factual first-hand report on Iran, a land, he said, of many contrasts. Commander Wright, the next guest to address the Society, related some of his war memoirs and adventures. Equally exciting was Mr D. G. Wilson's account of gold mining, which he illustrated with two excellent films.

At the penultimate meeting of the term Dr Butler from Oxford University explained extremely lucidly the complexities of geology and the means by which the age of the earth might in due course be accurately determined. Finally, the Russian film, *Fortieth Anniversary Celebrations*, was shown. Although a propaganda film it provided valuable pictures of the Soviet way of life and mentality.

The officials for the term were M. J. Krier (Secretary) and J. Gould, M. Roberts, P. Magauran, N. Reynolds and J. Waller (Committee).

The Secretary, on behalf of the Society, would like to thank the term's speakers who contributed so much to a successful session.

M.J.K.

THE FORUM

Following recent custom, the President started the term off with a paper on *Literature and Theology*, in which he drew attention to the mutual impoverishment caused by their lack of contact with each other.

Mr A. D. S. Goodall, once a founder member of the Forum and now a member of the Foreign Office, spoke on 'Colonialism', emphasising that although we are losing our erstwhile empire our responsibility to aid its development remains as great as ever. After this meeting came a double attempt by the Secretary and Mr Brain to unravel the mysteries of 'Simplicity in Drama'. The Secretary leapt at the subject and failed, whereupon Mr Brain rescued it with an original contribution on Racine and Baudelaire. Professor J. M. Cameron, of Leeds University, then spoke on 'The Soul'. He had warned the President that this was a difficult paper, and so it was. Having expounded the relationship between soul and body from the angle of a modified form of linguistic analysis, he found himself involved in an interesting and animated discussion with Brother Francis. Brother Edward spoke on 'Medieval Aesthetics', and threw a lot of new and interesting light on a culture which is often misunderstood. Mr Farrell, a Conservative candidate at the last election and now Sheriff of Hull, discussed 'The Future of Parliamentary Opposition'. In explaining the need for a constructive opposition, he was candid in expressing his own views on the present Opposition and fired off an interesting discussion. The term was rounded off by a paper on 'The Miracle of St Januarius' Blood', delivered by Mr Smiley with his customary verve and clarity.

The atmosphere this term has been one of variety, and the discussions have ranged wider. The Society did not suffer, as hitherto, the burden of genius. What it lost in profundity it gained in comprehensibility.

The Officials were: Hon. Secretary, Mr A. P. H. Byrne. Committee: Messrs J. M. Compton, R. M. Dammann, M. J. Brennan.

A.P.H.B.

THE ATHENIAN SOCIETY

At the first meeting of the term, several members resigned consequently upon election to the Forum, and their places were filled. The new Committee consisted of Mr F. Vernon-Smith (Secretary), Mr N. Balfour and Mr M. Goodall. There followed two meetings, one with a paper by Fr Dominic on the nature of beauty, the other with a repeat by Brother Edward of his paper on Gothic architecture.

The Society then went through a crisis which at one time looked as though it might be fatal. Attendances had been so bad that the President forced the issue by decreeing that failure to attend the next meeting would be interpreted as resignation from the Society. This Draconian measure reduced our membership to thirteen, less than half of what it

had been, who decided, with no ill feeling towards any of their former colleagues, to carry on the Society without them. We have subsequently had a series of most successful meetings, held for the first time in the Tower Classroom, a setting which gave much more encouragement to that type of informal debate in which the Society specializes.

Three members of the Society contributed papers: Mr Kinross opened a discussion on Capital Punishment, Mr Balfour spoke on the civilization of the Incas of which he has many fascinating childhood memories, and Mr Pender-Cudlip first discussed and then illustrated the art of magic, to the delight and total mystification of his audience.

As a guest-speaker, Mr Vazquez, an outspoken opponent of blood-sports, spoke to us of the physiological, philosophical and theological grounds for being an abolitionist, thus provoking so extremely vigorous a discussion that we rather overlooked how time was passing. We are indeed grateful to him for giving us such a stimulating evening.

The term's last meeting took the form of a play-reading organized by Mr M. Tugendhat. The play chosen was T. S. Eliot's *Murder in the Cathedral*, and by skilful cutting the producer fitted it into an hour and a quarter. This extremely successful reading made a happy ending to an important term.

F.V-S.

THE RAILWAY SOCIETY

Before giving a report of the term's activities, it should be noted that Fr Benedict, and not, as incorrectly stated in the last JOURNAL, Fr Benet, is the Vice-President of the Society.

There were six meetings during the term, five of which were lectures. The sixth was a meeting at which four films were shown. They were *This is York*, *A Future on Rails*, *Makings Tracks* and *The Mumbles Railway—an Obituary*.

On the 19th March, Mr F. Pole of the Southern Region kindly came up to lecture on 'Railway Management'. This amusing and interesting talk was illustrated by yet another film *Report on Modernisation*.

The President gave an interesting and well-illustrated description of 'The Settle and Carlisle Line'. The Secretary gave two lectures—'To Skye by Rail' and 'The Weston, Clevedon and Portishead Railway'.

The term's programme was brought to a close with an excellent lecture by G. M. Farrow on 'The London Underground'.

Many thanks are given to the projector and epidiascope operators and to M. Stott for the poster for Mr Pole's lecture.

B.W.S.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Society once again had a very successful term, all the meetings being rewarded by most gratifying attendances.

The first lecture was delivered by Brother Francis on 'The Testimony of the Spade', a first-class illustrated exposition of the arrangement and the characteristics of prehistory, which was received so well that Brother Francis has agreed to deliver another lecture in the same vein next year.

At the following meeting Mr Vazquez delivered an equally erudite lecture, and his subject was 'The Dead Sea Scrolls', a subject of particular topical interest, and which was very much enjoyed by all.

A film entitled *Hadrian's Wall* was the subject of the last meeting of the term, and it did its best to comprehend a truly difficult subject for a film.

An outing to the Yorkshire Museum was held on St Benedict's day which was a great success, and the party was very kindly shown round by Mr Willmot, the curator of the museum.

Very many thanks are extended to the President, Mr Canovan, the artists, the projectionists and any others who have helped to make this year such a success for the Society.

C.J.W.M-M.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

The Club has had a very successful term. Mr P. Vignoles set the high standard of the term's lectures with a very interesting one on Nuclear Fission. Every aspect of the subject was dealt with, and in a manner understandable to most sections of his audience. To do this with such a complex subject as Nuclear Fission without, in fact, oversimplifying was a fine achievement and the main reason for the lecture's undoubted success.

The second lecture, 'The Sun the Moon and the Planets', proved to be too comprehensive for the limited time Mr N. J. Martin had at his disposal; so that he was in fact unable to get on to his last topic. It was a pity that at times there was an apparent lack of concurrence between the lecturer and his projectionist. However, this is a very small criticism of an otherwise fascinating lecture.

One fact common to many lectures this session, is that they have been on subjects too general or too intricate to be explained or understood in fifty minutes. It is recommended that in future some lectures should be concerned with more specialized subjects than have been

customary this session. Lectures on specialized subjects can often take less time to prepare than those on more general topics and one hopes that this might induce more members to be prepared to give lectures in future. Audiences would undoubtedly benefit from specialized lectures, which tend to leave a much greater and more permanent impression than do lectures on general or complex subjects; and which, as they are nearly always shorter, leave more time for the lecturer to answer questions from his audience.

These suggestions seem verified by the success of the last lecture of the term, on 'Giberellic Acid', given by Mr M. Kennedy. The subject was specialized and could in fact be fully dealt with in the given time. It did in fact end early and Mr Kennedy had enough time to answer the many questions that members asked him about this amazing plant hormone.

The last meeting of the Club was held to see *Horizon's Ahead*, a colour film, dealing with the production of steel, and with the manufacture from it of a variety of products.

During the term Mr A. B. Soper, of 'Cable and Wireless Ltd', kindly came up to Ampleforth again, to lecture to the Club. This time Mr Soper gave a very interesting talk on the organisation of international communication, and the problems incurred in laying and maintaining these communications.

On St Benedict's day there was an outing to Ferrybridge 'B', power station, which was most interesting and highly enjoyable. Our sincere thanks are due to Mr L. T. Giles, the station superintendent, who made the outing possible.

The Club would also like to express its thanks to the Geographical Society for extending an invitation to all members of the Club, to the meeting at which Dr B. Butler gave an illustrated lecture on 'Geology'.

R.M.A.

LINGUA FRANCA

On account of the short term the Society only had four meetings but despite this the programme covered a wide field. The Secretary, A. P. H. Byrne, selected and presented an evening of European Ballads read by Mr MacBean, Mr McDonnell, and Mr Haughton (on tape). At a film meeting, two Italian films on Umbria and Calabria were shown together with a German one of carved baroque figures set in a series of scenes relating the story of the Nativity; the photography in all three was very fine. As a preparation for the Comédie Française film production of *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* by Molière shown later in the term, an

evening was devoted to hearing a recording of *Le Médecin malgré Lui*. Mr MacBean made the vast dialogue more intelligible by kindly providing an introduction. At the final meeting Fr Dominic gave an interesting talk on 'Idealism in the plays of Corneille', in which he threw light on the fundamental principles governing the actions of this dramatist's heroes and heroines.

M.B.

THE LEONARDO SOCIETY

The Society began a new School Year with a membership of seventy-six and A. R. Kaye as Secretary. He was succeeded in the Spring term by M. G. Robinson.

At the first meeting Mr Leon Underwood gave a very exciting lecture entitled 'Tools and Icons'. Mr Underwood is now well known at Ampleforth and this was his third lecture to the Society. He gave us his views on the relation of technical developments in the production of tools to religious and other art forms. We heard his views on many more subjects during the question time which was held after the Society had broken up. This system has been followed throughout the rest of the year.

Mr Cossart then gave us a very interesting lecture on 'The Evolution of Landscape Painting' which had obviously been very carefully planned. At the next meeting Mr C. A. Burland, of the Victoria and Albert Museum, spoke to the Society on various aspects of sculpture and early art. His excellent slides and expert knowledge of the subject made this a most rewarding evening.

Mr Cullinan, an Old Boy and practising architect, gave us some amusing and outspoken views on the obsolescence of the design of most contemporary building in England together with some very constructive ideas of his own. This was a highly enjoyable and most profitable lecture. He was followed by Mr W. G. Archer from the Victoria and Albert. An expert on his subject, Mr Archer lectured on 'Krishna in Indian Art'.

The next meeting was the centenary lecture. For this occasion Mr Hans Hess gave us a brilliant lecture on 'Lyonel Feininger'. As well as having written a biography of Feininger, Mr Hess had organised a current exhibition of his works in York and London which some members of the Society were able to see. The attendance at this lecture was outstanding, though all the lectures this term filled the Science lecture hall.

M. C. Goodall, the only member of the Society able to lecture in the Autumn term, spoke to the Society on 'Art and Religion in Egypt'. This very competent lecture had obviously been prepared with great care.

The Spring term began with a lecture by Brother Edward Corbould on the Winchester Bible. This was to follow up an equally good lecture

on manuscript illumination the year before. The Secretary then spoke on Paul Klee. The Victoria and Albert has been well represented this year. Mr J. Lowe, of the Ceramics Department, lectured on the 'History of Eating and Drinking in England'. This most instructive talk was not so far from the sphere of the Society as the title would suggest. Mr Prims, another old friend of the Society, gave us his views on Vermeer, the value of forgeries and many other subjects in a talk entitled 'Vermeer and his Contemporaries'.

M.G.R.

THE COMMONWEAL

At last, after several false starts, we have a Current Affairs Society in the School. From the beginning the Commonweal received much support with sixty-five people applying for membership. The Society, established half-way through term with Brother Fabian as President and C. M. Lyon and P. Grafton Green as Secretaries, met five times all told. The plan to have at each meeting a short paper on issues of particular significance followed by a discussion seems to have been successful and an attempt was made to emphasize principles and also to discuss the future implications of events.

Brother Fabian gave the first talk entitled 'Sixes and Sevens' and, with the aid of a stout home-made map, very lucidly gave a resumé of the movement for European Unity since the war and explained the intricacies of the Common Market and the Free Trade Area. Most of the Society were for bold action and wanted Britain to join the Six. J. P. F. Pearson in his paper 'Welensky and the Federation' explained how the Constitutions of the Rhodesias worked and what Sir Roy was up to. Was our Colonial Secretary being in fact 'too clever by half'? We were well divided on this issue. The Society then held a joint meeting with the Forum to hear Mr T. Farrell, an Old Amplefordian and prospective Conservative candidate for West Hull, on 'The Future of Parliamentary Opposition'. The Vice-President, Brother Colin, gave a most informative talk on the Elections in Kenya. He was most interesting on the Mau-Mau and showed that in general Kenyatta was much over-rated as a political leader. 'Berlin' was the topic of our last meeting and two films were shown—one depicting the city's perilous position and the reality of the iron curtain, while the other was a racy and amusing picture of the gay 'life of freedom' now enjoyed by West Berliners. It was interesting to note the city's immense material progress since the war and also the subtle and all-pervasive Americanization in it all.

We would like to thank all those who have helped to make this first term a success.

C.M.L.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

JUNIOR HOUSE MATCHES

THE final between St Bede's and St Oswald's was a thrilling game. St Bede's attacked right from the kick-off and tested St Oswald's defence with a series of quick heels close to the line. With Gretton and Wrigley combining well and the St Bede's forwards gaining possession most of the time it looked only a matter of time before they scored. On the few occasions when St Oswald's got the ball it seemed obvious that they had insufficient speed and skill outside the scrum to penetrate the competent three-quarter line against them. At half-time, however, there had been no score.

Quite early in the second half, Edwards kicked a penalty goal to give St Oswald's the lead. It was shortlived. St Bede's were now roused and surged down the field after a break through in the centre, and half the pack crossed the line to score convincingly under the posts. 5—3 to St Bede's. This was not enough for them however and they were soon on the attack again. In spite of being smaller than their opponents the St Oswald's backs tackled courageously and on one occasion came close to scoring when C. P. Andrews on the right-wing picked up a diagonal kick from Howard and threaded his way along the touch-line to within two yards of St Bede's line.

When two minutes remained and St Bede's were again on the attack in St Oswald's half, Edwards suddenly found the ball loose at his feet and dribbled it on. His solo effort lasted sixty yards and he refused to be stopped until he had grounded the ball for the decisive try, giving St Oswald's victory by 6 points to 5.

It is no discredit to Edwards, who scored all their points, to say that St Oswald's owed their victory to their resolute defence—especially that of Howard, Tyler and Coverdale—and to the efforts of their captain, D. F. Andrews and Fane-Saunders, the leader of the forwards. The result was a great disappointment to St Bede's who were justified in expecting to win. They had played hard—especially V. H. Dewe Mathews among the forwards, and Cochrane and the two halves, Wrigley and Gretton—but no one had produced an unexpected move which might have beaten St Oswald's defence. It was a fine match with an unexpected result.

CROSS COUNTRY

v. SEDBERGH

WE had a good team this term, perhaps the best ever, and yet we were well beaten by a better one. The training period was successful for the weather was ideal. The fact remains, however, that the construction of a cross-country team capable of racing over five miles requires a longer training period than one month.

Two preparatory races, one at Harrogate and the other at home, showed that the captain, M. G. R. Tolkien, was outstanding and that the rest of the team could run together and race as a team. But over five miles, Tolkien usually finished one and a half minutes ahead of our second man home; and however well the rest of the team stuck together, the gap between first and second was too large. It was feared that Sedbergh would pack their scoring six into this gap.

In the event, this fear was completely justified. The race took place at Sedbergh this year, on Saturday, 25th February. The first mile, from the 1st XV pitch to Frostraw top, saw an open race with twenty or thirty yards covering both teams.

The Sedbergh team was slightly better placed, but Tolkien was in the lead and there were five other Amplefordians up with the leading group. At the end of the fell section the situation had deteriorated. Tolkien was still in the lead and A. Sheldon was third; but our next man was B. W. Price lying eighth, with F. C. Medlicott tenth. The gap between Sheldon and Price was not large, but it contained four Sedbergh runners. With a mile to go, these four were joined by two more Sedberghians, so Price found himself in tenth position, with Medlicott and J. R. Knowles just behind. At the finishing post there was no change in the order. Tolkien won in the record time of 28 mins 14 secs, some fifty yards ahead of Edington, the first of the Sedbergh runners. Sheldon surpassed himself by getting third place. Then in came the block of six Sedberghians followed by Price, Medlicott and Knowles about thirty yards behind. W. H. R. Pattisson was in thirteenth position and beat the last of the Sedbergh team, while M. J. Dempster and B. K. Glanville brought up the rear.

Ampleforth's scoring six did in fact run fairly true to form. Four of them finished a minute and a half after Tolkien, and the best of these, Sheldon, was only thirty-seven seconds behind the winner. The race was closer than the score of 32-50 would suggest. But the gap we had feared was quite large enough to include the whole of the Sedbergh team and we congratulate them on their success and thank them for two most enjoyable days.

SCHOOL CROSS COUNTRY

The conditions for the Senior Cross Country race were good for this time of the year. It was a sunny day with little wind, but of course, as always, there was plenty of mud along the side of the brook and at other strategic points. As we expected, Tolkien shot into the lead almost immediately and nobody even attempted to challenge his position. Half-way round the course he was thirty yards ahead of the rest of the school team led by Pattisson, Sheldon and Glanville who kept more or less in a bunch. Tolkien ran his own race and came in 200 yards ahead of Price and Sheldon. There were no shocks or surprises and the school team took all the first places. St Bede's again won the team race, as everyone predicted, by a clear margin.

The first five places were:

1. M. G. Tolkien
2. B. W. Price
3. A. Sheldon
4. B. K. Glanville
5. F. C. Medlicott

Time: 22 mins 49.8 secs.

The result of the House Competition was:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. St Bede's | 84 points |
| 2. St Edward's | 141 " |
| 3. St Wilfrid's | 147 " |

The Junior 'A' Cross Country result was:

1. A. J. Zoltowski (D)
2. C. G. Wraw (J)
3. N. P. Harris (H)
4. P. T. Leach (T)
5. M. S. Costello (B)

Time: 15 mins 4.5 secs.

The Junior 'B' Cross Country result was:

1. D. S. Gibson (C)
2. S. J. Rosenvinge (O)
3. M. Henry (O)
4. P. C. Karran (E)
5. T. A. Pearson (H)

Time: 15 mins 17 secs.

ATHLETICS

This season will not go down to history as one of our greatest. For the first time since 1948 the Denstone match was lost. The weakness of the team in the 'specialist' events was clearly revealed and fully exploited on that day—we had no shot putter over 36 feet, no hurdler under 16.4 secs, no high jumper over 5 ft 4 ins and no javelin thrower over 150 ft—but as to whether this was due merely to a lean year or to some more fundamental cause opinions may differ. At any rate it comes as a useful reminder that our position is not impregnable and that our standard must be improved. Nor should this weakness blind us to the undoubted strength of our middle distance running this year. The growth of the cross country has surely proved of great value here. On that solid foundation coaches have been able to build quickly and, in the short time available for training, have produced as good a group of runners as we have had.

M. G. R. Tolkien stands out as an exceptional runner and one of our brightest prospects. Having beaten the Stonyhurst and Denstone records in the Mile he was only foiled by bad weather from lowering the record here by several seconds. His time of 4 mins 35.8 secs on the grass track at Denstone indicates that he was capable of a mile in under 4 mins 30 secs at Ampleforth. He lowered the Half Mile record to 2 mins 3.1 secs which again does not do him justice, but which was no doubt some consolation. At the White City Schools Athletic Meeting he entered for the Mile and finished 8th. His best time, in a heat, was 4 mins 25.3 secs, 10 seconds under the Ampleforth record. A. Sheldon ran in his shadow in the Mile, always gaining second place easily and in the Steeplechase he lowered the Second Set record by 3 seconds. M. J. Dempster and B. W. Price were never challenged which was a pity for they were also capable of faster times. Medlicott, too, with his long easy stride will, as he grows stronger, develop into a fine runner. B. K. Glanville, as third string in the Mile, gained a valuable third place at Stonyhurst. Together out of a possible 35 points they scored 33 points in the two school matches.

In one field event, in the Long Jump, we were above average. Here R. J. Mostyn, whose sudden improvement was one of the pleasant surprises of the season, was always reliable and his jump of 21 ft 8 ins was only two inches short of a fine record. With him was P. R. Butcher who has now served the team well for two years both in the Long Jump and in the 100 Yards. H. A. Young, obviously a natural athlete who has not yet realised his full potential, also represented the School in two events.

In the Junior Division the outstanding performance was the One Mile Relay when D. L. Bulleid, R. R. Carlson, C. J. Langley and P. D. Sykes broke the four minute mile and lowered the record to 3 mins 58.4 secs. They played a considerable part in the Junior Trophy going to St Edward's for the first time while St Hugh's, who were leading when the Relay Meeting began, finished second. R. R. Carlson had another very good season with four firsts and A. J. Brunner, in Set IV, won all his five events.

The Senior Trophy was strongly contested and on Easter Sunday, St Bede's led by only 6 points from St Oswald's with St Dunstan's 2 points behind. A disqualification in the Four Miles Relay led to the cup being won by St Oswald's and while we sympathise with St Bede's in what must have been a great disappointment, we congratulate St Oswald's on a fine achievement.

M. G. R. Tolkien awarded colours to P. R. Butcher, R. J. Mostyn, M. J. Dempster, H. A. Young and A. Sheldon.

AMPLEFORTH v. STONYHURST

AT STONYHURST ON WEDNESDAY, 22ND MARCH

A final result of 50 points to Ampleforth against 36 suggests an easier victory than was in fact the case. Once again it was the strength of the second strings which pulled Ampleforth through for although Stonyhurst won five out of the nine events Ampleforth had already won by the time the High Jump started. What is usually decisive is the number of events in which a team comes first and second, scoring 8 points to 1. Whereas Stonyhurst achieved this in two events, Ampleforth did so in four and scored 33 points out of the 44 needed for the match.

Stonyhurst were very well served by their captain, D. P. Donegan, who won three events. He began with a useful 10.6 in the 100 Yards, went on surprisingly to beat R. J. Mostyn in the Long Jump and, now thoroughly warmed up, won the Quarter Mile.

M. J. Dempster and B. W. Price ran very well for Ampleforth and finished first and second in the Half Mile. The decisive events were however, the Hurdles and the Javelin. N. R. Balfour and D. A. Pratt were level with E. M. O'Donoghue (S) over the eighth hurdle but drew away steadily over the last two. In the Javelin, after Lowis had won the event with 144 ft 2 ins, it was found that both D. J. Sheehan (S) and D. X. Cooper had thrown the same distance. Luckily for Ampleforth the previous best throw decided the places and so Ampleforth gained another valuable and somewhat unexpected first and second.

So as the runners lined up for the Mile, Ampleforth led by 35 points to 28 and needed 9 more to be safe. Tolkien, Sheldon and Glanville, finishing in that order, gained full points and the match was won which was just as well, for Stonyhurst, taking what has previously been traditionally Ampleforth's event, came first and second in the High Jump. Finally, Ampleforth made no mistake in the Relay for a change and another enjoyable match came to an end.

100 Yards.—1 D. J. Donegan (S), 2 D. X. Cooper (A), 3 P. R. Butcher (A). 10.6 secs.
Putting the Weight.—1 N. A. Hollis (S), 2 J. N. Cozon (S), 3 N. R. Balfour (A). 37 ft 1 in.

Half Mile.—1 M. J. Dempster (A), 2 B. W. Price (A), 3 J. R. O'Meara (S). 2 mins 9.3 secs.

Long Jump.—1 D. J. Donegan (S), 2 R. J. Mostyn (A), 3 C. J. Miles (S). 19 ft 9 ins.

Hurdles.—1 N. R. Balfour (A), 2 D. A. Pratt (A), 3 E. M. O'Donoghue (S). 17.2 secs.

Quarter Mile.—1 D. J. Donegan (S), 2 A. Brain (A), 3 R. F. O'Brien (S). 55.8 secs.

Throwing the Javelin.—1 I. J. Lowis (A), 2 D. X. Cooper (A), 3 D. J. Sheehan (S). 144 ft 2 ins.

Mile.—1 M. G. R. Tolkien (A), 2 A. Sheldon (A), 3 B. K. Glanville (A). 4 mins 37.3 secs.

High Jump.—1 C. J. Miles (S), 2 E. M. O'Donoghue (S) 3 R. R. Boardman (A). 5 ft 4 ins.

Relay.—Won by Ampleforth.

Result.—Ampleforth 50 points. Stonyhurst 36 points.

AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE

AT DENSTONE, ON SATURDAY, 25TH MARCH

It was a good day for athletics, the 140 yards straight in very good condition and, more important, the grass 440 track firm after the spell of dry weather. It was obvious from comparative results that if Ampleforth were to keep their unbeaten record they would have to produce their best; they did so, and yet were deservedly beaten by a better balanced side.

P. R. Butcher just managed to get his chest in front to capture second place in the 100 Yards. H. A. Young and N. R. Balfour stood no chance in the Weight, so that at the beginning of the Half Mile, Denstone led by 14 points to 4. Once again a good performance by Dempster and Price reduced this lead to 15—12 and Mostyn with Butcher made it all square at the Long Jump.

Full points to Denstone were expected in the Hurdles but it was hoped that this would be off-set by full points in the Quarter. H. A. Young and P. J. Robinson started fast, perhaps too fast, and on the long run in H. A. Duff, a 16 year old runner, overhauled Robinson and went on to challenge Young who just managed to hold him off. This was a great encouragement for Denstone and made it imperative for Lowis to get second place in the Javelin. Unfortunately he twisted his ankle with his first throw and finished last and with that the writing was on the wall, for Ampleforth were now trailing 25 points to 38.

There was never any doubt about the Mile with Tolkien and Sheldon in great form. Tolkien's time of 4 mins 35.8 beat the existing match record by 3 seconds and Sheldon was not far behind him. But Denstone now needed only 5 points to win and the climax was reached with the High Jump. All the jumpers were affected by the strain and none of them jumped well. The first three failed at 5 ft 3½ ins, so that a heavy burden fell on G. E. Haslam. He jumped with the knowledge that if he cleared the bar he would win the event and possibly the match for Ampleforth. He failed and, owing to more faults, Ampleforth came third and fourth. The match was over and Denstone celebrated with a convincing win in the relay.

We would like to congratulate Denstone and to express our gratitude to all those who made our short stay such an enjoyable one.

100 Yards.—1 R. Atkinson (D), 2 P. R. Butcher (A), 3 W. M. Harrison (D). 10.6 secs.
Putting the Weight.—1 T. D. Sherrey (D), 2 J. I. McPherson (D), 3 H. A. Young (A). 42 ft 0¾ ins.

Half Mile.—1 M. J. Dempster (A), 2 B. W. Price (A), 3 A. H. Chamberlain (D). 2 mins 8.0 secs.

Long Jump.—1 R. J. Mostyn (A), 2 M. S. Standerwick (D), 3 P. R. Butcher (A). 20 ft 9 ins.

Hurdles.—1 W. M. Harrison (D), 2 A. R. T. Duncan (D), 3 N. R. Balfour (A). 15.8 secs.

Quarter Mile.—1, H. A. Young (A), 2 H. A. S. Duff (D), 3 W. L. Scott (D). 54.6 secs.

Throwing the Javelin.—1 A. C. Bianchi (D), 2 R. R. Thompstone (D), 3 D. X. Cooper (A). 159 ft 7½ ins.

Mile.—1 M. G. R. Tolkien (A), 2 A. Sheldon (A), 3 P. N. Davis (D). 4 mins 35.8 secs.

High Jump.—1 A. Young (D), 2 K. A. Bedford (D), 3 R. R. Boardman (A). 5 ft 2½ ins.

Relay.—Won by Denstone.

Result.—Ampleforth 34 points. Denstone 52 points.

RESULTS OF SCHOOL MEETING

Cups were awarded to:

Best Athlete	M. G. Tolkien
Set II	A. Sheldon
Set III	R. R. Carlson
Set IV	A. J. Brunner
Set V	C. J. Langley

SET I

- 100 Yards.—(10.3 secs, G. A. Belcher, 1957 and A. N. Stanton, 1960)
 1 P. R. Butcher, 2 P. J. Robinson, 3 P. A. Scrope. 10.6 secs.
Quarter Mile.—(52 secs, J. J. Russell, 1954)
 1 H. A. Young, 2 P. J. Robinson, 3 A. I. Brain. 54.9 secs.
Half Mile.—(2 mins 3.6 secs, C. L. Campbell, 1956)
 1 M. G. Tolkien, 2 M. J. Dempster, 3 B. W. Price. 2 mins 3.1 secs (*School Record*).
One Mile.—(4 mins 35.4 secs, R. Whitfield, 1957)
 1 M. G. Tolkien, 2 J. R. Knowles, 3 B. K. Glanville. 4 mins 35.8 secs.
Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3 mins 42.8 secs, R. Channer, 1956 and S. E. Brewster, 1960)
 1 W. R. Pattisson, 2 B. W. Price, 3 B. K. Glanville. 3 mins 56.4 secs.
Steeplechase Challenge
 1 A. Sheldon, 2 W. R. Pattisson, 3 R. S. G. Thompson. (3 mins 52.4 secs, *Set II Record*)
 120 Yards Hurdles.—(15.4 secs, A. N. Stanton, 1960)
 1 D. A. Pratt, 2 G. E. Haslam, 3 S. A. Blackwell. 17.0 secs.
Hurdles Challenge
 1 N. R. Balfour, 2 G. E. Haslam, 3 D. A. Pratt. 16.6 secs.
High Jump.—(5 ft 10 ins, J. G. Bamford, 1942)
 1 R. J. Mostyn, 2 R. R. Boardman, 3 A. P. Brown. 5 ft 4 ins.
Long Jump.—(21 ft 10 ins, M. R. Leigh, 1958)
 1 R. J. Mostyn, 2 P. R. Butcher, 3 R. R. Boardman. 21 ft 8 ins.
Putting the Weight (12 lbs).—(46 ft 11 ins, C. B. Crabbe, 1960)
 1 H. A. Young, 2 D. A. O'Donnell, 3 S. C. Thomas. 35 ft 4 ins.
Throwing the Javelin.—(181 ft 3 ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1948)
 1 I. J. Lewis, 2 D. X. Cooper, 3 J. C. Goldschmidt. 149 ft 0 ins.

SET II

- 100 Yards.—(10.7 secs, I. R. Scott Lewis, 1956)
 1 D. C. Dempsey, 2 C. G. Deedes, 3 M. E. Tate. 10.8 secs.
Quarter Mile.—(54.6 secs, F. H. Quinlan, 1957)
 1 D. B. Phelan, 2 J. J. Molony, 3 S. J. Fraser. 58.9 secs.
Half Mile.—(2 mins 9.0 secs, R. Whitfield, 1956)
 1 F. C. Medlicott, 2 R. Q. Honeywill, 3 J. J. Molony. 2 mins 14.6 secs.
One Mile.—(4 mins 43.9 secs, C. G. Wojakowski, 1957)
 1 A. Sheldon, 2 F. C. Medlicott, 3 R. S. G. Thompson. 4 mins 48.2 secs.
Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3 mins 55.1 secs, S. E. Brewster, 1959)
 1 A. Pheldon, 2 R. S. G. Thompson, 3 D. H. Davenport. 4 mins 4.9 secs.
 115½ Yards Hurdles (3 ft).—(15.7 secs, A. N. Stanton, 1958)
 1 N. R. Balfour, 2 C. G. Deedes, 3 A. P. Kinross. 15.7 secs (*Equals Record*).
High Jump.—(5 ft 5 ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1943, P. D. Kelly, 1952)
 1 J. H. Loch, 2 R. B. de Hoghton, 3 A. P. Kinross and J. F. Garrett. 4 ft 10 ins.
Long Jump.—(20 ft 8½ ins, M. R. Leigh, 1957)
 1 D. B. Phelan, 2 K. J. Fane Saunders, 3 R. J. Hughes. 18 ft 9 ins.

- Putting the Weight* (12 lbs).—(42 ft 5 ins, C. B. Crabbe, 1959)
 1 N. R. Balfour, 2 F. D. Burke, 3 D. C. Dempsey. 33 ft 5 ins.
Throwing the Javelin.—(163 ft 8 ins, M. R. Hooke, 1946)
 1 J. M. Bowen, 2 B. D. Pinkney, 3 T. P. Crosland. 129 ft 8 ins.

SET III

- 100 Yards.—(10.5 secs, O. R. Wynne, 1950)
 1 R. R. Carlson, 2 M. St. J. Wrigley, 3 H. J. FitzGerald. 10.9 secs.
Quarter Mile.—(56.4 secs, G. R. Habbershaw, 1957)
 1 R. R. Carlson, 2 D. L. Bulleid, 3 P. D. Sykes. 59.3 secs.
Half Mile.—(2 mins 12.1 secs, G. R. Habbershaw, 1957)
 1 R. R. Carlson, 2 P. R. McFarland, 3 D. L. Bulleid. 2 mins 17.9 secs.
One Mile.—(5 mins 1.0 secs, A. Sheldon 1960)
 1 D. L. Bulleid, 2 A. J. Zoltowski, 3 P. R. McFarland. 5 mins 18.1 secs.
 106½ Yards Hurdles (3 ft).—(15.1 secs, J. M. Bowen, 1960)
 1 J. G. Jephcott, 2 T. J. Price, 3 A. P. Archer Shee. 16.0 secs.
High Jump.—(5 ft 4 ins, A. R. Umney, 1955)
 1 B. M. Fogarty, 2 A. J. Zoltowski, 3 J. G. Jephcott. 5 ft 0 ins.
Long Jump.—(19 ft 4 ins, D. R. Lloyd Williams, 1960)
 1 R. R. Carlson, 2 A. P. Archer Shee and J. G. Jephcott. 16 ft 3 ins.
Putting the Weight (10 lbs).—(37 ft 11 ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1946)
 1 K. R. Studer, 2 A. J. Zoltowski, 3 C. J. Vickers. 37 ft 0 ins.
Throwing the Javelin.—(136 ft 4 ins, J. M. Bowen, 1960)
 1 A. W. Allan, 2 G. P. Stewart, 3 P. J. Carroll. 117 ft 2 ins.

SET IV

- 100 Yards.—(11.2 secs, A. B. Smith, 1952)
 1 A. J. Brunner, 2 H. J. Rooke, 3 H. G. Cochrane. 11.6 secs.
Quarter Mile.—(59 secs, O. R. Wynne, 1949)
 1 A. J. Brunner, 2 K. I. Milne, 3 J. D. Poloniecki. 61.6 secs.
Half Mile.—(2 mins 17.5 secs, R. David, 1951)
 1 A. J. Brunner, 2 K. I. Milne, 3 F. J. Thompson. 2 mins 29.7 secs.
 97½ Yards Hurdles (2 ft 10 ins).—(15.1 secs, M. J. Dempster, 1958)
 1 A. J. Brunner, 2 H. G. Cochrane, 3 S. H. Hayhoe. 15.4 secs.
High Jump.—(4 ft 11½ ins, I. R. Scott Lewis, 1954)
 1 T. A. Pearson, 2 R. G. Freeland, 3 H. J. Rooke. 4 ft 5 ins.
Long Jump.—(17 ft 4 ins, O. R. Wynne, 1949)
 1 A. J. Brunner, 2 C. N. Robertson, 3 R. G. Freeland. 14 ft 3½ ins.

SET V

- 100 Yards.—(11.8 secs, N. C. Villiers, 1954)
 1 N. M. Robinson, 2 C. J. Langley, 3 P. N. Kinross. 12.0 secs.
Quarter Mile.—(61.3 secs, C. J. Huston, 1946)
 1 C. J. Langley, 2 N. M. Robinson, 3 P. N. Kinross. 62.9 secs.
Half Mile.—(2 mins 24.9 secs, J. M. Rogerson, 1957)
 1 C. J. Langley, 2 N. M. Robinson, 3 S. J. Rosenvinge. 2 mins 25.6 secs.
 97½ Yards Hurdles (2 ft 10 ins).—(16.1 secs, T. J. Perry, 1952)
 1 P. N. Kinross, 2 S. X. Cochemé, 3 C. J. Langley. 16.4 secs.
High Jump.—(4 ft 9 ins, G. Haslam, 1957)
 1 H. A. O'Brien, 2 M. J. Thorniley Walker, 3 M. D. Gray. 4 ft 4 ins.
Long Jump.—(16 ft 6 ins, R. R. Boardman, 1958)
 1 M. D. Gray, 2 H. A. O'Brien, 3 C. J. Langley. 14 ft 4½ ins.

INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

SENIOR

- 400 Yards Relay.—(43.9 secs, St Oswald's, 1958)
 1 St Thomas's, 2 St Bede's, 3 St Aidan's. 44.3 secs.
 Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 min. 42.3 secs, St Cuthbert's, 1957)
 1 St Oswald's, 2 St Bede's, 3 St Aidan's. 1 min 43.3 secs.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR

- Four Miles Relay.—(14 mins 33.8 secs, St Bede's, 1957)
 1st St Oswald's, 2 St Aidan's, 3 St Edward's. 14 mins 59.5 secs.

JUNIOR

- 400 Yards Relay.—(47.6 secs, St Aidan's, 1947)
 1 St Edward's, 2 St Dunstan's, 3 St Hugh's. 48.3 secs.
 Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 min. 50.9 secs, St Aidan's, 1957)
 1 St Edward's, 2 St Hugh's, 3 St Cuthbert's. 1 min. 53.2 secs.
 One Mile Relay.—(4 mins 2.6 secs, St Aidan's, 1956)
 1 St Edward's, 2 St Hugh's, 3 St Dunstan's. 3 mins 58.4 secs (New Record).
 Half Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Cuthbert's, 1931)
 1 St Edward's, 2 St Dunstan's, 3 St Hugh's. 10 points.
 One Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Wilfrid's, 1935)
 1 St Edward's, 2 St Dunstan's, 3 St Hugh's. 13 points.
 High Jump.—(14 ft 4½ ins, St Wilfrid's, 1939)
 1 St Aidan's and St Hugh's, 3 St Cuthbert's. 13 ft 6 ins.
 Long Jump.—(49 ft 1½ ins, St Thomas's, 1953)
 1 St Hugh's, 2 St John's, 3 St Edward's. 47 ft 1 in.
 Putting the Weight.—(97 ft 8 ins, St Oswald's, 1955)
 1 St Dunstan's, 2 St Aidan's, 3 St Thomas's. 99 ft 2 ins (New Record).
 Throwing the Javelin.—(355 ft 1 in, St Cuthbert's, 1953)
 1 St John's, 2 St Edward's, 3 St Aidan's. 293 ft 5 ins.

SEA SCOUTS

We must first thank the last Troop Leader, E. Miller, for all that he did for the Troop—in the Q.M., organizing courses and much else besides. His place has been taken by B. Lewis. F. Sanders was chosen to be the new Patrol Leader.

On Shrove Monday there was a first-class outing to the I.C.I. plant at Wilton. This is a vast and magnificently equipped establishment. We were shown as much of it as possible and given an excellent lunch and Fr John was presented with a most delicate and beautifully made Bambi actually made, while we were there, in a few minutes. We thank Mr Grenfell especially for organizing our visit at the I.C.I. end.

The weather was unusually warm and spring-like for this time of the year and remained so until towards the end of term. This is an important factor as it determines to a large extent the success and pleasure of scouting at the lakes. So warm was it in fact that for the first time in the history of the Troop we camped out at the lakes on the night of St Benedict's. Tents were put up in the dark; tilleys were eventually lit; all went according to plan and we felt real pioneers when we woke up to find that it had actually snowed in the night. A very eventful and enjoyable day was then spent, mainly battling against high winds. It took three pulling boats to pull in a capsized Firefly and people were even blown out of the Rover and the Fabia. Quite a record for one whole holiday.

Projects at the lakes progressed well. With the help of F. Thompson and other sturdy types, 'Mitchell's Drain' was completed. And it works!—water no more gushes through the Q.M. door to cool the feet of cooks, who, by the way, have managed to concoct some unusual but very welcome menus for our whole holidays. A highlight in the term was the news that at long last after five years of struggle and doubt our hydro-electric scheme could be completed. Through the kindness of Mr Senn, The Armfield Hydraulic Engineering Company are presenting us with an Armfield Francis Turbine to drive a generator which is being presented by English Electric Company. We are most grateful to these two firms; without their help this project would surely have been impossible. Yet more good news when Fr John announced that we had bought a second hand Wessex Mark II fibre glass canoe. It is 16 ft 6 ins long and will certainly prove most popular in the summer.

A beautiful statue of Our Lady arrived from Oberammergau where it had been specially carved for the Troop. Painted in soft colours it has met with general approval and is now fixed upon the wall above the inner doorway in the Troop room. Fr Abbot came to bless it on the Feast of the Annunciation.

Finally we must thank the Misses Dorrien Smith who have allowed us once again to camp on their property on the I. of Wight, and also D. Rayfield for his most valuable assistance to Fr John and to the Troop as Secretary.

THE BEAGLES

The new season opened with M. T. Bramwell as Master of Hounds, B. W. Price and J. S. Waller were appointed Whippers-in and J. J. O'Reilly Field-Master.

The season to date has been the wettest on record following an abnormally late harvest, which made it impossible to start hunting before the end of September. On the first day, however, a good start was made: the young hounds entered well, and a brace and a half were killed. This was to be the first of some enjoyable days on Mr George Wood's farm across the Gilling avenue.

There was a large Field for the Opening Meet at the College on 5th October. Hares were, as usual, rather too numerous and this, coupled with the fairly frequent heavy showers, resulted in a disappointing day's sport. A better day was enjoyed on the following Wednesday when a brace of hares was killed from the meet at the South Lodge.

Shooting arrangements caused the meet for 19th October to be changed from Coulton Lane End to Mr Wood's farm again, and hounds had to work hard on a very moderate scent to provide a most interesting and enjoyable day's hunting which ended when they killed their hare. The month ended with a typically good day at East Moors. The first hare was killed after a fine hunt of nearly two yours, the second after more good hound work and a hunt of an hour. Another kill at Lastingham on the Saturday brought the tally to eleven hares in ten days hunting.

November opened with foggy weather for the meet on the holiday at Rudland Chapel. This spoilt the day and it was necessary to call off early. This was all the more unfortunate since foot and mouth restrictions put an end to hunting for most of the rest of the month. By the 30th, however, hounds were well into their stride again and on that day they again brought off a fine hunt at East Moors. Scent was good and a hare found up the moor from the Piethorn turn took hounds at a great pace over the road and the Bonfield beck and in a wide circle over Pockley moor before coming back below Birk Nab to recross the beck and the road. She had covered much of the moor towards Piethorn before hounds worked up to her to end a very fast hunt of just under an hour.

It was pleasant to meet at Levisham again after missing it for the last two seasons, and we are most grateful to Captain and Mrs Crossley for their usual hospitality.

The first half of the season had been successful, but the second half, after Christmas, exceeded all expectations. Another very mild winter enabled hounds to be out on practically all possible days; no days were lost during the whole season because of frost or snow, though on three occasions fog caused the meet to be cancelled. Again this term foot and mouth stopped hunting for a period, but we were luckier than many other packs, and we only lost two days.

In the holidays the hounds hunted extremely well and killed a large number of hares. There were several good days, the best being Goadland on the 14th January, when an excellent moor hare was killed after a hunt of eighty minutes; another excellent hunt followed and hounds would have killed again but for some complications with a train. Two other remarkable days must be mentioned: at Bonfield Ghyl on the 4th January hounds ran a four and a half to five mile point over snow and into squalls of driving hail on a fox; at Grosmont on the 21st January there was an excellent scent, hounds ran hard all day, and, though hares were numerous, they killed one and half brace.

On the first day of the term, 25th January, there was a good day in the Valley. Hounds were unlucky not to kill a well-hunted hare at the Lakes after a good hunt, but at this point there was some trouble with a fox and then fresh hares intervened. On Monday, 13th February, Shrove Monday, there was a good day at Levisham. It was a bright sunny day with little wind and scent was excellent, hounds ran well all day, but after the first hunt they never really got to terms with a hare as there were too many about. It was a tiring but very enjoyable day, and it was pleasant for the School to return to Levisham after a gap of some years. We offer our thanks, once again, to Captain and Mrs Crossley. The second holiday came, as usual, at the end of the season on the 21st March. The meet was at Ouse Ghyl Bridge, and though scent was poor, despite a shower of snow, hounds hunted very well and were unlucky not to kill their first hare.

On Saturdays too the hounds enjoyed much good sport, and perhaps a little more luck than came their way on the Wednesdays. Three were particularly good, and on all three a few members of the School managed to get out. The first of these was at Grouse Hall on 4th February, where there was some good hunting on the moor, ending with a magnificent run up towards Spauton Lodge and then left handed back to the Castleton road where hounds finally checked. After this hunt we were once more, entertained most hospitably by Dr and Mrs Theakston; for this we must express our sincere thanks. The second was at Brandsby, Four Lane Ends on the 11th February. Scent was again very good, hares were very numerous, and most of the day was spent in the woods. It was most enjoyable and hounds did well to kill a hare.

The final day was that at Rudland Chapel on the 11th March, this was, without a doubt, the best hunt of the season. It is hard to describe for it had to be seen to be fully appreciated. After a draw of over an hour a hare was found on the moor beyond and north west of the Old Coal Pits. She ran a circuit which extended over the Bransdale road on to the edge of Ouse Ghyl in the west, and right down into West Ghyl off Farndale in the east. Conditions were far from ideal as scent was not too good, there was some freshly burnt heather on the riggs, and smoke was blowing across the riggs from a fire farther south. Despite all this hounds hunted very well, and they were helped by timely views and the skilled way in which they were hunted. A second similar, but much slower circuit followed the first, then after an hour and forty-five minutes a fresh hare got up just ahead of them and they changed. They were soon taken off this, and, after a long patient cast by Jack Fox, found their hunted hare, completed the third circuit, and killed after a hunt of two hours and twenty

minutes. Hounds certainly deserved this since they had worked in an outstanding way. The few members of the School who were present were lucky, as it must have been one of the best hunts the pack has ever had.

On three Wednesdays, he would have had more but for foot and mouth, the Master hunted hounds. Two of these days were very difficult as March was very dry and there was little scent. His first and most memorable day was at the Kennels on the 15th February. On this day the record for the number of hares killed in a season was surpassed, when a large field saw him kill a brace.

The Point-to-Point was run on the 7th March; conditions were ideal, since the ground was hard and dry, and the day was calm and bright. There was a good entry of thirty-one runners, of whom the Master, M. T. Bramwell, and the First Whip, B. W. Price, who had come second in the School Cross Country, were the obvious favourites. They were together in front as they crossed the Yersely road, with Bramwell just ahead. At the Lakes Price took the lead, after this he was never challenged, and he was an easy winner in a very good time, only just over the record Bramwell was a good second, and H. F. Caley was third. Fourth was D. C. S. Gibson, who is in his first year in the school, and who won the Junior; a remarkable performance.

The Junior House Point-to-Point was run on the 28th March; the ground was hard, but the day was cold and windy, and there was a very disappointing entry. A. A. F. Kean led all the way and finished an easy first, with P. A. Blackiston second, and J. B. Entwisle third.

This was the best season since the war, and there were many excellent hunts; hounds, hunting very well in a variety of conditions, killed a record number of hares. The two best days were those at East Moors on the 26th October and Rudland Chapel on the 11th March. For this Jack Fox, the Master and the other officials must receive the thanks that they so richly deserve.

BOXING

It is encouraging to note that, despite the fashion in certain quarters to criticise the sport, the standard of boxing has not merely held its own but definitely gone up. The improvement has been most noticeable in the House boxing where clean solid punching has been the norm. It has been less marked in the school matches partly owing to the comparative lack of experience in some of the team in dealing with the kind of opposition encountered, but on the whole the team has shown itself effective against its most aggressive opponents. There is still a tendency, however, for older members of House teams to enter the competition with little or no practice, so that there is yet room for improvement, in the heavier weights.

AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE v. ROSSALL SCHOOL

This is a new fixture and took place at Ampleforth on 4th March. With sixteen bouts there was a full programme and the team did well to win eleven of these, especially as some of them were boxing for the School for the first time. Success in the main resulted from well-timed straight lefts combined with good footwork. But some of the junior members seemed to lack the necessary match experience to put their ability to full effect. The full results were:

- A. Powell (Ampleforth) beat M. F. Latham (Rossall).
- R. Charlton (Rossall) beat C. Langley (Ampleforth).
- M. Shepherd (Ampleforth) beat D. Hale (Rossall).

M. Jarzewski (Ampleforth) beat D. Sisson (Rossall).
 R. Moseby (Rossall) beat C. Wraw (Ampleforth).
 P. Sykes (Ampleforth) beat M. Renwick (Rossall).
 D. Lentaigne (Ampleforth) beat A. Whalley (Rossall).
 D. Wardle (Ampleforth) beat D. Longes (Rossall).
 J. Gray (Ampleforth) beat D. Burrows (Rossall).
 J. Sturup (Rossall) beat A. Teissier (Ampleforth).
 A. Bucknall (Ampleforth) beat J. Gwyther (Rossall).
 S. Fletcher (Rossall) beat P. McFarland (Ampleforth).
 J. G. Jephcott (Ampleforth) beat Spears (Rossall).
 R. Gore (Rossall) beat C. C. S. Davies (Ampleforth).
 P. Meyer (Ampleforth) beat M. Paul (Rossall).
 J. J. Jephcott (*Capt.*, Ampleforth) beat P. Prentice (*Capt.*, Rossall).

AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE v. WORKSOP COLLEGE

This match took place for the first time at Worksop, on 11th March. As there were nine bouts, only about half the team took part. They were for the most part close, though the team were unused to the tactics of their opponents; Meyer was a little unfortunate in meeting with an accident and so losing his bout. In the event, five bouts were won. The full results were:

A. Powell (Ampleforth) beat R. Maycock (Worksop).
 C. Langley (Ampleforth) beat Alexander (Worksop).
 Springfield (Worksop) beat M. Shepherd (Ampleforth).
 Hatfield (Worksop) beat P. Sykes (Ampleforth).
 Widdrington (Worksop) beat T. Ferriss (Ampleforth).
 R. Witham (Ampleforth) beat T. Williams (Worksop).
 D. Wardle (Ampleforth) beat Parker (Worksop).
 N. Williams (Worksop) beat P. Meyer (Ampleforth).
 J. Gray (Ampleforth) beat Brogden (Worksop).

INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION

This was won for the third successive year by St Bede's with 33½ points followed by SS. Hugh's 26½, Aidan's 26, Edward's 22, Oswald's 21, Dunstan's 19, Wilfrid's 15, Thomas's 14½, and Cuthbert's 6½. There was no lack of spirit once the competition was under way; and although there was much more solid punching than usual, most bouts were well contested. We hope that this will continue. Some of the younger boxers have showed considerable improvement, notably P. C. Karran (E) and M. H. Rhodes (D). G. J. Moor (E) and H. A. O'Brien (B) were unfortunate in not being matched in the school events and look promising. M. F. Shepherd, (B), M. M. Sellars (B), M. W. Jarzewski (H) and A. L. Bucknall (A) have all proved themselves very strong in their respective weights. G. D. Du Pre Moore (O) has a very effective right and did well to win the 10 st. 12 lb. and under though J. J. Jephcott whom he met in the Challenge was not able to do justice to himself owing to a knee injury. The outstanding boxer of the season was P. Meyer (W) who was awarded the Best Boxer Cup.

The results of the finals were:

6st. 7lb. and under.—P. C. Karran (E), walk-over.
 7st. and under.—G. J. Moor (E), walk-over.
 7st. 7lb. and under.—H. A. W. O'Brien (B) beat M. P. Gretton (B).
 8st. and under.—M. F. Shepherd (B) beat M. H. Rhodes (D).

8st. 7lb. and under.—(Holder: M. W. W. Jarzewski [H]).—M. K. Goldschmidt (A) beat T. M. Roose (W).
 9st. and under (Senior Division) M. M. Sellars (B) beat R. S. G. Thompson (D).
 9st. and under (Junior Division).—R. F. Poole (A) beat H. D. Bennetts (D).
 9st. 8lb. and under (Challenge—Senior Division).—P. R. Meyer (W) (Holder) beat J. C. Gray (O) (Winner).
 9st. 8lb. and under (Junior Division).—W. M. Barton (T) beat D. A. Tanner (T).
 10st. 3lb. and under.—A. L. Bucknall (A) beat S. J. Fraser (B).
 10st. 12lb. and under (Challenge).—G. D. Du Pre Moore (O) beat J. J. Jephcott (H) (Holder).
 11st. 7 lb. and under.—C. J. W. Martin Murphy (A) beat Hon. P. E. Howard (O).
 12st. 2lb. and under.—H. A. Young (B) beat D. A. Pratt (O).

We thank Mr H. E. Payne and the judges who came over to officiate at the finals and the Rossall match.

School Colours were awarded to M. W. W. Jarzewski and M. M. Sellars.

GOLF

BECAUSE of the very mild weather this term, there has been more golf played than is normally possible. One of the highlights of the term was the match against Pocklington School, which was played at Strensall Golf Club on Sunday, 26th February. Unfortunately the weather was extremely bad, and it was this that rather spoilt an otherwise most enjoyable day. The match was won by seven games to one, and it is hoped that it will be possible to play a return match during the course of next term.

RESULTS

AMPLEFORTH		POCKLINGTON	
J. Gibbs (<i>Capt.</i>) (14)	lost to	M. Stevenson, M.A. (<i>Capt.</i>) (8)	2 down
M. Roberts (14)	beat	R. Wolsey (13)	4 and 3
G. Whitworth (17)	beat	G. Wolsey (20)	3 and 1
P. Moroney (18)	beat	J. Parth (18)	1 up
C. Davies (20)	beat	K. Dent (24)	6 and 5
N. Tanner (20)	beat	R. Shaw (24)	2 and 1
A. Rhys-Evans (24)	beat	C. Jackson (24)	1 up
J. Ilbert (24)	beat	A. Malthy (24)	6 and 5

The inter-House Golf Competition was also played at Strensall, and was won by St Hugh's for the first time.

RESULTS

1st	St Hugh's	92 points
2nd	St John's	89 "
3rd	St Dunstan's	88½ "
4th	St Bede's	81½ "
5th	St Thomas's	79 "
6th	St Edward's	75½ "
7th	St Aidan's	60½ "
8th	St Wilfrid's	57½ "
9th	St Oswald's	15 "
10th	St Cuthbert's	13 "

Highest individual scores: M. Roberts (D) 43 pts, G. Whitworth (B) 41½ pts, J. Gibbs (T) 40 pts.
 J.G.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

We are grateful to record that throughout the term there has been assistance in training from The Yorkshire Brigade and from the Royal Air Force Station, Dishforth. The revival of an advanced P.T. course has proved useful. The Methods of Instruction course taken by Q.M.S.I. Markham is a very thorough way of teaching the technique of giving a lesson and has already done much to raise the standard of instruction in the Contingent. The N.C.O.'s cadre appeared to the surrounding country in its stride and on the Field Day proved its prowess in attempting to prevent No. 2 Company from crossing the Rye below Duncombe Park. On this day, by kindness of Major H. S. Keyworth of Swathgill Farm, Number 3 Company had a very pleasant piece of country on which to exercise and the four mile march to this area and back made a full day. Number 1 Company had Shallowdale to itself and fortunately the weather was perfect. Number 4 Company, although carried to Strensall, had plenty to do for on arrival they were immediately at the mercy of the R.S.M. of the Depot, The Yorkshire Brigade, and in the afternoon were on the open ranges. For many this was an introduction to full bore shooting and the results were satisfactory. The recruits held the Valley and Gilling woods with great activity and skill. The Royal Air Force section, which has recently grown to the size of the army companies, split into two parties: the junior went to Dishforth, and the senior to Leeming, Royal Air Force Stations. As would be expected both stations arranged an instructive and interesting programme which livened the rather necessarily detached and dry training which takes place here at school. Our gratitude goes to Squadron Leader Wood and to Flight Lieutenant Hughes respectively and to their associates who looked after these parties so efficiently and kindly.

We thank Captain R. Dick, of the Royal Tank Regiment, a member of the team of War Office lecturers, for his amusing talk on life in the Army. By the kind invitation of Major L. L. Fleming, who commands the Depot of the Durham Light Infantry, a large part of the Contingent will attend Annual Camp at Brancepeth Castle, Co. Durham, from 28th July till 4th August.

Major J. Davies and several Officers and N.C.O.s of the Yorkshire Brigade Depot examined candidates for the Basic and Proficiency tests. The general standard seemed only to be fair although two candidates passed the latter test with 'Credit.'

The following passed the Basic Test: Cadets S. Andrews, P. Dinkel, J. Feilding, N. Gordon, R. Goslett, C. Heath, W. Lochee-Bayne, D. Murphy, R. O'Ferrall, A. Rice, H. Rooke, J. Sykes, H. Thomson, C. Tubbs.

The following passed the Army Proficiency Certificate: Cadets M. Goldschmidt and K. Studer, with Credit; also passed C. Allgood, The Earl of Ancrum, J. Baer, P. Boyd, P. Bussy, A. Bucknall, P. Carrol, M. Carter, R. Carlson, S. Copeman, C. Coverdale, S. de Benden, P. Detre, N. Dove, A. Dudzinski, H. Elwes, C. Fenwick, O. Field, B. Fogarty, Hon. K. Fraser, M. Fresson, W. Gilbey, M. Gretton, S. Halliday, C. Hawkin, J. Heneage, P. Henry, P. Hickman, T. Howkins, C. Jardine, P. Knapton, S. Lawrence, P. Leach, R. Maslinski, M. Langley, C. Ogilvie-Forbes, D. Pearson, R. Shersby-Harvie, M. Sienkowski, J. Squire, C. Speaight, D. Tarleton, C. Vickers, C. Walsh, B. Watterson, A. White, A. Williams, G. Williams, C. Wraw, I. Wittet.

The following members of the Royal Air Force Section passed the Advanced Proficiency Certificates: Credit Passes—C. Coghlan, A. Davey, G. King, E. Lovegrove, H. de las Casas, M. Gormley. Ordinary Passes—R. Bortchnell, D. Davenport, J. Dove, S. Dowling, N. North, P. Sanders, M. Bartlett, D. Fellowes, P. Ryan, A. Sheldon, A. Wood.

The following promotions have been made:

To be Under-Officers: C.S.M. M. Brennan, G. Haslam, J. Stephens, C.Q.M.S. W. Pattison, N. Reynolds.

To be C.S.M.: C.Q.M.S. M. Dempster, A. Rhys Evans, Sgt D. Bell, J. Mostyn, J. Pearson, R. Worsley.

To be C.Q.M.S.: Sgts N. Brockhurst Leacock, A. Byrne, J. Goldschmidt, J. Gould, M. Krier, D. Lentaigne, P. Vignoles, D. Wardle.

To be Sergeant: Cpls J. Allison, P. Butcher, A. Chambers, P. Corley, J. Cunliffe, C. Davies, M. Davis, F. Ellenbroek, T. Huskinson, E. Lovegrove, P. Magauran, T. Mahony, J. O'Reilly, M. Pakenham, C. Perceval, D. Pratt, J. Sargent, S. Shillington, M. Tolkien, S. Tyrrell, J. Wakely.

To be Corporal: L.-Cpls A. Archer-Shee, N. Balfour, M. Bartlett, H. Bedingfield, C. Blakiston, A. G. Brunner, H. Caley, T. Clapton, D. Cooper, A. Hamilton, G. King, J. Kite, J. Loch, J. Marsh, P. Pender-Cudlip, M. Ramshaw, H. Roche, H. Stanton, M. Tugendhat, G. Whitworth.

SHOOTING

A slight modification in the rules for the inter-House .22 Competition has enabled many more boys to receive coaching. A House team of six could score a total of 600 points. This entails that each member shoots a half each group (20 points) five bulls (50) and gets five hits in the middle of the small snap target (30).

The total which each House scored shows that the standard of marksmanship in the School is quite high. Of the sixty competitors over three-quarters can be counted upon to shoot a half inch group, well over half to score 45/50 in deliberate shooting and the vast majority received bonus points on the snap target.

The Order:

1.	St Hugh's	571
2.	St Bede's	566
3.	St Cuthbert's	560
4.	St Oswald's	547
5.	St Dunstan's	545
6.	St Aidan's	541
7.	St John's	536
8.	St Thomas	509
9.	St Wilfrid's	480
10.	St Edward's	471

During the Country Life Schools' Competition the shooting of both eights in the grouping snap and landscape targets was very good, but in the rapid was poor.

The 1st VIII was led by Jephcott and was made up of Haslam (Capt.), Grey, Wardle, Brown A. P., Gillman, Wolseley, Waller, Roche H. G.

The 2nd VIII: Leader Dempster, Dudzinski, Curran, Hailey, Jones, McSheehy, Maclaren, Goldschmidt, M. Vickers.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE Officials of the House remained unchanged.

MUMPS, measles and other puerile ailments were reported on all sides, but the House survived and can report a term completely free from infection and sickness. For the first three weeks of term the weather was so warm and the ground so hard that games of soccer took the place of rugby. A very unfit 'A' team went to Aysgarth to be beaten in a good game 6 points to 5, and more or less the same XV made a big score (in the forties) when Bramcote came here later on in the term. All other engagements were cancelled due to sickness with our opponents. From the games and matches of the Autumn and Spring terms it is clear that the strength of the nineteen boys who represented the House lay in the ability of the forwards to dominate. It is true that the three-quarters improved for they were always faithfully served by the halves, Brennan and Leonard.

PRACTICE for the Cross Country and Point-to-Point races was somewhat extended by the dry weather. Eighty-nine turned out 'voluntarily' for the race. The pace set by Kean upset the calculations of some aspirants, though he was hotly pursued at the finish by Stephenson and Blackiston who was third. Kean also won the Point-to-Point. The number who entered was disappointing. It would be poor if this race lost its appeal. Blackiston was second and Entwistle third. The first twelve home in the Cross Country were: Kean, Stephenson, Blackiston, Gormley, Entwistle (1st year), Rietchel, Emerson-Baker (1st year), McKenna, Clayton (1st year) and Lister R. C. (1st year), Poloniecki (1st year), Weld (1st year).

THE Boxing Cup Competition was well supported. Those in italics won their bout and the cup for the best boxer was awarded, as last year, to P. J. McKenna.

S. H. Watling although losing to a more experienced boxer was judged the next best exponent.

Blake v. Loring.
Ryan F. B. v. Weld.
Barry v. Emerson Baker.
Coghlan v. Graves.
Bradshaw v. Watson.
de Chazal A. v. Potez.
Blenkinsopp v. Clayton.
Ahern v. Watling.
Stuart Douglas v. Nairac.
Ryan C. v. Fairhurst.
de Chazal G. v. McKenna.
Henry v. Rey.
Sayers v. Spencer.
Pahlabod v. Gormley.

THROUGHOUT the term those in their second year who wished to learn something of .22 shooting had greater opportunity than most previous years. The standard reached, however was not very high, though in the Competition for the Gosling Cup Nicholson, McKelvey and Gorst showed considerable improvement. The Cup was convincingly won by A. Fresson who in most practices could be relied upon to shoot a half inch group. These four and Downey should with further training reach a high standard.

MISS M. HOWDLE, S.R.N., has left us for work in Middlesex Hospital. We thank her for her kind attention over the past two years.

Her place is taken by Miss Bond, S.R.N., the daughter of Mr G. Bond, who left Ampleforth in 1924. We welcome her most cordially.

THE House took part in all the Holy Week ceremonies at which the Head Master was celebrant.

The Retreat was given by Fr Bruno. We thank him very much for the time so willingly devoted to us during this busy period and say how much his discourses were appreciated.

THE SCOUTS

LAST autumn's weather may have been the wettest on record, but it was followed by a lovely spring; and the Troop was able to function in first-class conditions throughout the whole of this short term. Membership still stands at sixty-five. A successful term's scouting reflected the sound leadership of C. R. Gorst, R. M. Lister, W. P. Gretton, C. G. Young, P. B. Gormley and W. P. Morris, all of whom are now experienced Patrol Leaders.

Forestry work dominated the training scene. The Troop cleared a way through a hundred and fifty yards of plantation to enable the Forestry Commission to make a new road; and two or three hundred young trees were planted at Wass and Mason Gill. All this activity

has given the Troop plenty of experience which should result in a number of Forester Badge awards next term.

Pioneering has also been much in evidence. We hope to extend our bridge building efforts with the advent of a new coil of rope in the summer. Building at the M.C.C., map surveys and Second Class journeys were also undertaken with success. One of the most enjoyable whole holiday outings we have ever had took us to the Rye on the Feast of St Benedict.

We thank Fr Jerome for inspecting the Troop at the M.C.C. on 15th March. He gave us an excellent talk and praised our smart turn-out. He also presented the S.M. with his Wood Badge. As ever, we thank the Rovers for giving us their invaluable help each week.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE OFFICIALS for the term were:

Head Captain: A. R. Scrope.

Captain of Rugger: J. T. M. Dalglish.

Captains: Cape, Freeman, Spencer, Festing, P. Penno, Tilleard.

Headmaster's Secretaries: A. M. Horsley, C. B. Madden.

Fr Gervase's Secretaries: M. G. Anthony, C. P. C. Hammond.

Sacristans: J. P. F. Walston, M. C. Gilbey, N. Rodger, P. A. de Fresnes, H. C. Poole.

Anteroom: A. B. Ogilvie, D. A. Haigh.

Bookmen: J. M. D. Nihill, J. C. D. Bates, S. B. A. Howden, B. A. L. Reid, J. S. Umney.

Art Room: J. H. H. Mounsey, C. O. Honeywill.

Librarians: N. P. Wright, R. A. W. Lloyd.

Carpentry: R. T. I. Stringer, J. A. R. Burns.

Office Men: J. P. Fresson, J. A. Larkin.

WE welcome to Gilling Fr Gerald, Mr M. Neville and Mr P. Dowling. We were happy to find these new friends but sorry to lose Fr Gregory. We thank him for all he did at Gilling and wish him well in his new work at the Abbey. Fr Gregory continues to look after the Gilling Parish which happily gives him opportunity to call in to see us.

Almost as many sledges as trunks arrived at school. Alas! there was not a single opportunity to use them. Maybe only the more elderly members of the staff were relieved at not having to face the terrors of a snowball fight. The mild winter and the long spell of spring-like weather favoured the rugger and out-of-doors activities and no doubt contributed to the good health of the school—always so well guarded by Dr Gray, Matron and Nurse

O'Donovan. A mump germ did reveal itself but made a very poor showing. Its only real inconvenience was that it prevented rugger matches against other schools.

One of the 'highlights' of the term was the talk on 'The Lands of the Bible' given by Brother Piers on the feast of the Blessed Alban Roe. It was illustrated by most beautiful slides all made by Brother Piers himself during his recent trip to the Middle East with Fr Bernard Orchard. It was a great experience both to see the slides and to hear Brother Piers' simple but moving descriptions. In thanking him we dare to express the hope that he will come again for he has many more slides which we have not yet seen.

Our Patron, St Aelred, kindly produced beautiful spring weather for his feast day. Fr Abbot unfortunately was unable to come but it was a great pleasure to welcome Fr Prior who said Mass and preached to us about St Aelred. Afterwards, while the rest of the school set off for the woods, the Third Form departed for the annual pilgrimage to Rievaulx Abbey. A strained muscle prevented Fr Gervase from going with them but Fr Justin safely guided the party over the moors to the Abbey and thence to Helmsley for a massive tea.

St Benedict's day brought an unusual episode. Mass, Cubbing and that very good film, *Henry V* gave an enjoyable day and all retired to bed feeling comfortably tired and well satisfied. There was more to come. A noisy awakening indicated a fire practice. But this was no ordinary fire practice. There were fire engines in the Courtyard—three of them, from the College, from Malton and from Helmsley. Real firemen were pumping water from the swimming bath and shooting it over the roof. Real firemen, fully equipped with 'breathing apparatus' rescued two lucky boys

who had previously been warned to remain in their beds. It was most exciting as well as being a great success and a most valuable practice. We are most grateful to the District Fire Officers who are so ready with their help and advice.

In addition to *Henry V*, *Tom Thumb* and *The Vanishing Prairie* were the best of a very good selection of films.

The Spelling Team is to be congratulated on again winning the Preparatory Schools 'under eleven' Spelling Competition.

H. Lukas and D. Spence made their First Communions on the feast of St Aelred and M. Waide on St Patrick's Day.

Examinations, packing and that other incentive to productivity—the Officials' Teas (seemingly better than ever—many thanks to Matron and the Cooks) were all concluded before the last three days of Holy Week. This made it easy to give our minds to the moving liturgy of these days. The Altar Servers played their parts well in the Ceremonies and the singing of the School was very good. The Altar of Repose on Maundy Thursday and the High Altar on Easter Sunday were most beautifully decorated with spring flowers taken entirely from the garden—a fine tribute to Mr Bowes and his assistants. On Good Friday Fr John came to give a Retreat. We thank him for his helpful and lively talks.

Only our gratitude outweighed our sadness at saying good-bye to Miss P. McEllister at the end of term. During her five years at Gilling no one could have been more devoted and inspiring in her work. Under her guidance the standard of music at Gilling, and perhaps more important, the widespread interest in it, have developed far beyond what most people would have imagined possible with children so young. Miss

McEllister gained the respect and affection of us all and we wish her every happiness and success in her new work.

We record our sincere thanks to the donor, who wishes to remain anonymous, of a 'S.M.E. Precision Pick-up Arm', a most valuable addition to our Hi-Fi equipment.

MUSIC

ON 26th March, Gilling Castle made musical history by producing an opera.

Once Aboard the Luggar is a gay, tuneful unpretentious work about sailors and cannibals in settings ranging from the Port of London to the Cannibal Isle. The libretto has all the nice silly characters and jokes beloved by the schoolboy; a harmonium-playing Welsh captain, a bosun with a speech defect, a pet lobster. It all seemed quite effortless and astonishingly well rehearsed. Everyone, even the orchestra, was in costume, and some of the costumes were superb, notably the Cannibals'. The décor was simple but effective, and there was a sinister Steersman who looked like a Rouault illustration to 'The Hunting of the Snark'.

Most remarkable of all was the singing, not the woolly owl-hoots of Stainer in A or the gentlemanly restraint of the Thomas Arnold product, but the 'native woodnotes wild' of the real boy, the voice of the Donatello 'Singing Boys' frieze, of the Viennese Knabenchor, of the Catholic Cathedrals of Edinburgh and Westminster.

The entire production, except for the assistance of two monastic string players, was the result of a superb team work of staff and boys inspired, we were informed in a touchingly spontaneous tribute, by the Headmaster. One regrets the loss of one of the most valuable members of the team, Miss McEllister, whose high musicianship and gentle methods have revolutionised the school string playing, and laid a solid foundation of good playing which will be felt on both sides of the valley for years to come.

It is difficult not to be portentous about this performance. Opera is, after all, one of the most highly organised of all art forms. So, indeed, is the school curriculum. But here was a clear case of peaceful co-existence.

In the eighteenth century, Dr Burney, on his continental travels, found to his amazement that the superiority of foreign instrumentalists was due to their education by the Religious Orders, and that Vivaldi was a priest who wrote all his concertos for the schoolgirls whose musical director he was. It looks as if, under the present enlightened leadership on both sides of the valley, Ampleforth may well, in the 20th century, continue the Catholic tradition of music *ad maiorem Dei gloriam*.

As if to prove that the demands of the Operetta were exhausting neither the repertoire nor the energies of the musicians an informal concert was given on the morning of Sunday, 12th March. It was a delightful morning's entertainment. The programme was as follows.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

A Hymn Tune

Minuet

La Ronde

The Orchestra

Haydn

Oscar Straus

Piano:

The Jolly Farmer

The Vesper Hymn

Walter Carroll

Lorigan

Violin:

Prelude

Leeming

Lovell

Violin:

A Country Dance

Minuet in D

Murray

Adam Carse

Greenlees

Piano:

Study Op. 47, No. 19
Robertson

Heller

Violin Duet:

Berceuse

M. James and P. James

Palmer

Violin:

Sarabande and Polish Dance
from a Suite by

Tufnell

Murray

Violin Duet:

Waltz in Double Harness

de Fresnas and McCann

Adam Carse

'Cello:

Quasi Coruo

Butler Bowden

Ticciati

Piano:

The Reef

Dalglish

Walter Carroll

Violin Duet:

March: Two Abreast

Scrope and Tufnell

Adam Carse

'Cello:

Andante tranquillo
Hadow

Arthur Trew

Junior Violins:

Bacarle

Russian Dance

Palmer

Piano:

National Tunes

Robertson

'Little Billee'

Harmonic Verse Form Ia

Thackeray

ART

THE Easter Term is always a good one for studying trees, before their branches are hidden in masses of foliage. Of course the cold weather forbids us to study

these at close quarters, but luckily there are some vantage points from the school. It has been quite a common sight to see eager 'tree-spotters' at the windows, and we have had some very good sketches.

Towards the end of term, enthusiasm for the Operetta the boys were producing, *Once Aboard the Lugger*, resulted in a crop of bright and (sometimes blood-thirsty) programme covers. Six good posters done by Hunter, de Fresnes, Fresson J., Ogilvie, Festing and Horsley announced the play. Successful and attractive work on varying subjects have also been done by Haigh, Hammond, Kilkelly, Anthony M. Lintin, Larkin, Liddell and Nelson.

This term the First Form have concentrated on black and white drawings on grey paper. This has been very popular and some pleasing pictures have been produced; most outstanding ones by Studer M., Fresson M., Dowling S., Barton S., Williams F., and Blackledge E.

The Prep Form have been making papier mâché bowls and ash trays. Hardy C. made a pair of book ends out of clay for the form room.

CHESS

This term many of the better chess players were busily working in preparation for the operetta, so chess was limited to those not so engaged. Thirty of the Third and Second Forms entered for an eleven-round 'Swiss' Tournament, which was a gruelling test of their skill. It soon became clear that J. M. G. Freeman, in the absence of Spencer and Cape, had no really dangerous rivals, and though he had several anxious moments he succeeded in winning all his games, which was a very creditable achievement. Second and third places were very keenly contested, but N. H. S. Armour emerged with a score of eight, followed by R. A. W. Lloyd and

J. A. Hay with seven points. Of the other players, S. A. C. Price, A. R. Leeming, A. M. Horsley and W. W. Kerr were outstanding.

In the course of the term two more postal games were played against Alderwasley Hall, both of which were finally agreed drawn. A group of the Second Form was responsible for selecting the moves, and many lessons were learnt in the process.

Among the First Form, the chess ladder produced great enthusiasm and there were several exciting battles for first place. J. H. Leeming, P. Horsley, M. A. Grieve and D. G. Marsden usually occupied the first four places, and these formed the team which successfully challenged the lower half of the Second Form towards the end of term. There is plenty of talent in the lower part of the First Form, which promises that the standard reached this term will be at least maintained, if not improved, in the future.

BOXING

BOXING is the most unobtrusive of sports at Gilling. For two days only, at the end of the Easter Term, does it come into the public eye. Those two days are enough to show what excellent work has been going on quietly under the direction of Sergeant Callaghan during the Christmas and Easter Terms. The number of entries for the competition—fifty in all—shows how popular it is. Their performance in the ring proved that the standard of boxing is being well maintained. Among the First Form boxers the best bout was between Waddilove and M. Poole and was narrowly won by the latter. In the Second Form the Best Boxer's Cup was awarded to C. McCann and the prize for the Best Loser went to C. Grieve who had an extremely hard bout with M. Pahlabod. Fr Julian, Mr Goring

and the College Captain of Boxing kindly came to judge the Third Form bouts. Fr Julian, who does so much for Gilling boxing, has a right to expect some return. He seemed well satisfied with what he saw. All the bouts were well matched and well contested. The Cup was awarded to D. Haigh and the prize for the Best Loser to A. Ogilvie.

RUGBY

At the beginning of the term it was hoped that, weather permitting, ten matches would be played. This included two new fixtures for the 1st XV: Wakefield Grammar School and Bowe School, Durham. But in the Easter Term snow or infectious diseases often have the last word when it is a question of fixing matches against other schools. In this case the latter was responsible for all the school matches being cancelled. Had they been played conditions would have been ideal, for there was hardly any snow, and for practically the whole of March the weather was perfect. But it did not turn out to be the catastrophe that it at first seemed. A competition was organised between the four Sections, with a special tea for the winners. Each Section fielded Senior and Junior teams, and each played the other three Sections in turn, at intervals of about a fortnight. Almost the whole School took part in the competition and excitement rose to fever pitch in the last game, the result of which decided the winners—and, of course, the tea.

On paper the Spartans and Trojans appeared to have the stronger sides and they were seeded in the hope of making an exciting final. Both got through the first two rounds without being beaten. But the Trojans were ten points behind the Spartans because

their Junior team had been held to a draw by the Athenians. In the final round the Spartans and Trojans faced one another on the Barnes Field, while their two Junior teams did battle on the Acre Field. Both games were as fiercely contested as any Upper School House Final and both ended in a draw! And so the Spartans just managed to win the Competition by the margin of ten points which they held before the final round.

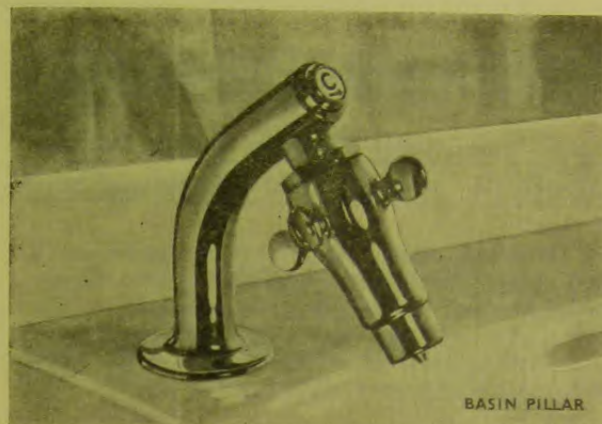
In the experienced Spartan's side Haigh was a tireless and elusive scrum-half, and Gilbey and Tilleard were prominent in a lively pack. Tufnell, Hammond and Howden ran well when the opportunity to do so came their way, though they found themselves closely marked in the final game. In their Junior team M. J. Poole and Waddilove were always difficult to hold and scored many tries.

The chief strength of the Trojans lay in their strong and massive pack. Dalglish, who played a very fine game in the final, was well supported by H. C. Poole, Walston and Rochford. Behind them Cape and Pahlabod combined well and Madden was always a dangerous wing. McCann, playing for the Junior team, inspired the whole side with his excellent covering and tackling.

Among the 'also rans' M. G. Anthony was outstanding for the Romans, among whom Burns, Stilliard, J. P. Fresson and Callaghan were also prominent. And A. B. Ogilvie, C. F. Grieve, Freeman, Judd and Pender-Cudlip played very well for the Athenians.

A word of congratulation must go to the coaches of the various teams. Without their interest and enthusiasm the competition would never have been the success it undoubtedly was.

After the last game H. C. Poole and M. G. Anthony were awarded their 1st XV Colours.



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THE
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AMPLEFORTH ABBEY, YORK

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Part III

AMPLEFORTH ABBEY CHURCH

For its first fifty years at Ampleforth the community was without a proper Abbey Church ; it had for its use a chapel in the west wing of the Old House. In 1853 the Swale family of Heslington, near York, petitioned the Council of the monastery that some money which had been given to the community to house one of their family should be set aside as a building fund for a church, that member of the family having died. The Council gladly gave their consent and at once issued an appeal for the extra money which would be necessary. The total estimate was £3,000. Work on the new church, designed by Charles Hansom, was begun in 1855, and in 1857 the consecration took place. It was a small two-cell Victorian Gothic church built with the local stone which was quarried from behind the monastery (Fig. 1). Its architectural merit was sufficient to enhance the already considerable reputation of Charles Hansom, and that of his brother Joseph who was responsible for much of the internal decoration. This church fulfilled the needs of the community and school for over sixty years, until a shortage of space demanded that a more extensive church should be built. But even as early as 1903 the small size of the Church was felt. Dom Cuthbert Almond wrote in that year : 'it is certainly inadequate to the wants of the present day, but it is not yet, nor ever will be, inadequate as a house of God'.¹ From 1905 onwards there was animated discussion about a new church and this was not damped by the First World War. By the end of the war the problem had become urgent, and various minor architects were considered. In 1919 a member of the community was so bold as to suggest that Mr Giles Gilbert Scott² should be approached ; he was a Catholic and already famous for his designs for the Anglican Cathedral at Liverpool. The suggestion once made seemed obvious and was welcomed unanimously. In May 1919 Scott was approached and agreed to produce plans,³ so began Ampleforth's long and far-reaching association with that great architect.

¹ *The History of Ampleforth Abbey*, 1903, p. 346.

² He was knighted in 1924.

³ The first correspondence with Scott is dated 5th May 1919.

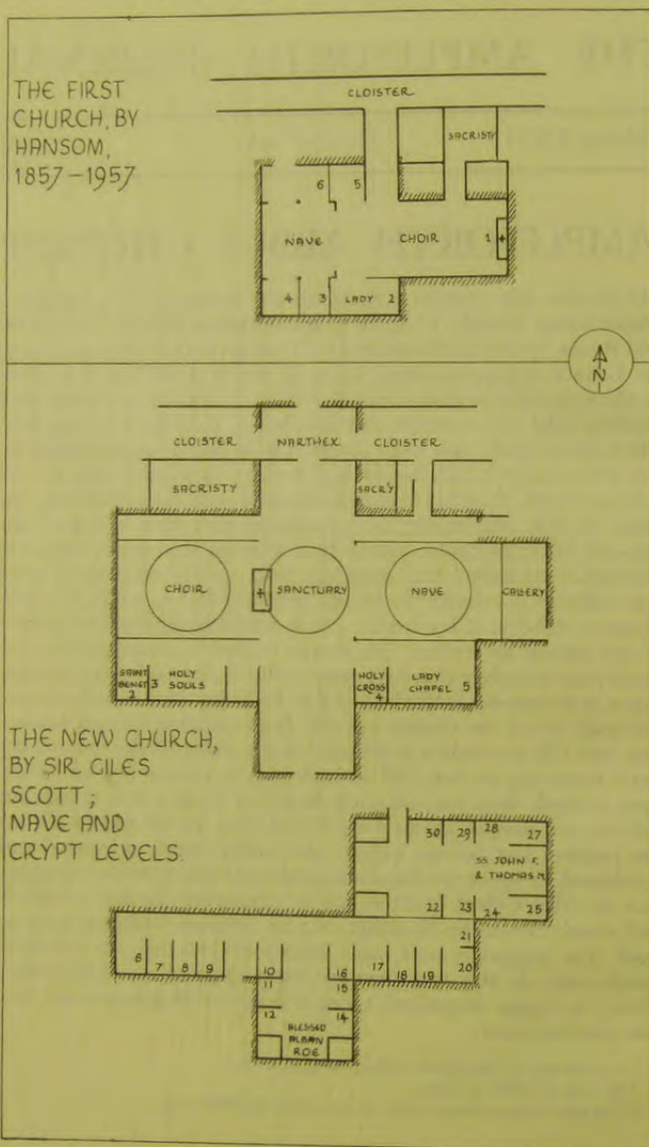


FIG. 1

Many designs were produced for the church but all were basically similar in style.⁴ The building contract was signed on the 31st May 1922,⁵ and two foundation stones (one for the choir and one for the Memorial Chapel) were laid on the 1st August of the same year. The first part of Scott's design, consisting of a retrochoir, High Altar and four crypt chapels, was finished by 1924. Lack of money prevented the immediate completion of the plan, but in the early 1930's the growing numbers of the school and the accumulation of an appreciable sum of money in the building fund caused the question of completing the Abbey Church to be reopened. New plans were prepared in the years 1933-5 and again in 1937-9, but no action was taken. Money was still short, but as important as this in holding up the work of completion was the lack of agreement over the plan and size of the Church. Many people felt that the Church as planned was not large enough; and of course money was not available to build a larger one. The Second World War temporarily suspended activity, but fresh plans were called for in 1948. The difficulty of getting a permit from the government to build, together with Scott's own dissatisfaction with the plans, were added to the old difficulties, and nothing could be done. Another set of plans was prepared in 1952. Finally, in 1954 the problem had become so urgent that action had to be taken. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott then drew up a sixth set of plans.⁶ These were accepted, and the work of pulling down the old church was begun in January, 1957. Later in that year the foundations of the new building were begun, and the first stones were laid in April, 1958. The old difficulties had not disappeared: they were met. Without any fundamental change being made, the plan of the church was altered to accommodate an increased congregation, and the financial problem was overcome by making an appeal to the Old Boys and friends of Ampleforth. Ampleforth's connections with the United States through Portsmouth and St Louis Pories greatly helped the fine organization of the appeal which was based on methods used on the other side of the Atlantic. The response to the appeal was magnificent, and enabled the church to be completed in September, 1961.⁷

⁴ The writer is indebted to the late Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's partner, Mr F. G. Thomas, for putting at his disposal the plans, drawings and correspondence concerning the Abbey Church.

⁵ The contractors for this first piece of building were Holloway Brothers of London. The contractors for the second and main part of the building were William Birch and Sons of York.

⁶ For convenience, the plans of the Church may be divided into six sets: 1922, 1933-5, 1937-9, 1947-8, 1952 and 1954 and after. They represent plans which were submitted to the community as being suitable for building. In fact, Scott was always experimenting with the plans and hardly a year went by without some fresh drawings being made.

⁷ The debt of gratitude is acknowledged in an inscription above the crypt window of the South Transept and in a *Liber Benefactorum* in the North Nave Aisle.

This chronicle of events makes it clear that the greater part of the Church is the product of careful thought over a long period by an architect mature in years and experience. But Scott did not work *in vacuo*; he had the suggestions and needs of the community to bear in mind, and it is to his great credit that he was so patient in giving them heed. 'A building fails as a work of architecture', it has been said recently, 'if it does not provide a suitable environment for those who are to use it.'⁸ Scott has done well to provide this suitable environment and make it beautiful.

The Church is centrally planned on an East-West axis (Fig. 1). There is a series of three domes, 32 feet in diameter,⁹ linked by short sections of pointed barrel vaulting, and an addition at the East end which is barrel vaulted and includes a gallery. The North and South transepts externally are of equal length and are barrel vaulted. The central space is occupied by the High Altar and sanctuary. The nave and choir are aisled and there are four chapels to the south of the nave and choir: twenty-five chapels are in the crypt. In plan, the Church forms neither a Greek cross nor a Latin cross: it is a compromise. The tower is central but the transepts are shorter than the choir and nave. The reason for such a plan must be considered.

When the choir was built in 1922-4 it had to be placed to the West of the old church if the latter were to be utilized, and it could not be extended in front of the monastery. Only a moderate-sized church was required at that time, and this seemed an obvious solution: but it tied the hands of the architect for the future if he wished to maintain the East-West axis, for he could not extend the Church too far eastwards without blotting out the Old House (the present St Oswald's). The question arises, did Scott actually want to extend the building farther eastwards? Here we have a definite answer. In 1948 Scott was asked to answer the following questions: first, 'if in 1937 you had known that the original building now shored up would be pulled down and rebuilt, would you then have extended the nave by another dome or two domes, and retained a much smaller transept in the South?'; secondly, 'if an affirmative answer is given to this question is it possible that even now you would prefer this course rather than put a considerable number of the congregation in the South transept?' It is worth quoting at length his reply. 'I am not in favour of extending the nave eastwards', he said, 'not only because it sterilizes the building space behind (where St Oswald's now stands), but also because the external grouping of the Church with the surrounding buildings would be better with a more or less symmetrical arrangement around a central tower . . . As I have now

⁸ Frank Jenkins, *Architect and Patron*, 1961, p. xiii.

⁹ The central dome is, in fact, only 30 feet in diameter.

planned it the East, West and South arms are all about the same length grouped around the tower, with a short North arm, and this gives a balanced centre-piece to the whole group of buildings forming the South front.' In answer to a suggestion that greater length was needed to obtain a fine effect, Scott replied: 'I do not feel that length, or rather the effect of length, is an essential ingredient for a fine interior effect. It is certainly a characteristic of medieval Gothic, but there are two factors to our problem that suggest we rely upon other characteristics to obtain a fine effect. First, there is the practical need of getting the congregation as near the altar as possible; this is a modern requirement the medieval builders did not have to face. It can best be achieved by a compact plan grouped around a centre . . . The problem now is to make a fine interior without the use of long-distance vistas. St Paul's fails because it is a compromise. Wren's original design was far finer with the same length of arms, all fairly short, grouped around a central dome.¹⁰ His attempt to satisfy the preference of the authorities for a long medieval type of plan led him to a half-hearted attempt to getting length in one arm only, which not only detracted from the dominance of the central dome, but was not long enough to achieve the long-distance effect. The same fault is found in St Peter's. I have not seen Sancta Sophia's but I can well imagine from drawings that a magnificent effect is produced here with space only and no apparent length.' Scott added: 'there is another factor, however, to be borne in mind at Ampleforth, which I have already mentioned in this letter, namely, the exterior grouping of the Church with the surrounding buildings. These buildings require a dominating centre-piece, which is rather spoilt if the tower is not more or less the centre of the Church's length.' The point is that Scott saw that the Church must be planned to suit its environment and this demanded a centralized building, centralized at least from its southern aspect. The length of the Church consequently has little to do with the buildings immediately to its East, and little to do with finance; for Scott it was an aesthetic necessity. His mention of the practical need of getting the congregation as near the altar as possible seems to be an argument *ex convenientia*.¹¹ Scott here was no slave to tradition. Perigordian churches which, as we shall see later, so much influenced the style of his architecture in the Church, were as a rule not centrally planned. Many, such as Angoulême, Solignac and Souillac, were Latin cross in plan; others, such as Cahors and Saint Avit Senieur, were without

¹⁰ This was the Great Model of 1673. The Warrant Design, like the executed plan, was a Latin cross.

¹¹ This may be too harsh a judgement, for in a letter dated as early as the 15th August 1919 Scott proposed a central altar, as an alternative to an altar against the west wall, in order 'to get a large number of boys near the altar and yet keep the choir in front. The disadvantage lies in the boys being divided.'

transepts; indeed only St Front, Périgueux, was centrally planned and this was a Greek cross. Scott had considered a Greek cross for the Abbey Church, as is seen in the plans of 1937-9, but in his later plans he dropped the idea even though he admired Wren's Great Model for St Paul's and Bramante's St Peter's without Maderna's extension to the nave. Perhaps there was too much of the medievalist in Scott for him to dispense with the idea of a main East-West axis. If the transepts were of the same design and scale as the nave and choir, then some change would have to be made in the High Altar which was not designed to be viewed from all angles. This Scott was loath to do for he regarded it as a masterpiece, a jewel for which a setting had to be designed. Even the Italian architects of the High Renaissance to whom anything but a centrally planned church was unthinkable, found great difficulty with the siting of the altar; though here there was the added question of symbolism.¹²

The transepts were of little importance to the general interior design of the Church; they were merely a practical necessity for seating. The lengthening of the South transept in 1959 was for more accommodation, it made but little difference to the aesthetic effect. The transepts, however, were important for the exterior appearance; they gave a rather short high building a sense of greater solidity and stability. The four chapels and the addition to the nave are not essential to the architectural plan; they are necessary practical additions. The need for more space for the congregation made the addition to the nave and its gallery necessary. This could not be built to the full height without upsetting the exterior proportions of the building, and so it has a low barrel vault and is covered by a flat roof.¹³ The large number of chapels necessary in a monastic church are for the most part in the crypt and, consequently, affect to a minimum the actual plan of the Church. The four chapels at nave and choir level could not have been added as radiating chapels at either the East or West end without interfering with other buildings or upsetting the exterior proportions of the Church, and so were added South of the nave and choir aisles.

Lastly, as regards the plan of the Church, the existence of a retro-choir must be explained. It is tempting to see the reason for its existence in the influence of the liturgical movement requiring that the congregation should be near the altar. Certainly the whole problem had been made more real by the Victorians who determined to make the Church one unit (which a great medieval church never was), and hence advocated the knocking down of organ and choir screens and the doing away

¹² Cf. R. Wittkower, *Architectural Principles in the Age of Humanism*, 1952, p. 11. Even to-day the siting of the altar remains a problem. Cf. Peter Hammond, *Liturgy and Architecture*, 1960.

¹³ The 1947 plan has the extension to the nave built to the full height.

with nave altars, with the result that the congregation was farther away from the altar than it ever had been. Was the retrochoir the result of a reaction against this? It was not. The question of a retrochoir had been raised in 1918 by Father Dunstan Pozzi, but was rejected by the building committee; consequently the Church was planned with the altar against the West wall of the choir. The building of the choir already had begun when it was realized that the choir would be split by the large piers supporting the dome. The Procurator, Father Bede Turner, wrote to Scott on the 27th January 1923, saying that the chancel arch would divide the choir 'and hide one monk from another so much that recitation and chanting may be rendered very discordant'. The Council of the monastery therefore proposed, either that there should be a retrochoir, or that the new stalls should begin nearer to the Abbot's throne. The second alternative did not solve the problem because it was agreed that about eighty choir stalls should be provided, and these still would be cut by the chancel arch if the sanctuary was to be at the West end of the choir.¹⁴ Scott acted quickly, and on the 19th February 1923, sent a plan with a retrochoir; and, in a letter dated the 2nd March 1923, said that he preferred the retrochoir arrangement. Opinion in the community was evenly divided, and it was by the closest of margins that in the spring of 1923 it was decided to adopt the arrangement of a retrochoir. It was at this stage that the precedent of continental churches and the effects of the liturgical movement helped to clinch the matter; but in the first place it was the style of architecture which had been responsible.¹⁵ Of course a domed church with its necessary regular divisions is eminently suited to a central altar and retrochoir. One further change was made in the position of the High Altar when, in August 1960, it was moved eleven feet eastwards in order that the congregation in the transepts might see it.

The fundamental plan of the Church, once its site had been decided, was determined largely by its external aesthetic requirements. Practical needs played a part, but it was a subordinate part which was never allowed to upset the idea of a centralized church. The necessary additions were used dexterously by Scott to make an impressive build-up to the central tower (Plate 1).

¹⁴ For those unfamiliar with the Abbey Church it should be explained that the Church is not orientated. The choir and High Altar are at the West end of the Church.

¹⁵ It is of interest to note that recently a few cruciform medieval churches have been modified by Anglicans under the influence of the liturgical movement, the altar being moved forward from the chancel to the crossing. This was done at Cuddesdon, near Oxford in 1941, and more recently at Charlestown, Cornwall. Cf. Peter Hammond, *op. cit.*, p. 137ff.



The style of the architecture is derivative, at least as regards the interior of the Church. In 1924, *The Builder*¹⁶ gave a brief description of the choir: it said, 'an early type of Gothic has been adopted, with a suggestion of Romanesque feeling, though no round arches have been employed'. This is misleading. Gothic architecture is something more than pointed arches; it is even more than cross-ribbed vaults. Technical innovations never make a new style. Dr Pevsner makes the point clear: 'the features' he says, 'which make up the Gothic style are well enough known, too well in fact, because most people forget that a style is not an aggregate of features, but an integral whole.'¹⁷ There are some Gothic features in the Church, there are also some strictly Romanesque features; but taken as a whole the interior of the Church is basically Romanesque. There are the large unbroken wall spaces; there are the large barrel vaults; there is the lack of connection between the bays, in this case necessitated by the domes. How utterly inconceivable is a dome in Gothic architecture! It is true that there are lancet windows, but even here the point is somewhat blunted. The pointed arch is used in supporting the domes and in the aisle arcades, but the great Romanesque churches of Burgundy such as Cluny and Autun used it as well. The Perigordian churches used the pointed arch to support their domes, and at Souillac the arches of the arcade are also pointed. Even the design of the piers and the capitals belong to the Romanesque tradition. But over and above the details there is a simplicity and a grandeur quite foreign to Gothic architecture.

It is not by chance that the interior of the Church belongs so much to the Romanesque tradition, for Scott deliberately used the inspiration of the Perigordian (or more strictly, Aquitainian) churches of the eleventh and early twelfth centuries. He had visited Southern France shortly after the First World War and was deeply impressed by these churches and the great fortified towns. The situation of Ampleforth demanded a building in the same austere tradition. These Aquitainian churches are indeed remarkable. There were seventy-seven from Fontevrault on the Loire to Agen on the Garonne (Fig. 2), but mostly in the Perigord, which were built with domed vaults. Sixty of these still stand. The stylistic origin of these churches has been debated for more than a century, and still the problem is not solved. People looked to St Front, Périgueux, as the most outstanding church, saw clearly Byzantine influence, and concluded that the domed churches of Aquitaine were the result of Byzantine influence. They were aided in this belief by the serious misdating of St Front. In 1851 Félix de Verneilh published *L'Architecture Byzantine en France*, and in it stated that St Front,

¹⁶ 9th May 1924.

¹⁷ Nikolaus Pevsner, *Outline of European Architecture*, 1954, p. 60.

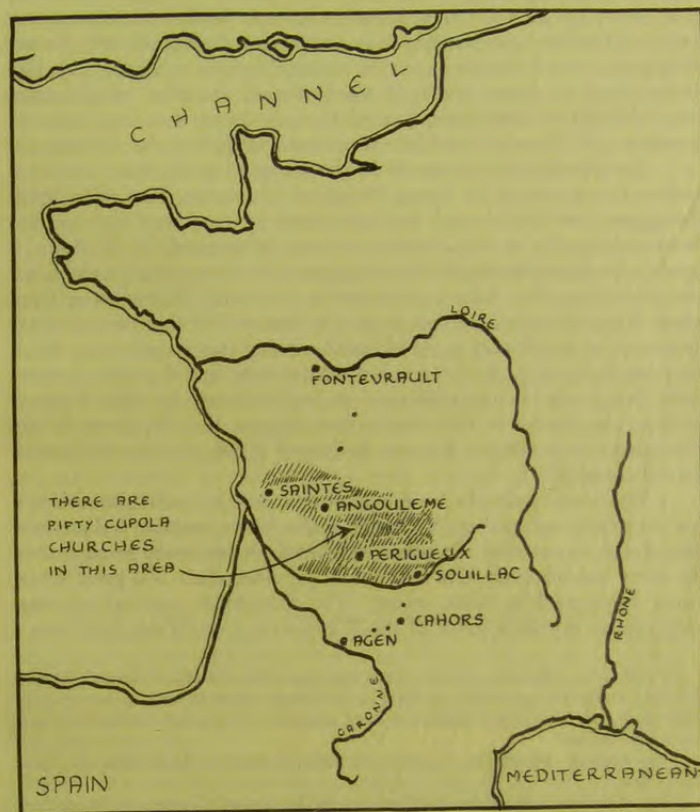


FIG. 2

The DOMED CHURCHES OF AQUITAINE
of the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries

Périgueux, was built shortly after 984 and was copied from St Mark's, Venice, which in turn was an imitation of the Church of the Holy Apostles, Constantinople. He may well have been right about its derivation, but he was wrong about its date. St Mark's, Venice, was not built with its five domes until 1063; and in 1120 the Church of St Front, Périgueux, was burnt down to be replaced by the structure with five domes that we know to-day.¹⁸ Many domed churches which earlier were thought to have been derived from St Front now were seen to antedate it.¹⁹ The whole problem of origins was again in the melting-pot.

Domed churches appeared in the Perigord more than a century before the domes of St Front, Périgueux. St Astier, nine miles from Périgueux, has domes and was completed in 1013, and the number increased rapidly as the eleventh century progressed. R. P. Spiers²⁰ made a careful archaeological investigation of the domes and pendentives, and noted that they were constructed in an entirely different way from those found in Byzantine structures. He also noticed that the technique improved so much during the eleventh century that Angoulême, which was begun c. 1105, had such good ashlar work that it could dispense with the plaster coating which up to then had been the rule. There is nothing conclusive in this, but it does suggest that the dome in the Perigord was something that was developed slowly and was indigenous to the country.²¹

The trend now is to see the dome as a practical utilitarian solution to a problem of vaulting.²² Barrel vaults were insecure and anyhow demanded a great deal of abutment, whereas domes could be supported by piers and relatively thin walls, and, provided there was good stone, were in themselves more secure. The remarkable survival of these Aquitanian domes is proof of this.²³ However, even if the dome was a

¹⁸ This is not quite true, for the church was restored in the mid-nineteenth century by M. Abadie who practically rebuilt it, and in the process made several serious alterations, e.g. the domes which had been supported by pointed arches were built on round arches.

¹⁹ St Etienne, Périgueux; Cahors; Souillac; Solignac; Angoulême—to name but a few.

²⁰ R. P. Spiers, *Saint-Front of Périgueux, and the Domed Churches of Perigord and La Charante*, Journal of R.I.B.A. 3rd Series, 1896.

²¹ Emile Bertaux in *L'Art dans l'Italie Méridionale de la fin de l'Empire romaine à la conquête de Charles d'Anjou*, 1903, suggested that the tradition of dome-building was kept alive in S. France and Apulia by the existence of domed stone huts built by the local peasantry. It should be noted, however, that the domes of these huts sprang from circular walls, and not from a square plan as in the Aquitanian churches which demanded the use of pendentives.

²² J. Evans, *Art in Medieval France*, 1948, p. 52, or K. J. Conant, *Carolingian and Romanesque Architecture*, 1959, p. 169.

²³ The two most recent domes of the Abbey Church, made of wire-mesh coated with plaster and suspended from beams, do not inspire such confidence!

local product in Aquitaine, it must not be forgotten that St Front, Périgueux, at least was very much the product of Byzantine influence.²⁴ Its five domes set in the plan of a Greek cross and its pierced arches and domes are influenced undoubtedly directly, or indirectly, from Byzantium.²⁵ St Front, Périgueux, therefore, is the exception rather than the pattern among the domed churches of the Perigord. But the style and plan of St Front are perhaps not so fortuitous as it might seem. Up to the end of the eleventh century the centre of interest for the pilgrims and crusaders of southern France had been Spain, with its shrine of Santiago de Compostella, and its work of driving out the Moslems. After the success of the First Crusade in Syria in 1099 attention was diverted to a large extent to the Holy Land and stronger cultural contact with the Eastern Mediterranean at that time is only to be expected.²⁶

The whole question of Byzantine influence on Western art is very complex and much disputed. Certainly there has been too ready a tendency to speak of Byzantine origins, and much which had been given an eastern origin is now found to have been based on antique western models, many of which have long since disappeared.²⁷ Bearing this in mind, it is possible that the domed churches of Aquitaine may have been inspired by antique western models. The nave of Autun Cathedral or the façade of St Gilles are enough to show that France had not forgotten its Gallo-Roman past. Perhaps it is more than a coincidence that an old Roman road joined Cahors, Périgueux and Saintes, and that Aquitaine is particularly rich in Roman sites. With the exception, therefore, of St Front, Périgueux, little or no Byzantine

²⁴ It is held by many that the earlier churches also were inspired from the East. R. Rey, *La Cathédrale de Cahors et les origines de l'architecture à coupoles d'Aquitaine*, 1925, puts the case strongly for the Eastern inspiration of Cahors and Angoulême. He holds that the large churches adopted domes for the practical reason of vaulting a large space, and these were copied in the small churches where domes were not necessary. He admits that the construction of the Aquitanian domes is very different from those in the East.

²⁵ Here again, though all authorities are agreed on the Byzantine origin, there are differences of opinion as to how this came about. Some, e.g. R. P. Spiers, op. cit., insist on its connection with St Mark's, Venice, then one of the wonders of the world, even though at the time it lacked most of its mosaics; others see a greater likelihood in Cyprus being the intermediary. C. Enlart pointed this out in *Les Eglises à coupoles d'Aquitaine et de Chypre*, Gazette des Beaux-Arts, 5th Series, Vol. XIII, 1926. St Barnabas, Cyprus, certainly shows a very great resemblance in plan. Both Venice and Cyprus were on the pilgrim route to the Holy Land. Others, notably Strzygowski in *Die Baukunst der Armenier und Europa*, 1918, stress the relations with Armenia.

Until further material comes to light it is impossible to have certain knowledge as to which was responsible for influencing the design of St Front.

²⁶ This emphasises the importance of the correct dating of these churches. This must be established before any final statement can be made on their stylistic origins.

²⁷ Cf. W. Oakeshott, *Classical Inspiration in Medieval Art*, 1959.

influence can definitely be traced in the architecture of the domed churches of Aquitaine. It seems that that unique school of Romanesque architecture was indigenous, and was developed because good material was at hand to be used for a more secure method of vaulting wide spaces, a method which very possibly was known to them through the western antique tradition.

Scott consciously borrowed much from these Romanesque churches of Aquitaine. The bay plan of the Abbey Church is strikingly similar to such churches as Cahors, Souillac and Angoulême (Fig. 3), even more than to St Front, Périgueux. The use of barrel vaulting in addition to domes is perfectly consistent with this style of architecture, and finds parallels at Angoulême and especially at Souillac where the transepts, as at Ampleforth, are barrel vaulted. Even the conventional two-slope roof which covers the domes of the Abbey Church is not unique: Angoulême again provides a precedent. But to regard the Abbey Church as an uninspired work of revivalism would be quite wrong. A past style has been used, but used in such a way as to provide a living work of architecture. The interior, like the exterior, has a fine build-up which emphasises the volume and great height of the central space. Scott was quite right when he said that great length was not an essential ingredient of a fine interior. This build-up finds no parallel in Perigordian architecture, nor does the interplay of lines formed by the different arches and mouldings of the piers. It is finely conceived and beautifully balanced (Plate 2).

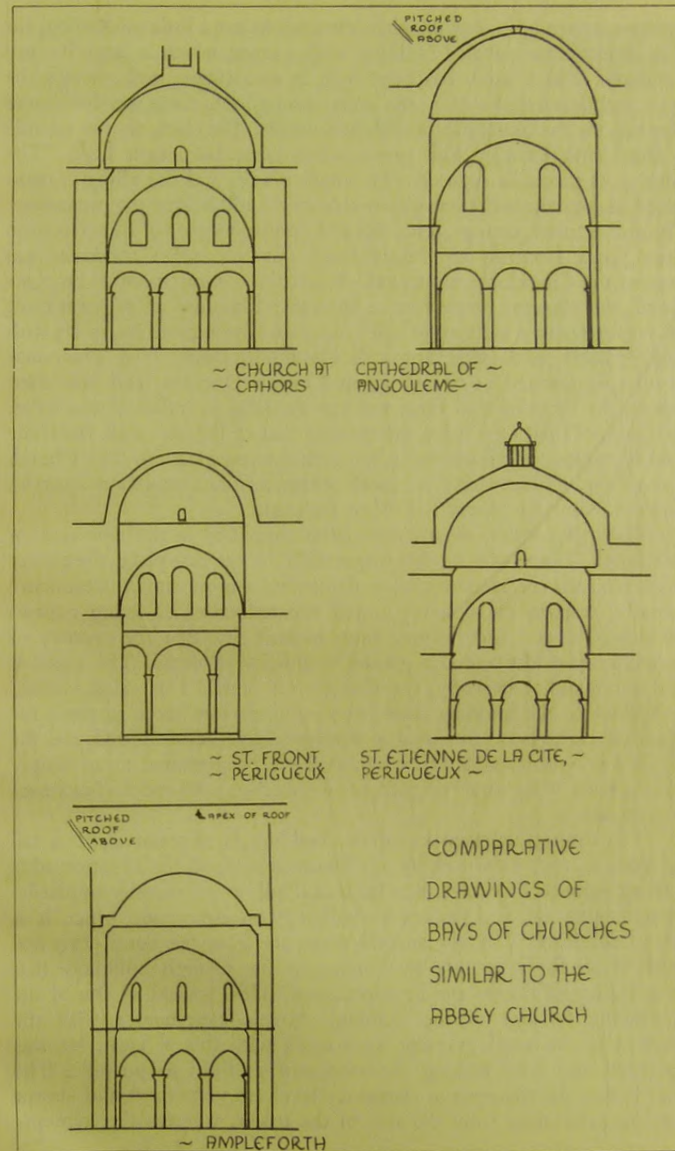
If the interior shows the Perigordian Romanesque style being moulded into an individualistic interior by an architect with a fine sense of proportion, the exterior shows the same qualities of the architect working in a decidedly English style. Nothing could be more English than the central tower and the general sobriety of treatment of the exterior elevations.²⁸ The impression given is of a medieval English parish church, such as Iffley or Minster Lovell, built much larger and more robustly.

The Abbey Church is 175 feet long and 140 feet across the transepts. The height of the tower is 122 feet. Inside, the height of the central dome above the floor of the sanctuary is 72 feet, and that of the nave dome from the floor of the nave is 61 feet. It is, therefore, a church of only moderate dimensions, capable of seating about eight hundred people in the nave and transepts, and equipped with choir stalls for

²⁸ This cannot be said of all Scott's drawings for the Abbey Church. A rough sketch of about 1922 shows an octagonal tower with a pitched roof which could well be of some twelfth-century Rhineland church. Slightly later he developed a fully drafted plan of a church with a tower which had a rather more steeply pitched roof of two slopes, also very Germanic in appearance. This plan had only one dome which was under the tower, the nave and choir being covered by a ribbed vault.



Interior of Abbey Church
View from South Transept towards central dome



COMPARATIVE
DRAWINGS OF
BAYS OF CHURCHES
SIMILAR TO THE
ABBAY CHURCH

FIG. 3

eighty-seven monks. But the plain dimensions are a little misleading, for it is almost a two-storied building with a crypt which is large by any standards. The Church has been built in two stages, and, though the basic architectural design is the same throughout, there are differences between the two parts in materials and details. The choir on the outside is faced with Bramley Fall stone, which came from near Leeds. The interior of the walls is faced with rough plaster and the filling is composed of concrete and stone quarried from the hill behind the monastery. The arches, piers, courses, windows and door frames are of Blue Hornton stone from Hornton in Oxfordshire; thus the main constructional lines of the Church are articulated. When the Church came to be completed, the Hornton stone had to be omitted because of its great cost, and so the walls, which are of brick, are faced throughout internally with rough plaster, and externally with Dunhouse stone. The Dunhouse stone was quarried at Staindrop in County Durham, and was used because the Bramley Fall stone was not available in sufficient quantities. The grain of this stone is less coarse than that of Bramley Fall, the stone is more mellow in colour and is altogether more pleasing. The Church is paved throughout with York stone obtained from a number of quarries scattered about the North and West Ridings.

The architectural details have been simplified in the new part of the Church. The reason for this is threefold: in the first place, the plaster which replaced the Hornton stone demanded a more simple treatment; secondly, reasons of economy urged the reduction of string courses and carved stone; and thirdly, Scott himself saw that the severity of the architecture demanded a greater simplicity of detail. The result is most successful. Externally, the changes are small. The string courses at the foot of the building have been reduced from three to two; the pinnacled shafts between the aisle windows have been omitted, and the main East, North and South windows have been treated more simply than the main West window: there are no hood-moulds and the buttresses have no panels.

The external appearance of the building is impressive; it is tall and massive, and is unspoilt by any fussiness in detail. Its situation adds to its appearance. The ground in front of it falls away, thereby emphasizing its height, and it is flanked by buildings on either side which it is able to dominate. The best general views are from the South-East and South-West, for it is only by looking at the Church obliquely that the grouping of masses can be appreciated. This, indeed, is one of the outstanding features of the building. Scott's experiments with the elevation of the South transept were made with this in view. He was concerned also with making the sanctuary as light as possible. The result is that the transepts at clerestory level are very short and appear as gables protruding from the side of the tower, whereas the transepts

proper are much lower. The South transept as originally²⁹ planned was shorter; its lengthening for reasons of accommodation is not altogether satisfying. It is dwarfed by the main body of the Church and looks altogether too much an appendage. The tower epitomizes Scott's treatment of the exterior; it is finely proportioned and noble in its simplicity.

The architectural detail of the exterior can be dealt with quickly. All the windows are rather blunted lancets with the exception of two simple rose windows at the East and West ends, which are not, in fact, visible from the inside. The lancets occur singly or in groups of two or more. The main windows have three lights; otherwise the number varies, the tendency being that the lower the window the more lights it has. The variations are more than just of number and size, and this prevents a tedious repetition of a motif on the exterior. The aisle and chapel windows at the main floor level are recessed and covered by a hood-mould, the crypt windows are flush with the face of the wall and have no moulding, whereas the main West and South windows are deeply recessed and treated individually. Lancets also are used for the belfry openings; they are divided into three pairs on each face of the tower and are covered by elaborately moulded enclosing arches. The only other architectural details on the exterior are the buttresses. In keeping with the basic Romanesque style of the building, clamp buttresses are used throughout. They fulfil a practical need, but also an important aesthetic purpose; in plan they help to break up large areas of blank wall; in profile they taper so as to give an impression of great solidity to the building; this is especially noticeable in the tower. The steps leading to the main door in the South transept are of a dog-leg design, similar to those of the great twelfth-century pilgrimage church of Santiago de Compostella. It is of interest that Scott was determined that this type should be used, for he regarded it as being essential to the style of the building. Historically, he was correct. He rejected a suggestion for a plain flight of steps, but did experiment with variations of the dog-leg type. The steps that have been executed are much broader than those originally designed, and this permits a large window of nine lights for the main South transept chapel in the crypt which extends under them. It is a successful completion to a fine façade.

Enough has been said already about the architecture in general of the interior. The omission of the Hornton forms the main difference between the choir and the new parts of the building. This has a double effect; it makes the Church light inside and it helps to focus attention on the High Altar and choir. If some of the carved stonework in the choir is rather over-elaborate for the simplicity of the architecture, the same cannot be said of the rest of the Church. Here the stonework, and

²⁹ i.e. in 1954.

hence the decoration, have been cut down to a minimum. This simplicity is demanded by the architecture, and for that reason the new building is more satisfying (Plates 3 and 4). The arches and piers have mouldings of the simplest kind (Figs. 4 and 5), and the pillars in the nave aisles are cylindrical. The vaulting in the aisles and chapels has been omitted. Two things give the nave arcades a very different appearance from those in the choir. The nave floor has been lowered a few feet below the level

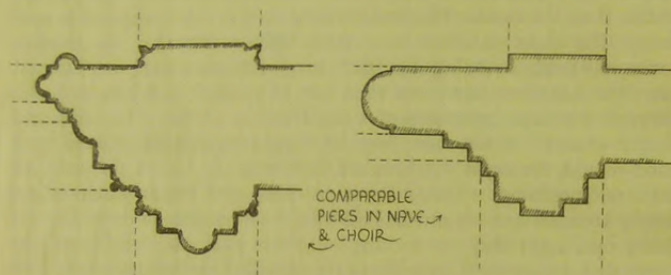


FIG. 4

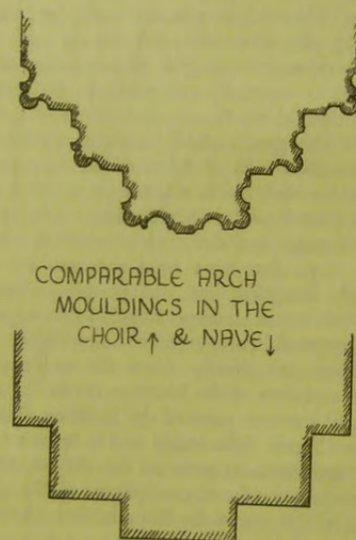


FIG. 5



Nave Arcade

Pl. III

Pl. IV

Choir Arcade



of the aisles in order that the people at the back of the Church may obtain an unimpeded view of the High Altar; this makes the nave arcades higher in appearance. Secondly, the capitals of these cylindrical pillars are of a modified cushion type³⁰ which have no abaci (Fig. 6). The moulding of the arch continues straight into the capital and therefore gives the arch the appearance of being stilted. The arcade has an elegance which is lacking in the choir. The simplification is taken a step further with the capitals of the main piers which support the nave and sanctuary

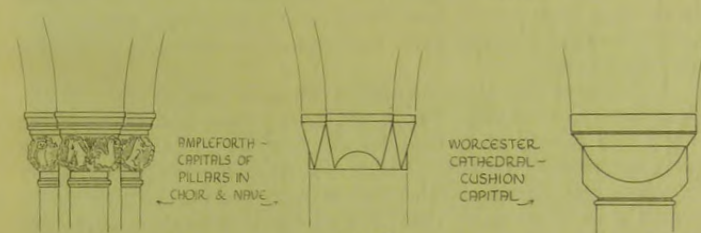


FIG. 6

domes. These have been reduced to a continuation of the string course round the piers. Much the same was done at St Front, Périgueux, but the eleventh century crossing of St Alban's Cathedral gives a closer parallel; here even the pier mouldings are the same. The effect of this is to let the lines of the piers flow straight through into the arches and so give a sense of lightness to the domes and their supporting arches.

As has been said, Scott regarded the High Altar as a masterpiece and determined that it should be given a fine setting, so he was very concerned about the crossing. The high central dome provided a fine space, but this had to be lit. This is done by holding back the transepts at clerestory level, providing them each with three tall lancet windows, and by piercing the walls next to the main piers with pairs of lancets, each pair being enclosed by a round arch. The object has been achieved, for the central space is very light. Likewise Scott was determined that the main entrance from the North should be in the transept so that 'a dramatic first impression' should be obtained. The first impression is certainly striking, but it is marred in some degree by the South transept which appears too much like a tunnel. It is low, but this is exaggerated by sinking the floor below aisle-level, and it appears too circular in

³⁰ The cushion capital was used widely in English Romanesque (Anglo-Norman) architecture until the end of the twelfth century. It was unknown in Normandy until it was introduced from England. It seems likely that it was derived from Germany where it was quite common at the beginning of the eleventh century.

cross-section. The curved line of the barrel vault is continued by the sloping window-sills and is reflected in the heightened central light of the triple lancet window. A similar impression is not given by the North transept which has horizontal sills and windows of equal height. The organ has been placed on the gallery in the North transept over the narthex. Scott insisted that the window should be visible, so the organ is split and is placed in two large sections to the sides of the window which leaves very little scope for the design of the organ case. At one time Scott had considered placing the organ in the gallery at the back of the nave; this in many ways would have been a better arrangement, but it would have cut out much light and would have split still further the congregation.

The crypt forms an unusually important part of the Church. Here there are two large chapels and twenty-three smaller ones. The round arch is used throughout for the structural arches: this is only to be expected for it conveys a feeling of great solidity which is necessary in a low-roofed crypt. Furthermore it is in keeping with the architectural style of the rest of the Church. The simplification in the new portion is very evident: the Hornton stone has been omitted and there are no stone courses and capitals, nor is there any vaulting. A result is that the new crypt is much lighter than the original four chapels, though this is not entirely due to the absence of the Hornton stone. Many of the windows have three lights instead of the two in the original chapels, and the main chapels under the nave and South transept have eight and nine lights respectively. The crypt levels correspond with those of the main floor and this breaks up any monotony which might have resulted in the juxtaposition of arcades (Plate 5). A crypt demands simplicity and here it has it.

A catalogue of fixtures and fittings in the Church would be out of place here, but mention of some of them should be made. The High Altar arch which dominates the interior of the church was designed by Scott and built in 1925. An earlier design had a straight-headed arch reminiscent of many a motif at Liverpool Cathedral, but this obviously clashed with the pointed arch above it and was abandoned in favour of the present design. The carvings and statuary on the arch are the work of W. D. Gough, and their stylization is admirably suited to the severity of the architecture. Scott was responsible also for the design of the woodwork in the Church; this was executed largely by Robert Thompson of Kilburn, or, in the case of reredoses in the older part of the Church, by Watts and Co. of London. The organ case for the transept organ is the work of J. W. Walker and Sons, the organ builders, who modified a design by Scott.

The glass in the new part of the Church is all by James Powell and Son, of Whitefriars, with the exception of the Annunciation window



The Crypt
View from
main chapel
towards
St George's
Chapel

The Crypt
View from
main chapel
towards
St George's
Chapel



in the Lady Chapel which is the work of Patrick Reyntiens. Powell's, who, with Charles Winston in the middle of the last century, did so much to produce a much finer stained glass, have used various tints of antique white glass. The normal diamond quarries are relieved by small strips of glass leaded parallel to them. These windows in themselves are satisfying but as a whole they admit so much light that the architectural detail of the interior is lost in the glare. The glass in the choir is more varied both in origin and quality. There is some medieval glass in the six lights in the North Choir Aisle. This was the gift of Captain J. G. Emmet and came from the chapel of Moreton Paddox, Warwickshire. The iconography is obscure, but the date of the glass is probably very early fifteenth century. This is suggested by the Plantagenet shield in the western window. Here the fleurs-de-lis of the Valois are quartered with the lions of England in the manner used by Henry IV and V. The roundels in the main crypt chapel under the South transept are also from Moreton Paddox and appear to be fourteenth century: some of the glass painting in these is particularly fine. The rest of the glass is modern. Herbert Hendrie of Edinburgh did the fine West window in the choir, but was less successful with the central window in the Memorial Chapel and the west windows of the choir aisles. Geoffrey Webb was responsible for the windows in St Bener's Chapel and the original four chapels in the crypt; James Powell and Son did the Eve window in the Memorial Chapel and Joseph Nuttgens, a pupil of Hendrie, supplied the remaining window there. The furnishings of the Church are not yet complete and anyhow lack the homogeneity necessary for a rapid survey.³¹

The Abbey Church was begun in 1922 when taste and requirements were very different from what they are now, forty years later. This must be borne in mind before a judgement is passed on the new church. A building is not beauty in a shell, nor utility in a shed, but an answer to a particular problem. Since 1924 Sir Giles Gilbert Scott had a problem to face and the new Church is a successful answer to it.

EDWARD CORBOULD, O.S.B.

³¹ See NOTES for a short account of the Organ.

TO HANG OR NOT TO HANG?

BRITAIN and France are the only two European democracies which retain the death penalty: there is also Spain. This is an article about Britain, and whether the British, after these proud centuries of 'civilisation', should now take the risk of abolishing judicial executions altogether. Can we yet afford to follow in the footsteps of Luxembourg (who took the plunge in 1822), Belgium (1863), Portugal (1867), Holland (1870), Norway (1905), Sweden (1921), Denmark (1930), Switzerland (1942), Iceland (1944), Italy (1948), Finland and West Germany (1949), Austria (1950), Israel (1954)—not to mention various states in India, Australia and the United States? Although any change must be made politically, the question is essentially a social and a moral one: thus it is fit for everyone's consideration.

At the beginning of last century more than two hundred offences were punishable by death, including, for example, defacing Westminster Bridge, or consorting with gypsies (for which there were thirteen executions at one assize!). In 1961 the ultimate sanction is imposed only for six categories of murder, certain sophisticated types of treason, and offences against the Piracy Act and the Dockyards Protection Act—but murder is the only one which need concern us. From the 72,000 executions reported by Holinshed as taking place in Henry VIII's reign, we have arrived at an average (since the Homicide Act 1957) of about six hangings each year.

Encouraging as this decrease may be in its delineation of Britain's progress from barbarism to alleged civilisation, no thinking person can duck the moral problem which is raised by those six executions a year. They have to be justified: and they need a more conclusive justification than, say, imprisonment or flogging, because here the State is taking upon itself an act which is irrevocable.

Among those who wish to retain capital punishment, and even to increase its application, there is a broad distinction to be drawn between the thinkers and the 'feelers'. A Gallup Poll in 1960 showed that seventy-eight per cent of those asked for their opinion were strongly in favour of retention; of those the majority fall into the latter category, for it is a significant fact that the majority of the people who think publicly about the death penalty are abolitionists. Indeed, it is extremely difficult to find retentionists who will state their own case rather than merely knocking down the abolitionists.

The 'feelers' are convinced, utterly. And the retort which you usually get if you ask them to elaborate is a brusque and indignant, though perhaps unwitting, repetition of the Hammurabic Code: 'if Joe Soap killed his brother, then it's only right that he should be done

away with himself'. This is euphemistically called the 'retributive' argument. When it is rationalised the theory of it is found to be that punishment should fit the crime rather than the individual criminal. In so far as it ensures some equation between the crime and the measure of punishment, and is thus a safeguard against excessive punishments, this is a good concept. But unfortunately it does not stop there. It rejects any constructive purpose in punishment, and it smacks of vengeance. The interests of the injured party become society's sole rallying-point—the overwhelming desire to hurt what hurt you, an urge which impelled, among others, the Persian Emperor Xerxes to have 300 lashes administered to the recalcitrant Hellespont for failing to be calm when he wanted to cross and conquer the Greeks.

Mere retribution is thus unacceptable as a justification for any temporal punishment, let alone capital punishment which, as was said, demands a more complete justification than any other form. In short, some positive future good must be shown to result from it before judicial killing can be justified. A broken cervical bone, on its own, does nobody any good.

The rational case for capital punishment is based pre-eminently on its unique deterrent quality. In the House of Commons debate on 10th February 1955 this argument formed the keystone of the Government's case for retention. The Attorney-General spoke as follows: 'My view, and the view that has been expressed throughout the years, is that there is no other punishment under our laws that has, or can have, such a deterrent effect. One knows that that cannot be proved up to the hilt, but surely it must be so, as a matter of common sense, when one contrasts the death penalty with a term of imprisonment . . .' Although no one suggests that the State should take life unnecessarily the public are entitled to be protected: abolition of the death penalty 'would be bound' to result in an increase in the number of murders. Also, professional criminals would be more inclined to carry firearms, with the additional result that the police would have to be armed. This would lead to gun battles on the American pattern.

That is the retentionist case. Does it hold water?

Deterrence presupposes premeditation. The ordinary person would say that if he were thinking of committing a murder he would be more deterred by the prospect of being hanged than by any other punishment. Thus he would conclude, with the Attorney-General, that the abolition of capital punishment would lead to an increase in murders. This apparently flawless theory confirms many people in the advocacy of capital punishment: 'it just stands to reason, the death penalty must be the greatest deterrent', they say. But, before going on to consider the evidence which makes deterrence statistically a questionable basis for retention, there is one vital fact which makes the theory of the 'average man' irrelevant. It must be borne in mind that the large majority

of murders are committed without premeditation, and thus without any potentially deterrent consideration of the consequences. And the small number of planned murders are committed by men who believe that they will never be found out.

Evidence of whether in fact, as opposed to theory, capital punishment has a unique deterrent effect, and whether its abolition leads to an increase in the crime for which it was abolished, is to be found both in British and in foreign experience.

At home, Parliament's reactionary attitude to attempts to cut down the list of capital offences last century was shown time and time again to be misplaced. Opposition came most vocally from the House of Lords and from members of the Bench, who were passionately convinced that abolition would lead to national lawlessness. Thus, in 1811, on a Bill to abolish capital punishment for shoplifting, the Lord Chancellor said, 'So long as human nature remained what it was the apprehension of death would have the most powerful co-operation in deterring from the commission of crimes; and he thought it unwise to withdraw the salutary influence of that terror' (Hansard First Series). The Recorder of London said at the same time, 'I certainly do not think it advisable to take off the capital punishment in the three cases alluded to, viz. stealing goods worth upwards of forty shillings in a dwelling house, or on rivers and canals, and stealing upwards of five shillings privately in a shop' (Hansard First Series). A typical defence of capital punishment was made by the Chief Justice, on one of the Privately Stealing Bills introduced by the great reformer Sir Samuel Romilly, when he said: 'If we suffer this Bill to pass we shall not know where we stand—we shall not know whether we are upon our heads or our feet . . . Repeal this law and see the contrast—no man can trust himself for an hour out of doors without the most alarming apprehensions that, on his return, every vestige of his property will be swept off by the hardened robber' (Hansard First Series). Again, in 1820, on a Bill to abolish the death penalty, *inter alia*, for cutting down a tree, the Lord Chancellor said: 'It did undoubtedly seem a hardship that so heavy a punishment as that of death should be affixed to the cutting down of a single tree, or the killing or wounding of a cow. But . . . if the Bill passed in its present state a person might root up or cut down whole acres of plantations or destroy the whole of the stock of cattle of a farmer without being subject to capital punishment.'

When reform was eventually compelled by the refusal of juries to convict in cases of such disparity between crime and punishment, the judges were proved to have been absolutely wrong. By 1861 capital punishment had been completely abolished except in cases of the crimes for which it exists to-day, yet in none of these offences was there any increase in incidence. In fact, figures were published in the Report of the 1866 Royal Commission which show that there was even a decrease

(by an average of ten per cent) in the occurrence of specific crimes, comparing the three years immediately before and after abolition. Thus, against none of these two hundred offences does the death penalty appear to have been a unique deterrent. Yet the same arguments were used by the Attorney-General in 1955 as had been used 150 years before, and this time in relation to murderers who, because their actions are less premeditated, are even more unlikely to be deterred than were petty thieves and shoplifters.

Because of varying social conditions, statistics from foreign countries which have abolished the death penalty cannot be conclusive. But they must be persuasive—unless it can be proved that the British are somehow innately more brutal than other nations. At any rate the Royal Commission of 1949-53 thought that foreign experience was worth investigating, even though the specific question of abolition was not within their terms of reference. They took immense trouble to find out all the differing social and economic conditions and to allow for the differing definitions of murder. They questioned foreign witnesses in this country, and themselves visited many countries which had abolished capital punishment. In America they took evidence from witnesses from both abolitionist and non-abolitionist states. This is their conclusion: 'the general conclusion which we have reached is that there is no clear evidence in any of the figures we have examined that the abolition of capital punishment has led to an increase in the homicide rate or that its reintroduction has led to a fall' (Para. 65). Earlier, the Select Committee of 1929-30 had concluded similarly: 'our prolonged examination of the situation in foreign countries has increasingly confirmed us in the assurance that capital punishment may be abolished in this country without endangering life or property or impairing the security of society'.

It would be impractical to repeat all the foreign evidence set out in the Royal Commission's report. The American experience, however, is particularly significant. In the United States there are some adjacent states with similar populations and social and economic conditions, one of which has enforced the death penalty for many years while the other has done without it for many years—for example, Maine and New Hampshire, and Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The Royal Commission found that the murder rate in proportion to the population increased and decreased in each adjacent state simultaneously; in other words, the rate is conditioned 'by other factors than the death penalty'.

Of course it is true that we cannot number the successes of capital punishment as a unique deterrent to murder. We can only be grimly aware of the failures. No one can know how many people have refrained from murder for fear of being hanged. Moreover, it might be reasonable to suppose that the deterrent force of the death penalty also operates in an indirect way, by the long-term creation of an almost subconscious

abhorrence for murder. But, in the face of the statistical evidence which has been quoted, neither of these factors argue very strongly for deterrence. Indeed, the whole effect of the statistics is to cast doubt on precisely those two hypotheses: the death penalty appears to play a unique part neither in deterrence nor in creating a specially effective abhorrence. The unique positive good for which we are searching as a justification for capital punishment does not, surely, lie in its deterrent effect.

The 'deterrent' argument has been treated at length because, among the variety of conjectural cases for retention, it seems to be much the most respectable. There are many abolitionists who find themselves so deeply repelled by the idea of 'cold-blooded judicial murder' that such clinical examination (as the deterrent argument demands) is quite irrelevant to their conviction. But equally there are many who agree that if unique deterrence could be conclusively proved to work capital punishment would be justified: the State may dispose of some lives if, in so doing, it saves ultimately a greater number of lives—and could do so in no other way.

To recapitulate, the abolitionist argues thus: the sanctity of human life is a precept which applies to the State no less than to the individual. To justify a breach of it in cold blood the State needs the strongest proof that such a breach will do some positive good, e.g. produce a reduction in the number of abuses of the precept by individuals. Evidence of such good has never been forthcoming. Therefore the State has failed to discharge the onus of proof which rests on it (and cannot dodge the responsibility by saying that, because of the political status quo, the onus really rests on the abolitionist to prove the opposite). From all this the abolitionist concludes that capital punishment must go.

But that is not the end of the problem. Abolitionists tend too often to ignore the vital issue of the alternative punishment. What else can be done with murderers? What is to be done about imprisoned murderers who kill their warders? Why should the State keep the murderer alive at the taxpayer's expense, perhaps for twenty or thirty years?

The answer to the second question is easy. They don't, either in abolitionist countries or, where they have been reprieved, or committed non-capital murder, in this country. The wider problem is more difficult, and an ideal solution to it would demand a grand reform of the prison system. It is also one which induces hesitancy in those who accept the abolitionist's logic yet cannot view with enthusiasm the prospect of a Haigh or a Christie ever being set free. By those who opposed the nineteenth century reforms this was thought to be an unanswerable objection.

One of the more arrogant arguments used in this respect must be answered immediately. It is the naivest sort of evasion to say 'prolonged imprisonment is worse than death, therefore it is best all round to kill

off our murderers.' If this is honestly believed then its advocates must, to be logical, support the hanging of all those who are now reprieved and the imprisonment of all those who are now hanged! Besides, it is amply refuted by the fact that no murderer has ever refused a reprieve: 'while there's life there's hope' applies no less to murderers than to doctors or drowning men.

In dealing with the question of secondary punishment the Royal Commission rejected one important misconception: 'There is a popular belief that prisoners serving a life sentence after conviction form a specially troublesome and dangerous class. That is not so. Most find themselves in prison because they have yielded to temptation under the pressure of a combination of circumstances unlikely to recur. "Taking murderers as a class", said one witness, "there are a considerable number who are first offenders and who are not people of criminal tendencies. The murder is in many cases their first offence against the law. Previous to that they were law-abiding citizens and their general tenor of life is still to be law-abiding." Many other witnesses with experience of prison conditions said the same thing.'

Abolitionist countries have not generally experienced much trouble in dealing with this aspect of abolition. And with the medicine of the mind advancing every year, it seems clear that many improvements can be made in this country. It is fashionable, but unintelligent, to sneer at psychiatrists: in fact they have a crucial part to play if justice is to be made not merely punitive and preventive but reformatory as well. In fifty years' time great changes may have taken place. Although deprived of their liberty, murderers will perhaps be treated as individuals, and attempts made to discover what induced their fatal action. This would benefit both society and the criminal. It may even be that the release of a murderer will depend as much on the fiat of the psychiatrist and the prison governor as on the sometimes ill-considered opinion of a judge. Judges can be remarkably unsuited to their duty of imposing sentences. They may have little or no real training for a task which they must, by pressure of business, carry out immediately after the jury's verdict is returned and with no time to weigh up the individual case. Shortage of time, moreover, precludes them from taking much interest in the practical effects of their sentences.

The prospect of any or all of these changes is anathema to that majority of retentionists which believes passionately in the death sentence as an expression of society's detestation for the worst kind of offender. They are suggested only as a possible course of events in the fairly distant future. Meanwhile there need be no concern for the taxpayer's pocket. We should make our prisoners earn their keep, and their family's: we should train them in some craft, as is done in Sweden. Perhaps the Home Secretary, who controls the actual length of life sentences (which are never carried out literally), would have to exercise his discretion

more stringently. But, on the evidence, it seems that all convicted murderers could safely be sentenced to life imprisonment, and no change be made in the present interpretation of that sentence. For the Central After-Care Association reported to the Royal Commission that 156 life-sentence prisoners were discharged to their care from 1934-48, of whom 127 had had no previous conviction, and that only sixteen of these prisoners had to the knowledge of the Association been reconvicted since release, and only one of them had been convicted of a further crime of violence. He was Walter Rowland, in 1947, and his case was quite extraordinary.

After being convicted for killing a woman by striking her on the head with a hammer, Rowland protested his innocence from the dock in these terms: 'I have a firm belief that one day it will be proved in God's own time that I am totally innocent of this charge, and the day will come when this case will be quoted in the courts of this country to show what can happen to a man in a case of mistaken identity. I am going to face what lies before me with the fortitude and calm that only a clear conscience can give.' While Rowland lay in the condemned cell another man, David Ware, made three separate confessions that he was the killer. But the Court of Criminal Appeal refused to allow Ware as a witness in the appeal and Rowland was hanged. Four years later Ware walked into a police station saying that he had killed a woman by hitting her on the head with a hammer. 'I don't know what is the matter with me. I keep on having an urge to hit women on the head,' he said. The woman did not die, and on a charge of attempted murder Ware was found to be insane. Rowland is the only reprieved and released murderer in our history to have been convicted of a further murder.

This article has been confined to a presentation of the pros and cons of what are, it is submitted, the only two rational arguments for capital punishment. It has not dwelt on the emotional cases which can be made on both sides; nor has any attempt been made to point to the terrifying miscarriages of justice which can result from this irrevocable act. The deficiencies and advantages of the Homicide Act 1957 would make an article on their own. The pleas for the relatives both of the murderer and of the murdered man also need putting into perspective. But perhaps one may repeat that, however deeply felt are one's emotions on either side, the most satisfactory approach to the question 'to hang or not to hang?' is a dispassionate one. It is only thus that an accurate answer will be reached to what is a social as well as a moral problem. And without coolness it is too easy to be gulled into a fit of vengeance by a wave of sex murders or the weekly rantings of a certain section of the press.

HUGO YOUNG.

FOOTNOTE.—Most of the statistics quoted are to be found in the Royal Commission's Report, and in the various writings of Mr Gerald Gardiner, Q.C.

BOOK REVIEWS

HANDBOOK FOR THE NEW RUBRICS by Frederick R. McManus, J.C.D. (Geoffrey Chapman) 21s.

Fr McManus belies in his foreword the dust-cover's announcement that this is a comprehensive explanation of the new rubrics. On the contrary it is deliberately incomplete, restricting itself to those points that are of practical use to priests whose general knowledge and interest goes no deeper than what the reading of an *ordo* can provide. The book is not for the specialist; it is not a commentary on the text of the code and it scrupulously avoids numerical reference to the rubrics (except for n.n. 143-5). Nor is it a handy handbook, as advertised, for it has no index, and the page titles do not give numbers or headings of the chapters. It does however set out clearly and accurately summaries of the rubrics on the principal practical points of office and mass, and useful comparisons of the new with the old.

The author describes his aim as pastoral, by which he means feeding the pastors that they may feed their flocks with the spirit of liturgical prayer: 'The gravest problem of clerical and religious piety in modern times, the fundamental contradiction [*sic*] to the spiritual growth of clergy and religious is its divorce from the prayer of Jesus Christ, the divine office which the whole Church prays in union with Christ the Head'. And indeed the most valuable material in the book is the explanatory background to the new rubrics, the exposition of their aim, the history of their recent development and their present trend. The author is at pains to insist that any changes in the rubrics included in this code are merely incidental to the work of orderly arrangement which was its chief purpose; yet it is the changes that are the most interesting part of it, because they indicate the shape and purpose of coming reforms. As examples of possible future reforms are mentioned: improvement in the selection of scriptural lessons arranged in a cycle of more than one year; ceremonial separation of the fore-mass from the sacrifice-banquet; use of the vernacular for the laity's part at Mass; removal of the secrecy of the Canon; institution of a more co-operative offertory rite; a rite of true concelebration.

An element that would have contributed to an understanding of the spirit of the liturgy has been omitted, namely, the classification of feasts into universal and particular, and of particular feasts into *propria* and *indulta*, which may be translated 'feasts of law' and 'feast of favour'. The former are attached to locality, the latter are permitted on account of personal devotion of clergy or people. The official instructions that have followed the publication of the code urge the restriction of feasts of favour as far as possible.

The rubrics on the tones of voice at Mass were formerly and will still be in future subject to the *Ritus servandus in celebratione Missae*, which for the new edition of the Missal is not yet published. It is therefore premature to make categorical statements on this matter and particularly to rejoice over the passing of the *vox submissa*.

In discussing the conduct of the celebrant at High Mass from the Epistle to the Gospel, it is inconceivable how the author can say that nothing is said in the new code on this matter, and then proceed to give licence for the celebrant to sit during this time. Rubric 523 of the code says: *Celebrans . . . sedere potest . . . dum cantantur Kyrie eleison, Gloria in excelsis, sequentia et Credo; alio tempore stat ad altare.*

The author also insists with too much assurance that: after *Flectamus genua* all kneel on both knees; at the Epistle in sung Masses the celebrant listens to it and waits to say the Gradual; sermons are desirable at weekday Masses, especially community Masses; at all Masses, sung and low, the congregation should respond *Amen* to the final blessing.

The most incisive chapter in the book is on the rite of Holy Communion. The maximum aberration from liturgical integrity is the communionless Mass. It has been so for centuries and, half a century after St Pius X opened his attack upon it, it is still true that the majority of Masses are celebrated without the congregation wanting to take their part by receiving Communion; it is particularly true of the principal Masses in parish and conventual churches. Though frequency of Communion has increased, in the minds of almost all Communion, except for the celebrating priest, is a pious addition to Mass-hearing, furnished with its own little preparation and thanksgiving, a personal devotion, a virtuous embellishment, not part of the very meaning of the Mass, whose omission leaves Mass incomplete. The epithet 'holy' is possibly a symptom of the malady. Of course, legally, the view is irreproachable. Communion is not of obligation except once a year, and in the past to deprecate communionless Mass could have been construed as tending to heresy. But today the spirit is different and what has been hidden is now being preached from the house tops. The author gives many suggestions for the removal of practical difficulties in distributing Communion which militate against the understanding of its true function in the Mass. He is idealistic enough to hope that the Communion antiphon will be sung not only by those approaching the altar table but by those returning from it!

On page 202 the quotation about the frontal is from the old rubrics and is unintelligible in its present position in the paragraph. It should come after the first sentence.

No emptor who has read the caveats recorded above will be disappointed in the book.

CUTHBERT RABNETT, O.S.B.

THE MEANING OF GRACE by Charles Journet (Geoffrey Chapman) 12s. 6d.

THE MYSTERY OF GOD'S GRACE by J. H. Nicolas, O.P. (Bloomsbury) 12s. 6d.

THE MYSTERY OF GOD'S LOVE by Dom Georges Lefebvre (Geoffrey Chapman) 12s. 6d.

Books like Fr Journet's do not often come one's way; it is, so to say, very high-powered R.I., written by a master of theology, originally as a series of lectures to a lay audience.

Its plan is simple and attractive. Part one is on grace in its essence: habitual grace and the indwelling of the Holy Ghost: Actual grace: Predestination: Justification, merit, and consciousness of the state of grace. Part Two is on the 'existential states' of grace, the various conditions under which grace has occurred in history: the state of Adam: the state of man under the law of nature and the law of Moses: grace in the Church, grace outside the Church, and grace in Heaven.

It would be an impertinence to praise this book at length, as if the reviewer's commendation were able to add anything to that of the author's name unaided. It is enough to say that non-technical theological books for the laity are vitally necessary, and that many will thank the author of this one.

Certain points stand out in the memory, for example, the way in which he opens the book with a description of how God's love is *creative* of goodness and not, like ours, a response to it. He goes on to link grace with the ideas of sonship and of the indwelling of the Blessed Trinity in the soul. Also the way in which he lucidly and simply presents the errors of Protestantism is both charitable and timely. And again, one cannot but be struck by the breadth and sympathy of his judgment concerning both the *praeparatio evangelica* and those at the present day outside the Church. And finally, his exposition both of free will and of the real change in us operated by grace is of a beautiful clarity and simplicity.

But, in justice, a few qualifications must be added, a few points noted that arise out of the difficulties of simplifying such complex issues. Of them the principal one is this, that I cannot accept his explanation of the distinction between efficacious and sufficient grace. Thus in chapter two on actual grace, he concludes the debate by asserting (p. 28) that sufficient graces are ones I can resist, that efficacious graces are ones I cannot, and they are related in this way, that God offers me a series of sufficient graces which, if I do not resist them, infallibly lead to and attract efficacious graces. So be it; it appears that the difference between A who falls and B who does not is that B under his own steam surrendered to the inaugural 'sufficient graces'. But on page 36 we read: 'God went to meet (the elect) with graces which they did not frustrate although they could have done so. If they assented to them, it was by a divine movement in them, for our assent always comes from God.' So in chapter three it seems that the difference between A who falls and B who doesn't is that to B was given a special divine movement denied to A. But why was it not given to both? Was it efficacious or sufficient? If the former, does it not make efficacious the grace to which it is attached? If the latter, do we postulate yet another movement to explain why B in fact assented? And so on ad infinitum. It is arguable that this problem of the free graced act is in any case insoluble in terms of the distinction between efficacious and sufficient grace, for sin always seems to end up as in some way God's responsibility; but certainly in a book of this character one risks ending in semi-Pelagianism or confusion, for lack of time to explain these immensely subtle concepts in adequate detail.

One could wish, therefore, that Fr Journet had tried to restate the ancient problem in new terms.

On page 57 it is stated that 'venial sin does not destroy sanctifying grace, it prevents it from spreading its light. Are we then to say it diminishes sanctifying grace? No. Soiling a lamp-glass does not diminish the light itself, but only its brilliance.' This appears to contradict what is said in chapter one that deals with sanctifying grace: 'In the very gift of sanctifying grace the Holy Spirit Himself is sent and given to man to dwell in him. There are differences of degree in the life of individual souls; but in each of them the intensity of grace and the intensity of the indwelling increase with the same movement' (p. 14). It is hard to see how one can simultaneously hold that sanctifying grace can be increased in degree but not diminished.

Sometimes Fr Journet, while trying to use a helpful metaphor, confuses. Grace is conventionally spoken of as if it were a sort of supernatural fluid, but even so words like the following are unhelpful: 'The Church, which from the time of the Incarnation was definitely established in Christ, its Head, reached fulfilment in its Body on the day of Pentecost by a kind of pressure exerted by the Holy Ghost on the grace of Christ to make it flow out on mankind'. This appears both unlovely and inaccurate.

Finally there is the question of grace given, as Fr Journet puts it, 'outside the Church'. The points of his doctrine that I find difficult are on pp. 104-05, 110, 118. He teaches that, although 'those who do not belong to the Church' may be given grace and justification, 'the same grace as we have', it will lack 'the special complexion given to grace by the sacraments, which makes it, instead of just being sanctifying grace, a grace that is fully Christian, sacramental grace' (p. 104). Sacramental grace alone is fully Christian and making us like Christ' (p. 110). And finally, non-sacramental grace 'is given independently of the Church' save in so far as she prays for it to be given to all 'the souls that she is unable to reach', even though it makes the recipient 'spiritually part of the Church, albeit in a rudimentary and restricted fashion' while he still 'belongs corporally' to Islam, Hinduism or whatever. Now all this seems to raise far more problems than Fr Journet has time to answer.

First I may heat two stones in two entirely different ways, one by friction and one by fire, yet there is no specific difference between the heat in one and the heat in the other. Similarly, I cannot see why there is a specific difference between grace in A and grace in B, just because A's was given directly by Christ and B's through a sacramental instrument. There may indeed be a difference of degree, but why one of kind? The indications are all the other way; how can A's participation in the divine nature differ in kind from B's?

Secondly, what exactly is the state of one who is 'outside the Church', 'spiritually part of the Church, albeit in a rudimentary and restricted fashion' and 'corporally' part of Islam, say? These different attributes do not seem to add up. It is at any rate arguable that if a man is receiving grace from Christ the Head of the Church, he is *ipso facto* conformed to Christ, a son of God and a member of Christ's Body which is the Church. (If not, why not?) In which case it would have been far more helpful to expound his condition in terms of the distinction between visible and invisible membership of the Church.

Fr Nicolas' book is a great contrast; it is half the size of Fr Journet's, covers half the ground, is twice as clear, three times more detailed and four times more difficult. It will therefore enlighten many fewer but, if they can cope with his approach, ('keeping very closely to the corresponding treatise of the *Summa Theologica*'), it will do the job far more profoundly. Pages 9-19 on physical premonition are alone worth the price of the book; they are a brilliantly lucid simplification of the problem.

But certain criticisms do come to mind. Chapter four on the different forms of grace is really extremely difficult, and not many of those who want a beginner's book on grace will be able to cope. I cannot understand its explanation of sin. Again I feel uneasy (as would Fr Journet) about his brief analysis (pp. 22-23) of the states of pure nature and of original sin. 'If man's natural principles of action were intact, man could, by his own strength and through a divine motion (which would not be a grace, being strictly suited to the natural circumstances of his action) fulfil his destiny integrally. But sin has disintegrated his principles of action.' This might seem to suggest an essential corruption of nature hard to reconcile with St Thomas' words (I-II, 85, l.c.) *Primum bonum humanae naturae nec tollitur nec diminuitur per peccatum* [originale]. Fr Journet views pure nature as an essentially tragic and divided state that is materially the same as the state of original sin, though the latter bears a different significance, that of a privation of original justice and grace; this seems to me far more convincing. Finally, Fr Nicolas ends his discussion of the indwelling of the Blessed Trinity in the soul in grace with an explanation of it based on connatural knowledge. Few people, I think, will grasp its force as few of those to whom this book should appeal will know much about connatural knowledge. Either they will remain in doubt or they will have to buy another book on that.

When one takes up Fr Lefebvre's book after reading the two above, one is fairly soon aware that it is not by a master of theology. The speculative side of it is weak and diffuse, the plan is unclear and the course of the argument uncertain. But it excels in a field hardly touched upon by Fr Journet and not at all by Fr Nicolas, that of spirituality. There are many most beautiful insights into prayer, charity, humility, response to grace and so on, but all, as it were, scattered here and there in the course of much far less valuable material. If he had used in this book the brevity he used in *The Well-springs of Prayer* (reviewed elsewhere), it might have been a worthy successor to that most wise and beautiful little book. As it is, one is rather disappointed.

FRANCIS STEVENSON, O.S.B.

THE IDEA OF PUNISHMENT by Lord Longford (Geoffrey Chapman) 10s. 6d.

'The first practical outcome that could emerge from a clarification of our ideas of punishment is a much more united and therefore a much stronger will to improve the lot of delinquents and still more to help them to improve their characters.' Thus Lord Longford, who, if anyone, can speak of this. He has had plenty of opportunity during his work for prisoners to observe for himself the effects of legal punishment on those condemned, justly or unjustly, to receive it whereas not many of us have either had the experience of prison ourselves or studied it in others. Lord Longford has seen also the cleavage of opinion in this country about the nature and purpose of punishment and has felt it most acutely as it divides penal reformers, thus putting a damaging check on their efforts. 'So long as there is felt to be a fundamental philosophical difference between the two main elements in the reform camp, the psychological, political and social drive will be very much weakened.' This alone is ample justification for writing this book.

In fact the clarification of our ideas of punishment should also provide us with better information about its deterrent function, such as might enable us to tackle more effectively the problem presented by the greater frequency in the occurrence of certain sorts of crime. Lord Longford is not directly concerned with this, the more popular, problem. But in seeking the welfare of the reprobate he is certainly doing something to safeguard that also of their victims, which includes all of us, not only those actually assailed, nor is it all merely in that we are potentially assailable but also all as belonging to the same society as the actual assailants and victims. His method is to analyse the notions commonly held to be contained in that of punishment: deterrence, prevention, reform, retribution; to discuss conflicting views on these topics; to compare Christian and humanist positions and to seek common ground between them. Were this last attained, much practical result, he thinks, could be achieved.

There are certainly questions here of deep importance for philosopher and theologian as well as for statesman and social reformer. Lord Longford plays all these rôles in his discussion, the latter pair more successfully than the former. But it is necessary that someone should attempt this synthesis and almost inevitable that its execution be in some degree lopsided, for who can excel in all these fields?

In the main philosophical portion the much agitated question of the retributive function of punishment naturally occupies his greatest attention. He argues his way to retaining retribution, distinguishing it, though not in a sufficiently developed manner, from revenge. He quotes, but does not adequately enlarge on, St Thomas' recognition that 'in this life penalties should be rather remedial than retributive'. He sees that retribution will scarcely in practice be eliminated from human societies, but not sufficiently that its basis is in the inevitable reaction of a society against those of its members that break the concord which is essential to its existence. Even if there were no legal mechanism for retribution there would be a social one, that is if the society itself is not to come to an end. But without the legal mechanism the social mechanism would rapidly become unprincipled and unjust. All this needed saying, but even Socialists can sometimes be excessively individualistic in their ethical views.

These criticisms, and a more general one that the whole argument needed to have been made much more orderly in movement and compelling in tone, do not authorise us to dismiss the book. Threadbare in places, its social and intellectual importance is very great for all that and has evoked salutes from the Press. Such books can often be faulted in detail, yet have a great and good influence. May this one bear its fruit.

CHRISTIAN FAITH AND GREEK PHILOSOPHY by A. H. Armstrong and R. A. Markus (Darton, Longman and Todd) 15s.

In the past Christian Faith has owned so great a debt to Greek philosophy that for the future it is never likely to lose contact with it. How far this debt has been wisely sought is matter for dispute, but not that it has been incurred. Theoretically Faith is independent, God-given, not humanly devised. Historically it is received in a human way and this was in fact a Greek, or at any rate a Hellenic, way. When Christianity came into existence Judaism was already heavily under the Greek spell. Some later books of the Old Testament and almost all those of the New Testament were written in Greek. Christianity was early on received by, and Catholic theology made its first progress in, a largely Greek culture. The marks of this have never left them and it is not conceivable that they ever will. Even should the future development of the Church lie rather in Asia and Africa than in Europe or the Americas, it will be the same early Christian sources that will be there to exercise their perennial guiding rôle, Greek, or rather Semitic as transmitted by Greeks.

Darton, Longman and Todd have therefore most usefully published this account of the early interactions of Christian Faith and Greek philosophy. It is not intended to be more than an accurate introduction for the beginner, so that full discussion and documentation are not to be sought. The aim of the authors has been to describe in simple form some of the main themes in respect of which Christians were influenced by Greek philosophy in their thinking about the faith. The field is divided about equally between them, Professor Armstrong taking the first chapters. He deals with: God and the World; Creation: God's Transcendence and Infinity: the Word and the Ideas: the Material Universe: the Nature and Destiny of Man; Soul and Body. In these his treatment gives chief attention to Neoplatonism, with Plotinus, whom he especially reveres, most prominent, but Stoicism and other important influences are by no means omitted. The Neoplatonic contribution to Christian theology is expounded in several connections. On this two points might be mentioned. First one might perhaps be inclined to give more weight to the influence of Philo on both pagan and Christian Neoplatonists and also one might wonder whether the 'emanationist' way of expounding creation, from whatever source it came, did not in some degree damage the Christian inheritance of the Biblical doctrine. On the place of Plotinus himself it would be interesting to consider the possibility that his work was in fact something of a deliberate counterblast to Christianity and so owing much to the need to face its adversary. If it is true that Plotinus was the disciple of Ammonius and that the latter was not by any means a stranger to Christian influences, this idea is not unpalatable. The conclusion would then be that Christianity suffered the impact of a form of rationalism indirectly launched by itself, the Platonist theism of late Greek thought that was a pagan reaction to the Gospel. But such a possibility may be too conjectural for inclusion in an introduction.

Dr Markus' chapters are: Knowing and Understanding: Love and the Will: Reason and Conduct: Time, History, Eternity: and a last one, Faith and Philosophy. On these subjects there is a more precise relating of the Greek doctrines to the Christian thinkers they particularly influenced. The fairly extended discussion of Plato's and Aristotle's contribution to Augustine's and Aquinas' theory of knowledge is notable in this way, as also the section on reason and conduct. There is more use of the earlier Greek philosophers in these chapters, as their subjects require, and even of the historians, Herodotus and Thucydides. The last chapter, on the relations of faith and philosophy, is perhaps the most valuable in the book, a book one can certainly recommend for those beginning the study of the Classics, or of Philosophy or of Theology. It will give them an excellent send-off, though even in an introduction there should have been something on Victorinus and on Boethius.

In conclusion it may be permitted to voice a doubt about the general estimate the authors make of Christianity's debt to Greek philosophy. On their own showing it was principally to the later thinkers and to some extent to Plato and Aristotle. Perhaps Christians might have done better to have paid more attention to the hesitations of both Plato and Aristotle and less to their conclusions, and still less to their later systematisers. Besides this Greek 'scholasticism' there was the earlier, bolder, more experimental, tradition of Ionia, Magna Graecia and the Sophists. It is possible that Christian thought might have gained more flexibility and toughness from a greater acceptance of this, perhaps the greatest and most characteristic, Greek legacy. Nor need there have been so much danger of impairing the Biblical datum, whose unrigid outlook favours *rapprochement* more with the liberalism of early Hellas than with the later fixations of rationalism, essentially a fossilised mode of thinking.

LETTERS FROM A SOLDIER by Walter Robson (Faber and Faber) 16s.

This is a collection of letters written home to his wife by a military stretcher-bearer from North Africa in 1943, Italy in 1944 and Greece 1944-5. It is not a book about the war but one that tells much of the thoughts and feelings of an ordinary man taking part in it. The author, Private, later Lance-Corporal, Walter Stanley Robson of the 1st Bn Queen's Royal West Kent Regiment, commanded an easy style, with an aptitude for description that found scope in his pictures of African, Italian and Greek scenes. A kindly, alert, courageous, generous and uncomplicated character is revealed. He also has the sensitiveness of an artist; it is a pity none of his sketches were included.

It is evident that he suppressed far more in his letters than he told. But he told enough to make a book that is a standing refutation of any inclined to glorify war, even of many who justify it. Not that there are no splendid examples of man's bravery and unselfishness in or out of battle to be gleaned from his accounts, there are many, not least that of the author himself. But it is made abundantly clear from many places that the heroism involved was the noble conduct of individuals caught helpless in evil forces too powerful for them to break out of. More than once is recognised the likeableness of 'enemy' soldiers ('wish they hadn't been such smashing blokes') as also the miserableness of the thought that they must go on killing each other. The sight of a comrade's grave provokes first, 'Poor devil, he's well out of it'; then, 'But it's not him you think of, it's his people. Jerry ranged on more than an Italian slope when he got him. He ranged on an English home as well. He launched a shell and a letter. The shell brought peace to one, the letter misery to many, a wife, a child, a mother?' The author adds 'Yesterday it was a Jerry's grave. You thought the same thoughts. A home in Wilhelmshaven. You didn't gloat. Didn't even say, that's one less. You don't hate Jerry. You just say, why can't we all come to our senses and call the whole thing off?' However, he judges that the war cannot end until the enemy 'drops some of the ideas'.

Without morbidity but with adequate realism there is depicted the desolation of men's minds and bodies, of countries and of countryside, of civilians and civilian ways, a foretaste, in kind if not in degree, of the promised horrors of nuclear warfare. Some of what he says, in no way out of taste in the book itself, is too pungently realistic for quotation here.

The author constantly reckoned his own days as numbered. In fact he survived all battles and, alas, succumbed to sickness, doubtless aggravated by his toils, after the armistice, in Greece in 1945. May he and all who perished in that holocaust rest in peace!

PHILIP HOLDSWORTH, O.S.B.

SHORT NOTICES

THE MONK OF FARNE: THE MEDITATIONS OF A FOURTEENTH-CENTURY MONK, edited by Dom Hugh Farmer, O.S.B. (Darton, Longman and Todd) 25s.

Fr Hugh Farmer of Quarr Abbey has here edited an English translation of a Latin MS. in the Dean and Chapter Library at Durham. The MS. consists of a short series of spiritual writings by John Whiterig, monk of Durham, composed sometime between 1363 and 1371 when he was living in a hermitage owned by his monastery on the Inner Farne, a small rocky island off the Northumbrian coast—an island which St Cuthbert had once frequented. The MS. is of historical importance, since it casts a certain amount of light into what has hitherto been a particularly obscure corner of English monastic history, the mentality and spiritual life of ordinary English Benedictines in the later middle ages. Whiterig was a very ordinary monk, but one fully representative of his age in monastic history. He had been novice-master at Durham; he had studied as a monk-student at Oxford; he was well read though no scholar; he belonged to one of those large cathedral-monasteries which were the characteristic feature of medieval English Benedictine monachism. Even his choice of an eremitical life was in no way uncharacteristic of medieval English monasticism. Moreover he died fairly young on Farne, after only a few years there, so that his very real spiritual life was clearly the product of his main period of monastic development in the Durham community. He had been novice-master, so, again, his Meditations represent what the Durham community of the fourteenth century had in the way of a spiritual tradition. If one keeps this in mind and then reads the text one cannot fail to feel that fourteenth-century English Benedictines were in a very sane and healthy spiritual state, whatever the sufferings and disasters of the outside world round them—the world of the Black Death, economic slump, political decadence and disorder.

The publication of the MS. is valuable in another way. Medieval history has now become a fashionable field of study for academic historians. The result is that the great bulk of modern work in this field is being done by scholars who are unsympathetic to the spiritual background of medieval life. They are either self-consciously positivists in outlook, or well-meaning but bewildered moderns who, for lack of understanding of Catholicism, unconsciously assume that medieval people were in religion 'vague C. of E.' While it is perfectly true that the romantic view of the middle ages held by nineteenth-century writers badly needs correction, and that we need realise the 'spotted actuality' of medieval life, the mixed motives, the earthiness, the real streak of nonconformity, we are at the moment more in need of protection from writers who want to empty out the baby with the bathwater and ignore the obvious fact that the middle ages was an 'Age of Faith'. One certain way to save ourselves from this danger is the publication of as many as possible of the ordinary writings of medievals. Here Fr Hugh Farmer pioneers admirably.

H.A.

THE CHURCH AND ECONOMICS by Christopher Hollis (Burns and Oates—Faith and Fact) 7s. 6d.

This is a useful and stimulating little book. It is written in an easy style, presents problems in uncomplicated language and has a short but useful bibliography.

The first part of the book is concerned with the Church and economics up to the time of the Industrial revolution. Next follows a useful section on the social and economic background and the teaching—very much in brief—of *Rerum Novarum*. *Quadragesimo Anno* receives rather more detailed treatment in the next section and

the reader's attention is drawn to the changed economic climate of the 30's. There is a good discussion of the attitude of the Church towards various brands of Socialism. The fourth section deals with new problems arising from the new world contacts and interlocking of national economies due to improved communications and transport.

The author is fond of repeating that the Encyclicals do not pretend to provide a panacea, but to point out the questions that have to be asked. This section, in which the author asks many pertinent questions, is particularly stimulating and deserves thoughtful consideration and discussion by Catholics. We are confronted with the issues rising from widely differing standards of living and education throughout the world, colonialism, the rights and consequences of migration, living with the Communist world and aiding underdeveloped countries. The book was published before the recent Encyclical *Mater et Magistra Gentium*, and, although at the moment a text is not available, this section of the book would appear to be a fitting introduction to this latest statement of Catholic teaching. Mr Hollis concludes with a chapter on the present scare of world overpopulation and provides some useful figures and information.

Incidentally one comes across discussions of the relation between the Encyclicals, Revelation and Natural Law, the existence of expressly Catholic political parties and the religious outlook of the audience to whom Encyclicals are addressed.

E.H.

THE ROSMINIANS by C. J. Emery, I.C. (Burns and Oates) 7s. 6d.

This is an account of Antonio Rosmini, of his Institute, especially of its work in England, and of his philosophy. All these are of great interest, for not only was Rosmini one of the most outstanding Catholics of the last century, but this country was the first after Italy to feel the impact of his influence and in the field of philosophy he produced his own distinctive theories and was at the ultimate origins of neo-Thomism. Fr Emery tells the moving story of Rosmini's life and views, of his inevitable clash with the ecclesiastical establishment of the day and of his serenity under injustice. Only after his death were his opponents able to get his writings censured and this judgment has remained matter for doubt and misgiving ever since. Even now his followers have difficulty in clearing him from the taint of unorthodoxy.

In the account of his philosophy Fr Emery sets forth a very useful summary statement of Rosmini's doctrines. There is necessarily severe limitation of discussion but some unfairness towards both St Thomas and 'modern sceptics' might have been avoided. Rosmini's thought is not only of historical interest, it has something to tell us to-day; for example, his dissatisfaction with 'abstraction' will appeal to some contemporary thinkers, although his conception of human rights seems itself open to the charge of 'abstractionism'. His theory of knowledge generally and his idea of certainty in particular are intriguing but there seems to be an ambiguity in his thought, which knowledge of a sharper logical technique might have removed. Rosmini was in many respects a pioneer, with the triumphs of such, and their miscarriages. This applies also to his philosophy.

P.D.H.

WE DIE UNTO THE LORD (SICKNESS AND DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN) by Pierre Herbin. Translated by Dom Aldhelm Dean, O.S.B. (Challoner Publications) 8s. 6d.

We all know we will die, yet none of us believes it. But the Church believes it and provides for it just as she provides for every other phase of our lives. Yet how many of us are familiar with the grand prayers for the 'Commendation of a departing soul'? Do we know which particular saints are patrons of a happy death or are we

aware that the Church even provides a Mass for a Happy Death? Have we in short ever rehearsed for that event which will without fail one day be upon us? Pierre Herbin's little book, *Sickness and Death of a Christian*, helps us to familiarise ourselves with the Church's prayers and rites, and presents the right Christian attitude to death. For us death is not finality but a mere interlude between our life on earth and our life as adult Christians in heaven. This hope must dictate the loving care we give to the dying, the way we treat the dead, even the way we announce their death to others and the way we choose to prolong their memory among us. The pagan environment is which we live influences us more than we think. Father Herbin encourages us also to use on tombstones texts provided by the liturgy and to restore those used by the early Christians.

The book is rather badly planned and falls into two very unequal parts. The first contains a single chapter relating to Christian sickness, and three appendices with the texts of prayers and rites for the sick, Viaticum and the Holy Anointing. This whole part really forms an introduction to the main body of the book, which has its own introduction and is entitled 'The Christian's Death, Burial and Resurrection'. The translator has made this clear by his new carefully chosen title. This second part contains five chapters: The art of dying, Preparations for the funeral, The celebration of the mystery of death, True Christian devotion to the Holy Souls, and White funerals for infants. The last chapter is very informative. It shows why the Church forbids external signs of mourning in the case of burials of children. There is a certain amount of repetition in the book unfortunately, also the list of contents does not give page references and there is no index. These defects reduce the usefulness of a book which otherwise deserves a wide sale and ought to find a place in every family bookcase.

THE GENERAL COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH by Francis Dvornik (Burns and Oates) 7s. 6d.

With the preparations for the new Oecumenical Council nearing completion, Father Dvornik's book on the General Councils of the Church makes a very timely appearance. Though there have been councils at every phase of the Church's history, Father Dvornik deals only with the more important among them. The first chapter is devoted to those first seven oecumenical councils which dealt exclusively with the definitions of dogmas, which were regarded as oecumenical by the bishops of West and East, and which formed a bond between these two spheres of the Church. To this is added the history of the Fourth Synod of Constantinople, regarded as oecumenical by the West, but not by the East. The medieval councils came about in different circumstances. These were concerned not only with defining dogmas, but also with points of Church discipline and with the relations between Church and State. The four Lateran councils, the two Councils of Lyons, the failure of Pope Gregory X to regain the schismatic eastern church and the General Council of Vienne, which suppressed the Templars, fill a second chapter. The dangerous and exclusive fifteenth-century conciliar theory is well presented, while a final chapter treats of Trent and sets down in considerable detail the stormy debates that preceded the defining of papal infallibility at the Vatican Council of 1869-70.

In order to show the individual character of each council, it was necessary to place each one in its own historical setting. However, the author is quite at home in his subject and so has been able to give the book a certain spaciousness. In this it differs from certain other Faith and Fact historical studies which are a very close-packed catalogue of events. We welcome this study which helps us to see why General Councils have marked many of the more important phases in the life of the Church and which helps us to prepare ourselves for the great event of the coming Oecumenical Council.

LITURGY AND CONTEMPLATION by Jacques and Raissa Maritain. Translated by Joseph W. Evans (Geoffrey Chapman) 10s. 6d.

Liturgy and Contemplation is a rather pretentious title for a little book less than one hundred pages long. Yet the authors are not to be accused of presumption in treating these two vast subjects in the one book. Liturgy rightly evokes for us the Church's solemn, public worship, an external and social act that involves the whole man, soul and body, an act that dedicates and consecrates to God all that is best in man and all his artistic gifts. Contemplation, on the other hand, surely evokes, a rather high state of prayer granted only to certain special people and far beyond the attainment of most of us. In this book, however, Jacques and Raissa Maritain show that not only are Liturgy and Contemplation not unconnected but that of its very nature liturgy involves contemplation, and this not only for the saint or the mystic, but for the ordinary man.

Public and social as it is, our liturgy must be vivified by love if it is to be more than empty formalism. The liturgy feeds our minds on God, so that in true worship we also dwell lovingly on divine truth. In prayer mind and heart are raised together. But what is contemplation if not 'a silent prayer which takes place in recollection in the secret of the heart and is directly ordered to union with God'? So as to grow to perfection in love, we must grow in knowledge of God and the loving contemplation of God is both the means and the end of this growth. 'For sanctity is the full perfection of the soul and perfection is to love God without measure. But contemplation is directly ordered to union with God, and union with God proceeds from perfection of love.' In this way 'perfection and contemplation are normally linked by reason of charity on which they both depend...' pp. 48-9.

This short but very profound essay, which was intended primarily for the American public, rests on the solid teaching of Pope Pius XII in his Encyclical, *Mediator Dei*. It opposes certain pseudo-liturgists who, anxious to foster the external and social aspect of the liturgy, reprove the practice of silent prayer in solitude with God and so misunderstand and misinterpret the deeper meaning of the liturgy. Prayer of this kind, the authors plead, is not the expression of an egocentric spirituality, nor merely something that belonged to an introspective and reflex age, nor is it the speciality of those whose vocation lies apart from the world. Silent prayer with God, the very fruit of the liturgy, is possible to us all no matter what our occupations. The book ends with a defence of the excellence of the solitary life, borne out by the Church's practice. Lastly, the authors suggest how we whose vocation lies among men, can imitate Saint Benedict Labre, a wandering beggar, at least in his practice of continual attentiveness to God.

I.A.C.

ENGLISH FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS by H. R. Thomas (Basil Blackwell) Vols I-III 6s. 6d. each.

This is a well-planned, systematic and progressive course in English language. Each of the eighteen chapters of each book is divided into five sections. By this means is covered, in an up-to-date, realistic and practical manner, every aspect of language training.

Practical to a degree is the authors' choice of material for the Discussion and Reading sections.

Here the radio, television and press—those influences that help to form the 'outer fringe' of the child's environment—are used most skilfully.

The child's interest in a topic is quickened by the discussion of it in class; his curiosity is excited and his appetite for reading whetted by the many attractive books of reference listed at the end of each part.

Thus is provided a sufficiently varied background to enable the pupil to attempt, with a compensating degree of pleasure and reasonable prospect of success, the wide range of writing and composition exercises set for him.

Two other noteworthy features of this course that must be mentioned in passing are (a) the spelling lists at the end of each chapter, of words grouped in fives and derived from the reading texts; (b) the truly admirable way in which the vexed question of punctuation is handled.

M.L.

AND WE THE PEOPLE by *Tim O'Neill* (Geoffrey Chapman) 21s.

The author of this book does not attempt to write a standard work on Missiology or New Guinea. The presentation of material, which is indifferently supported by photographs and complicated maps, is as full of content as it is misleadingly casual. *And We the People* is a book that casts a spell of fascination and infatuation; it is a book that must be read quickly.

The descriptive passages possess a fine vividness and simplicity, which is lost in the many narrative sketches. The country and native peoples are well portrayed, and there can be few writings on New Guinea that can rival these pages. But perhaps the most valuable contribution this book has to make is the clear exposition of the missionary's task. Indeed he must be a 'Man of God', and surely these pages will inspire some prayers that God will further bless the work so humanly and undramatically described in this book.

M.R.E.

GROWING OLD by *Thomas Rudd, M.D., M.R.C.P.* (C.T.S.) 4d.

Old age and its problems have always been with us, but nowadays they seem to press more urgently, if only because more of us tend to survive longer. This little discussion of the subject will be read with pleasure and profit. It faces the problems and it finds that true Christianity alone is adequate to their solution, the Christianity both of the ageing and of those who look after them. Wisely, it reminds us that we need to prepare in good time if we are to grow old gracefully.

P.D.H.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH by *A. C. Clark* (C.T.S.) 6d.

GOD'S PROVIDENCE AND OUR SORROWS by *Dom P. G'sell* (C.T.S.) 6d.

CHRIST'S RESURRECTION by *P. Bourgy, O.P.* (Challoner) 7s. 6d.

EDUCATING CHRISTIANS by *P. Grech* (Herder) 10s. 6d.

THE CATHOLIC AND HIS CHURCH by *H. de Lubac, S.J.* (Sheed and Ward) 3s. 6d.

SECULAR INSTITUTES by *David Walker* (C.T.S.) 6d.

CATHOLIC PRACTICES by *E. K. Taylor* (C.T.S.) 6d.

THE WORD, CHURCH AND SACRAMENTS IN PROTESTANTISM AND CATHOLICISM by *Louis Bouyer* (Geoffrey Chapman) 10s. 6d.

CHRISTIANS IN THE WORLD by *Jacques Leclercq* (Geoffrey Chapman) 12s. 6d.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS IN MODERN PHILOLOGY. Vol. LVIII, No. 1 \$2.00, and Vol. LX.

THE SACRAMENTS by *Cecily Hastings* (Sheed and Ward) 8s. 6d.

SCHOOLS by *J. Howard Brown* (Basil Blackwell) 8s. 6d.

COMPENDIUM OF PASTORAL MEDICINE by *Dr Albert Niedermeyer* (Herder) 55s.

BLESSED CUTHBERT MAYNE by *Frank Davey* (The Dickens Press: for Office of Vice-postulation) 9d.

GOD'S LIVING WORD by *Alexander Jones* (Geoffrey Chapman) 18s.

THE MEANING OF SUNDAY by *J. A. Jungmann, S.J.* (Challoner Publications) 2s. 6d.

THE PESSIMISM OF LECONTE DE LISLE by *Irving Putter* (University of California Press) \$3.50.

CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS. Vol. IV, No. 22 (Pontifical Court Club) 2s. 6d.



THE EDITOR acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following:

The Downside Review, Les Cahiers de Saint-André, Pax, Lumière du Christ, Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, The White Fathers, Pax Bulletin, The Edmundian, The Venerable, The Ushaw Magazine.

The Wykehamist, Prior Park Magazine, Beaumont Review, Sedberghian, Pocklingtonian, Bootham, The Worth Record, The Lorettonian, The Cottonian, The Cantuarian, The Georgian, The Ratcliffian, The Worksopian, The Peterite, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Raven, The Douai Magazine, The Priorian, The Mitre, The Corbie, The Avisford Record, The Vincentian, The St Augustine's Magazine, Belmont Abbey School Magazine, The Ampleforth News, Oasis (St Peter's), The Coathamian, Novo.

OBITUARY

STEPHEN RITTNER

AT Ampleforth Stephen Rittner (1917-23) was, I think, lonely. He was not strong enough physically to take part in rugger or cricket. When he died, too soon, on 27th March 1961, aged 56, 500 people attended the Requiem and hundreds of others would have liked to be there.

My personal memories go back to holidays spent with the Rittners near Stroud. Under that roof every guest found the fundamental gaiety which only a truly Catholic household can provide. His mother, the best hostess I have ever known, became later a member of the Society of Mary Reparatrix.

In the strictest sense of the words Stephen was a *gentle* man. Even his humour was always nimble, never vicious. If ever there was a man of peace, this was he. He loved fishing, and the rivers he fished. He loved gardening. He could not stand anything raucous.

After qualifying as a solicitor in 1933 he became a partner in Stone, King and Wardle in Bath and last year became President of the Bath Law Society. During the war he served with the Somerset Light Infantry before transfer to the War Office. On demobilisation he was a Lieut.-Colonel.

In September 1933 he had married Joan Thunder at Our Lady of the Assumption, Warwick Street. His children, grandchildren, a younger brother and a younger sister all survive him.

He was the sort of man about whom other men could always say, without embarrassment, that they loved him. He did not know what vanity was. Somehow he was always there to amuse you, beguile you and above all to help.

These lines from Belloc are printed on the In Memoriam card which must now lie in hundreds of prayer books and Missals.

*He does not die (I wrote) than can bequeath
Some influence to the land he knows,
Or dares, persistent, interweave
Love permanent with the wild hedgerows;
He does not die, but still remains
Substantiate with his darling plains.*

Stephen Rittner lies buried at Wellow, overlooking the valley to the stream which he loved. For those who loved him there is nothing incongruous about the trout fly reproduced on the back of the In Memoriam card. He was a rare, quiet figure who carried Ampleforth with him wherever he went; and thousands will miss him. R.I.P.



(Yorkshire Post)

(Hodgson, Northallerton)



NOTES

CONSECRATION OF THE ABBEY CHURCH

ALTHOUGH the choir of the Abbey Church had been consecrated on 15th September 1926, not long after its building, it was decided to proceed with the consecration of the completed Church this year as soon as it was ready but before it was opened for worship.

This consecration was performed with great solemnity by the Archbishop of Liverpool on 6th September and at the same time his Grace performed the reconsecration of the eastern side of the High Altar, that dedicated to St Laurence. Concurrently in the upper Church the Bishop of Middlesbrough was consecrating the Lady Altar and the Abbot Primate that of the Holy Cross, while in the Crypt nineteen altars were being consecrated by different prelates as follows :

SS. John and Thomas	The Archbishop of Birmingham
St Joseph	The Bishop of Sinda
St George	The Bishop of Leeds
SS. Gregory and Augustine	The Abbot of Downside
Blessed Alban Roe	The Abbot of Ampleforth
St Scholastica	The Abbot of Douai
St Andrew	The Abbot of Fort Augustus
St David	The Abbot of Belmont
St Pius X	The Abbot of Ealing
St Dunstan	The Abbot of Buckfast
St Anthony	The Abbot of Quarr
St John the Baptist	The Abbot of Ramsgate
St Louis	The Abbot of Prinknash
St Patrick	The Abbot of Glenstal
St Bernard	The Abbot of Mount St Bernard
St Aidan	The Abbot of Nunraw
SS Peter and Paul	The Vicar General of Middlesbrough
English Martyrs	The Provost of the Middlesbro' Chapter
St Thomas Aquinas	The Prior of St Dominic's, Newcastle

When all the consecrations were finished, the first Mass was offered in the Church by Fr Abbot in the presence of the Apostolic Delegate, the Archbishop Consecrator, the Local Ordinary and the other prelates. At a consecration there is not much room for a congregation but there were present on this occasion a large number of the clergy of the diocese and also a number of other guests, especially some of those who had been most responsible for the running of the appeal for the building of the Church. At the end of the Mass an indulgence of 200 days was granted by the Archbishop and, by special faculty, a plenary one by the Apostolic Delegate.

At the luncheon that followed Fr Abbot thanked his Grace, the Apostolic Delegate, for coming to preside at the Mass and for obtaining for us the Holy Father's indulgence and blessing. In reply the Delegate spoke with kindness, good humour and appositeness of the work of Ampleforth. He gave an account of his audience with the Holy Father in which he had gained the spiritual favours for us and read His Holiness' message of greeting and blessing. At a dinner that evening Fr Abbot thanked the Archbishop for coming to perform the consecration and his Grace replied with witty reference to the presence of Benedictines from different houses in parishes of his diocese.

SOLEMN OPENING OF THE ABBEY CHURCH

THE Church was opened on the 8th September by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, who celebrated pontifical high mass for the occasion. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Liverpool. There were present, besides some of the prelates and other guests who had participated in the consecration ceremonies, a very large number, estimated at eleven hundred and fifty, of staff, friends and benefactors of Ampleforth.

The Archbishop's sermon was as follows :

"The world seems to be always in decline. This, at least, is what we must conclude from the testimony of writers of every age describing their own times. Most of us, indeed, look back to our youth with a certain nostalgia. Yet even then we were looking over our shoulders at ancient days said to have been so much more pleasant and peaceful.

Thus the traditional monastery is always seen against a background of rural peace. There were monks working in the fields and returning several times a day to praise God in their tranquil abbey church. How, we wonder, can monasticism be expected to flourish in our restless century?

It is good, therefore, for us to realise that this idyllic view of monks in olden times is largely fictitious. It will help us to correct our portrait of the past if, for a moment, we look at St Benedict—well called the father of Western monasticism. He enjoyed only three years of solitude—and these were not years of unbroken peace. As a young man, horrified by the licentiousness of contemporary social life, he fled from home and hid himself in a cave at Subiaco which he had discovered near the ruins of Nero's palace. But he was not allowed long to remain a recluse. As is the way with saints, his very efforts to live unknown proclaimed him. Soon the monks of a neighbouring monastery begged him to share their life and give them something of his unworldly spirit. But they soon found that saints are disturbing if not kept at a distance. They had begun by inviting him to become their Abbot and ended by offering him a goblet of poisoned wine. There can be little doubt about the truth of this story. We have it on the authority of St Gregory the Great who,



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Northallerton)

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Post)





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Northallerton)



(Yorkshire)

in turn, learned it from Benedict's own brethren. Had the Saint drunk that poison we would not to-day be opening this splendid abbey church. But Benedict refused the drink or—if we accept the account in the second nocturn of his feast—before accepting the cup took the precaution of first blessing it, whereupon it broke in pieces.

Now if there is anything more absorbing than the scientific guess-work we call history, it is to imagine what course history might have taken had certain events not occurred. Had St Benedict not survived at Subiaco there would have been no Monte Cassino. And then would there ever have been a conversion of England? Or for that matter, of Germany—for St Boniface, Apostle of Germany, was an English Benedictine.

But we are moving too fast. Back, then, to the *sacro speco*, the cave of Subiaco. By force of example the Saint was instrumental in leading so many to forsake the world that when clerical jealousy drove him to seek a new home he left no fewer than twelve monasteries behind him. Those monasteries were not totally unlike the Benedictine foundations of to-day. Men who valued the spiritual security of their children were already entrusting their education to the sons of St Benedict. This is the more remarkable because it had not entered the head of the Saint to found a new teaching order—or, indeed, any order at all.

With a few companions Benedict went in search of a place sufficiently remote to enable him to resume a life of prayer and work for God. He found it south of Rome on the mountain of Cassino. There on its crest he came upon a deserted temple of Apollo. This he converted into a chapel for St Martin—a chapel which may fairly be described as the mother of this and all Benedictine Abbey churches. For Monte Cassino is the Holy Mount of the Benedictines—the permanent and last home of St Benedict where he wrote his rule and gave such impetus to monastic life that its vigour, as we see, remains with us to this great day.

In Monte Cassino the first Benedictines built their monastery. But do not picture them as hermits enjoying the delights of pastoral simplicity. They were surrounded by pagans, heretics and marauders. Now St Benedict was not a man to till the soil and tend his vines while a harvest of souls awaited labourers. It is one of their most attractive virtues that the Black Monks do not bind themselves to any specific work. The *Opus Dei* for them is, of course, primarily the liturgy. But all work for God is their proper work. The spirit of the Benedictines requires them to study or teach or to become parish priests at the call of obedience. When asked to do any work for the salvation of souls they do not reply: 'Our holy rule forbids us'. They always say: 'Our holy rule compels us'.

When St Benedict settled in Cassino he knew that he would find little rest. He had abandoned his project of escaping from the world. At best he and his companions hoped to live apart and keep themselves

unspotted from the world. They worked in the fields, they meditated, they studied, they taught, they recited the Divine Office. But they also instructed the illiterate and half-heathen peasants. They comforted the sick. They brought relief to the victims of the plundering Roman and Gothic soldiers.

For Monte Cassino looked down on no peaceful valley. The monks often saw armies marching to spread destruction through the Italian countryside. The sixth century was one of the worst periods in the history of Christendom. A religious map of the Europe of that day would show a continent largely given over to paganism. Even those parts of Europe nominally Christian were under the sway of Arian heretics. The only truly Catholic spots in Europe were the north west corner of Gaul and the little countries we now call Wales and Ireland. The Religious Order whose motto is 'Peace' was given birth in days of universal strife.

During the recent war we were appalled by the destruction of Monte Cassino. We thought with bitterness that such sacrilege could only have been committed in our Godless days. But we were wrong. Monte Cassino was sacked by the Lombards soon after the death of St Benedict and his monks had to seek refuge in Rome. They came to the Coelian Hill. It was from there that St Augustine was sent by St Gregory to convert the English.

The first Benedictines came to England to spread the Faith and to civilise its people. Until recently schoolboys were taught that the Protestant Reformation brought the English people relief from the rapacity of the lazy monks who occupied this land like locusts. Rarely have myths been allowed so long to masquerade as facts. In the sixteenth century there were, of course, lazy and ignorant men who dressed as monks and lived in monasteries. But there were few abuses in the great Benedictine houses. Far from being scourges of the people the medieval monks were their saviours. The story of the great abbeys is everywhere almost identical. When the monks came they drained the marshes, made the plains fertile and protected the peasants from starvation. They made roads, built bridges, produced wool and provided small industries. Near the abbeys flourishing towns arose—Peterborough, for example, and St Albans were built around abbey walls. Above all the monks gave poor boys an opportunity for education.

St Augustine and the monks who came after him opened schools in every abbey. It was St Augustine who introduced the classics into English schools. The famous Canterbury school served as a model for new foundations throughout the country. The Benedictine archbishops of Canterbury sent monks to found schools also in the Northern towns. There was no more famous school in the eighth century than that of Archbishop Egbert—himself the product of a Benedictine school. This was in York—only a few miles from Ampleforth where we are to-day.



(Yorkshire Evening Press)



It is not, therefore, surprising that the English Benedictines are proud of their educational traditions nor strange that they have so magnificently upheld them. Most of the older universities of Europe, after all, grew out of the monastic schools. Cambridge was unknown until the Benedictines opened their school there in the twelfth century. Oxford, it is true, was not founded by the English Benedictines, but they were the pioneers of its development. Worcester College, Trinity, Christ Church and St John's were all originally houses of study for the Benedictine monks.

This love of learning, however, is not so much Benedictine as Catholic. In making education their great work for God the monks merely emphasised the Catholic outlook. No parish priest to-day thinks of building a fine church until he has provided a Catholic school for his children. It is to the great credit of the Ampleforth monks that the building of this splendid Abbey Church was their last and not their first concern.

But they have longed for this day. The *Opus Dei* is, after all, the liturgy, the centre of a monk's life. They must often have weighed the claims of classrooms and science laboratories against their need for a worthy church. The education of their boys, however, always won priority. The friends of the Benedictines have come to expect from them such enlightened choice.

But how gratifying it is that the old boys of Ampleforth, and the parents of the present pupils, have so generously responded to the appeal for funds to build this church. May God reward them! May God bless the monks who here and elsewhere are carrying out the *Opus Dei*. May God direct the boys of Ampleforth and make them proud of their school, of their church, and, above all, proud of the ancient faith which has given so much to our country and, please God, is destined to give much more."

After the Mass his Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop, granted, by special faculty, a plenary indulgence.

There followed the luncheon to which all the guests were invited. This took place in a large marquee set up in the Bounds. Fr Abbot thanked his Eminence for coming to us to celebrate for us so notable an occasion in our history. In reply the Cardinal spoke as follows:

"All of us here join with the sons of Ampleforth, priests and laymen, in the happiness of these memorable days. The truly magnificent response to the appeal for the funds to make this great achievement possible is token of the high regard and affection in which the Monastery and School are held.

I am privileged to offer to Father Abbot and the Community warmest congratulations. After forty years in a desert of delay, caused largely by two great wars, they have moved into the promised land and

now worship with joy in the completed and newly consecrated Abbey Church.

My first impressions of Ampleforth were gleaned from the writings of Bishop Hedley, who spoke so feelingly of the old St Lawrence's and edified us all by the deep spirituality so eloquently manifested in his works. He could lift us to the heights and then bring us down sharply to stark reality by remarking drily: 'But you know, my dear fathers, when we die the brethren will bury us *very* cheerfully'; something truly Catholic about that aside!

Then there were the spiritual conferences of Abbot Smith which, judging by their homely and simple style, were taken down as he spoke and revealed a matter of fact outlook on the things of the spirit most attractive and instructive.

Older Ampleforth men will remember with pleasure, as I do, the cricket matches arranged at Garston, Liverpool, early in the century by Father Fred Smith, a devoted son of Ushaw. The Ampleforth side '*Craticulae*' and an Ushaw side had friendly encounters and afterwards enjoyed the generous hospitality of Father Fred. Happy memories indeed!

In after years, I was happy to meet some of those who took part in those games and to renew old friendships.

All are aware that the monks of Ampleforth have, for long, worked in parishes in the Liverpool Diocese and so, during my brief episcopate there, I was in touch again with Ampleforth priests and laymen and, on occasion, attended the reunion dinner.

Such gatherings are, as we all realise, most useful in keeping alive the spirit of an Alma Mater and this present occasion has its own particular charm because of its solemnity and of the consolation we feel in seeing the fine block of buildings that in God's providence has risen from the modest beginnings of Ampleforth.

We speak of the venerable halls of a college, but the veneration is not of the stones but of the men who dwelt in the building, whether monks whose dedicated spirit gave their pupils the fruits of a life of prayer, or fellow-students with whom, in the freshness of boyhood, happy years were spent in the Ampleforth family. All were bent on handing down a venerable tradition.

Many will feel to-day that the spirit of Father Paul Nevill is with us and that from the silence of the tomb his voice still resounds in the halls of Ampleforth, guiding, forming, instructing, as in days gone by. We like to think that the impress of such a man on the School is something that cannot be effaced with the passing of the years. We pay due tribute to Father Paul's memory to-day.

To the sons of Ampleforth the Monastery and School are, I trust, not only a memory but a vision. It should be so for any man who feels

a debt of gratitude to the Alma Mater who brought him forth and sent him into the world to take up the task assigned to him.

Here at Ampleforth, where the monastic and school life are side by side, the boys are privileged to be made aware, day by day, of the prayerful life of the Church and to understand how precious is the part it plays in her Divine Mission. This will, no doubt, leave a deep impress on their character and on their work, whether in the Sanctuary or in the world. During the solemn ceremonial in the beautiful Abbey Church this morning, one thought of the splendour of Catholic liturgy and of its effect on the minds and hearts of men.

There was the Church '*Mater et Magistra*' speaking to us, in an admirable setting, of the things that matter most; of courtesy, of dignity, of demeanour, devotion, adoration, thanksgiving, and of our basic relationship with God Most High.

The occasion is an inspiration to us all and we shall go our several ways all the better for having been here to-day.

The older ones amongst us will understand, as I do, how the friends of other days, one by one, depart, and school days recede into the mists of memory. Memories fade but the vision remains. Were it otherwise, the example and guidance of those who cared for us would have been in vain.

I have had the privilege of the Abbot of Ampleforth's friendship for many years. It is in the name of the Hierarchy that I offer him and the Community and all who have helped to make this celebration possible warmest wishes.

We treasure the memory of the link of this Abbey with the old Community of Westminster Abbey and we like to think that our Cathedral is close to a spot so venerated by the sons of St Benedict.

May I say that as I thought of School and Monastery this morning, there came to my mind the words of the Psalmist 'Justice and Peace have sweetly kissed'."

The next day all employees, members of the local parishes and those that had taken part in the building of the Church were entertained to tea by Fr Abbot and the community and afterwards attended Benediction and saw over the Church. Thus ended three great days in the history of Ampleforth and one's final thought is one of thanksgiving to God for giving us at last a church, and a wonderful one.



OTHER NOTES

THIS year Fr Abbot celebrated the golden jubilee of his priestly ordination. This was commemorated by several functions and chiefly by the solemn Mass sung by Fr Abbot himself on the actual anniversary, 25th May, at an open-air altar set up before the south face of the monastery.

This enabled a large congregation of community, school and friends to assist, despite the lack at the time of a large enough church. Rain threatened throughout the Mass but did not fall until all had returned indoors.

During the year several presentations were made to Fr Abbot, including a signed portrait of himself from the Holy Father, a chalice given by some of the parishes, a crozier and pectoral cross given by the Ampleforth Society and gifts for a holiday. These are the outward expressions of the regard felt so deeply, and by so many for Fr Abbot. We offer him our congratulations and wish him *ad multos annos*!

AFTER Easter Fr Francis Vidal left St Benedict's, Warrington, to take up work at St Mary's, Harrington, from which came Fr Leander Duffy to succeed him at St Benedict's.

ON Sunday, 23rd July, at an ordination at Ampleforth, His Lordship the Bishop raised to the priesthood Br Mark Butlin, Br Fabian Cowper, Br Cyril Brooks, Br Oliver Ballinger and Br Boniface Hunt. Also ordained were: deacons, Br Michael Phillips, Br Edward Corbould, Br Dunstan Adams, Br Colin Havard and Br Ian Condon (Quarr); subdeacons, Br Henry Wansbrough, Br Francis Stevenson and Br Piers Grant-Ferris. We offer our congratulations to all of these.

AMPLEFORTH CATHOLIC SCHOOL

ON 18th May Fr Abbot moved the first sod for the building of a new Primary School for Ampleforth. So far as our records go it appears that this will be the fifth school. The earliest began in 1830 in a house which was for many years occupied by the Cawood family and later was used for the village Post Office. This school seems to have ceased when the schoolmistress married, and for some years the Catholic children had to attend the Protestant school.

To quote from the somewhat breathless narrative of the parish log-book—'Parson Welburn insisted on any children who went to his school also going to his church. The Catholics, encouraged by Fr Laurence Shepherd, the Ampleforth Missioner, appealed to the Prior, Fr Ambrose Prest. The Prior sent Anthony Dickenson to Mr Hall's (Br John's father), who lived in those houses first met in the village (one house then) to ask if one of his daughters would undertake to teach the Catholics. They agreed, and a start was made in a simple way. This lasted for five or six years, when Miss Annie Hall got married.'

There appears to have been no hiatus when this second stage ended, for 'The College', as it was then termed, built 'Ivy cottage' opposite to the present church for a school and a schoolteacher's house. This lasted from 1853 to until 1878, when three cottages were combined to

form the greater part of the school which is soon to yield to the newest building.

PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES, 1961

THIS was both the largest of our pilgrimages, with nearly 150 pilgrims, and also the first on which we had our own sick. Through the generosity of many we were able to take fifteen sick with us who otherwise could not have afforded to go: their presence added greatly to the spirit of the pilgrimage.

All the brancardiers and lady helpers were fully occupied for, in addition to our own sick, we were pleased to be able to help the Hexham and Newcastle sick, who shared the same wards, while three other groups of brancardiers were occupied either at the baths or on crowd control.

The pilgrimage was large enough to gain all the religious privileges, which make such a difference, and small enough to retain its distinctive character of a family pilgrimage.

THE ORGAN

ONE of the outstanding features of the new Abbey Church is the organ. This was designed by Fr Richard Wright in collaboration with the builders, Messrs J. W. Walker, and is a well-balanced classical instrument, suitable for the performance of organ music of all periods. There are four manuals, Great, Swell, Choir and Solo, and there is also an unenclosed positive organ which is playable from the choir keys. There are seventy-three speaking stops and sixteen couplers. This main organ is situated in the North Transept in a gallery above the narthex, while the console is in the north aisle alongside the High Altar and about ten feet above the ground. Playable from the same console is a four rank 'extension' organ, situated at the West End of the Monks' choir for the accompaniment of plainsong. The whole organ has been voiced on classical lines at low wind pressures except for the solo department. There is a rank of fanfare trumpets in the dome above the High Altar. The fine oak casework is to the designs of the late Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.

That we should have been able to build such a fine instrument is due to the bequest of the late Surgeon-Captain and Mrs Boyan—the last of many generous gifts from two of our greatest benefactors. To perpetuate this the following inscription to their memory appears on the door leading to the console:

ORATE PRO
JOHANNES ET
MARGARITA
BOYAN QUORUM
OPERA FABRICATUM
ORGANUM ISTUD
DOMINUM CANTIBUS
LAUDAT

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for Raymond Stephenson, Fr Hubert's father, who died on 2nd June; he was not an Old Boy, but was for many years a member of the Ampleforth Society: also for Brian Stenson (1927), who died on 12th July, Wilfrid Bagshawe (1923), on 16th July and M. C. Pratt (1959) on 7th September.



WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:

Hubert Bond to Anne Elizabeth Pierrepont at the Holy Family Church, Nairobi, on 28th May 1960.

James Heagerty to Claire Patterson at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, on 31st May 1961.

Lieut.-Col. Harry St John Yates to Marjory Courtney at Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, on 3rd June.

Martin Thompson to Diana Cooper at St Robert's Church, Morpeth, on 3rd June.

Christopher John Wills to Jean Dobson at St James's, Spanish Place, on 3rd June.

John Cecil Brodie to Rosemary Jeanne Bickford at St Michael's Church, Ashford, on 9th June.

Hugh Lawson to Ann Mounsey-Heasham at the Church of St Mary and St Wilfrid, Warwick Bridge, on 10th June.

Hugh Leonard to Sheila McDonald at the Catholic Church, Old Leighlin, Co. Carlow, Eire, on 15th June.

John Vanheems to Pamela Lovelock at the Church of Our Lady and St Joseph, Boxmoor, on 17th June.

Michael Hickey to Annabel Thomson at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, on 24th June.

Viscount Encombe to Comtesse Claudine de Montjoye-Vaufrey et de la Roche at the Basilika Maria Treu, Vienna, on 1st July.

Sub-Lieut. Iain Paul Anderson Stitt, R.N., to Barbara Mary George at Our Lady and St Joseph's Church, Carlisle, on 1st July.

Dr Edward Byrne-Quinn to Ruth Elizabeth Betts at St Mary Magdalene's Church, Stony Stratford, on 8th July.

Edward Anthony Forster, Royal Air Force, to Mrs Wendy Annette Battle at St Aelred's Church, York, on 8th July.

Col. J. R. Stanton, D.S.O., to Mrs Marise Watson at Our Lady and St Benedict's, Ampleforth, on 22nd July.

Anthony John Lowsley-Williams to Olivia Bootle-Wilbraham at the Church of St Tarcisius, Camberley, on 20th July.

Christopher Wills to Jean Mary Dobson at St James's, Spanish Place, on 3rd June.

George Michael Moorhead to Doris Ashworth at St Clare's Church, Blackley, on 26th August.

Peter Wallace Wade to Ann Frances Moorhouse at the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Leeds, on 7th September.

Anthony del Tufo to Inés Clark at St Joseph's, Gerrard's Cross, on 9th September.

Nigel John Denton Marsden to Diana Jean Dunn at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Cheyne Row, on 16th September.



AND to the following on their engagement:

John Michael Morton to Prudence Anne Gunson.

Dermot Peter Macro Daly to Josephine Margaret Gibbs.

Michael Bufton to Marian Butt.

Christopher Davy to Bridget Atkinson.

Lieut.-Col. Sidney Peter Moxham Sutton, M.C., Royal Tank Regiment, to Wendy Ann Labrom.

Christopher Pickles to Dagmar von Engeström.

Patrick Mathews to Patricia Corbally.

Geoffrey Knollys to Mary-Luise Williams.

Dr Bryan Moore-Smith to Elizabeth Jean Dale.

Mark Fitzalan Howard to Jacynth Lindsay.

Thomas C. N. Carroll to Jean Mary Cooper.

Yann Fleming to Clare Pavletich.

Charles Patrick Colum Henry Crichton Stuart to Roberta Kirkwood.



THE following official statement about the recent change in the position of H.R.H. Prince John has been received from the Luxembourg Embassy.

By Grand-Ducal Act of 28th April 1961, and in application of Art. 42 of the Constitution, H.R.H. Prince John, Hereditary Grand-Duke of Luxembourg, was appointed 'Lieutenant-Représentant de la Grande-Duchesse'. This appointment enables him to exercise, in the name of H.R.H. The Grand-Duchess, all the political and judicial prerogatives granted to the Sovereign by the Constitution. H.R.H. The Hereditary Grand-Duke was sworn in as Lieutenant-Representative of the Grand-Duchess on 4th May 1961.

J. S. SOMERS COCKS (1925) has been appointed Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

BRIGADIER T. M. R. AHERN, C.B.E. (1926), late R.A.M.C., has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Queen.

THE following appointments were made in the Birthday Honours :

C.M.G. C. M. Sheridan (1928), Attorney-General of the Federation of Malaya.

C.M.G. Lord Oxford and Asquith (1934), Administrator of St Lucia.
O.B.E. Lieut.-Col. F. R. N. Kerr (1935), The Royal Scots (The Royal Regt), T.A.

M.B.E. Major D. A. Bond (1940), Royal Corps of Signals, on loan to the Government of the Federation of Malaya.

AMONG recent appointments in the Services are the following :

Captain J. S. Dalglish (1927), C.V.O., R.N., to be Captain H.M.S. *Bulwark* (Commando Carrier).

Major D. R. Dalglish, M.C. (1940), to be Lieut.-Col. Commanding The Northern Frontier Regiment (Sultan of Muscat's Armed Forces).

Major M. C. P. Stevenson, M.C. (1937), to be Lieut.-Col. Commanding the Welch Regiment.

Brigadier The Hon. Michael Fitzalan Howard, M.V.O., M.B.E., M.C. (1935), is Brigade Commander 4th Guards Brigade, B.A.O.R.

Lieut.-Col. W. S. Armour, M.B.E. (1937), is commanding the Prince of Wales' Own Regiment of Yorkshire in Gibraltar.

Major R. J. Freeman-Wallace (1946) is Brigade Major to the 3rd Infantry Brigade Group in Cyprus.

Captain B. R. O'Rorke (1949) has been selected to attend the Staff College course at the Staff College, Pakistan; and Captain P. A. Mitchell (1950) the Technical Staff Course at the Royal College of Science, Shrivenham.

DR P. R. BOYD (1940) has been awarded a Fellowship at Harvard University, and is working in the Department of Psychiatry of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

S. K. O'MALLEY (1958), Wadham College, Oxford, has been awarded a Profumo Scholarship and a Paul Methven Scholarship; also a Kenneth Solomon Prize and the Forster Boulton Prize at the Inner Temple.

M. D. AHERN (1959), who is at Guy's Hospital, has been awarded a Kitchener Medical Services Scholarship.

T. A. ROCHFORD (1922) is joint author of *The Rochford Book of House Plants* recently published by Fabers. He is a Governor of the Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, and since the war Managing Director and Company Chairman of the family Firm of Thomas Rochford and Sons. During this time they have won fourteen Gold Medals at the R.H.S., and in 1959 gained the Lawrence Medal for the best exhibit of the year at any R.H.S. Show. Mrs Rochford and he designed and arranged the stove plant exhibit section of the British Exhibit at the Florales Internationales de Paris in 1959, and last year he was on the panel of judges at the Ghent Florales. He has spoken a number of times on TV and B.B.C. on the subject of Flowering and Foliage House Plants.

D. B. CRAWCOUR (1945) is now in New York as General Manager (U.S.A.) of Ciro of Bond Street Inc., a branch of the British Firm with which he has been for the past six years.

D. J. FARRELL (1951), who has been at Kitimat during the past five years, is now working in Vancouver for the Government as a Forest Pathologist Research Technician.

FLT-LIEUT. S. H. R. L. D'ARCY (1947) is now in Australia. He was for three years at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, on experimental flying, followed by two years at the Air Ministry. He is now an R.A.F. exchange Officer at the R.A.A.F. Aircraft Research and Development Unit at Laverton, near Melbourne. He has given news of his brothers: Patrick is with a market research firm in Montreal; Dominic is studying for the Priesthood at St Jean Vianney Seminary; Michael is in the Sales Department of W. D. and H. O. Wills; and Gerald, recently married, is proposing to emigrate to New Zealand.

OXFORD. Among those successful in Final Honours Schools were: S. J. D. Gegg, S. K. O'Malley, H. J. S. Young, D. P. O'Brien, A. G. Gibson (Jurisprudence), J. C. Tylor (B.C.L.); N. J. Leonard, R. H. R. Belville, F. H. B. Scarfe (Modern Languages); Dom Thomas Cullinan (Mathematics); Dom Alban Crossley (Physics); K. D. N. Kearney (Chemistry Part I); J. M. Kenworthy-Browne (Animal Physiology); S. F. L. Reynolds (Agriculture); M. F. G. Rinvulcri (Oriental Languages); Dom Anselm Cramer (English Language and Literature);

E. P. Arning, D. A. Poole, M. C. P. Dunworth, J. A. G. Halliday, J. F. A. Young, Dom Vincent Marron (Lit. Hum.); T. J. Firth, A. S. B. Knight, P. M. Lewis, P. A. B. Llewellyn, M. G. G. Dougal, T. C. G. Glover, J. M. B. Peart, P. L. Wood, A. H. Stafford Northcote (Modern History).

CAMBRIDGE. P. L. Havard was a Wrangler in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos. Others successful in other Tripos Examinations were: M. R. Mather (Mathematics II); P. R. del Tufo (Chemical Engineering); J. M. D. Hunter (Mechanical Sciences I); P. H. Dale (Natural Sciences I); C. G. Stobart (Classics I); A. E. Bowring (Economics I); J. H. E. Cotton (Economics II); L. J. Hrabkiewicz, P. P. Read (History I); A. R. Thomas, H. O. Hugh Smith, F. C. H. Delouche, C. H. B. C. Stafford Northcote (History II); F. C. J. Radcliffe, F. C. G. Wayman, B. J. Morris (Law II). C. G. Stobart was elected to a Foundation Scholarship at Pembroke College.

SHEFFIELD. W. Welstead has obtained his Degree in Metallurgy.

MANCHESTER. J. M. Yearsley obtained First Class Honours in Technology.

P. R. EVANS (1955) has received his Ph.D. at Cambridge for his thesis on 'The Chemistry of the Lead-Lead Bond'.

P. A. B. LLEWELLYN (1955) has been awarded the Scholarship for 1961 in Medieval and Renaissance Studies at the British School in Rome.

S. SARMIENTO (1957) has received his B.Sc. in Industrial Management from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is doing operations research and statistical work with computers for the United States Steel Corporation at Gary, Indiana.

A. G. GIBSON (1955) in 1960 was Secretary of the Oxford University Pentathlon side, second in the match against Cambridge, and eighth in the British Championships. This year he was Captain of the Oxford side, and was first in the match which Oxford won against Cambridge.

G. F. YOUNG (1927) has been elected 326th Master Cutler, the first Catholic to hold this post. For some years he has been Pro-Chancellor of Sheffield University, and since 1954 Chairman of the Tempered Group Ltd.

OLD AMPLEFORDIAN GOLFING SOCIETY

THE spring meeting was held at the Royal Ashdown Forest Golf Club, on 8th to 9th April, and was attended by some twenty-three members. The Saturday was devoted to our own meeting, the Raby Cup being won by P. Sheahan with a score of 37 points, and the Honan Cup by A. Russell and H. F. Strode with 35 points. At the General Meeting held afterwards, it was decided to raise the annual subscription from 10s. to a guinea.

The meeting was followed by dinner at the Ashdown Forest Hotel and was attended by some of the Ashdown members who were to meet us in a match on the morrow. The evening passed pleasantly, not without a speech or two, and it was rumoured that some of our side retired to bed just in time to be called for breakfast. However, 'not to be a-bed by midnight is to be up betimes', and we recorded our second victory against Ashdown in the six years during which we have been playing them.

HALFORD HEWITT, 1961

AMPLEFORTH 1, CANFORD 4

After a very successful and well attended Spring Meeting at Ashdown, which included a pleasing victory over our hosts, thirteen members of the Society gathered at the Bell in Sandwich for the Halford Hewitt.

Our entry was about as strong as it has been in the past and although Barker set out to play the first hole without his clubs victory did not seem impossible. Unfortunately things began to go wrong fairly soon. After five holes only Russell and Strode were properly in control of their opponents. Barker and Pakenham and Grieve and Inman were one and three down respectively while the other two matches were in serious trouble. By the ninth it seemed clear that we were going to win the fourth match. Russell and Strode who went out in 39 were 4 up and in fact this match ended with a comfortable 6-5 win for Ampleforth. The second and fifth matches were not exactly beyond recall but could not be relied on. The result lay with our third and top pairs.

Barker and Pakenham had to play very well to keep up with their distinguished opponents, I. L. and S. L. Elliott. At the fifteenth they might have lost but Pakenham sank an astonishingly long putt with his driftwood putter to leave the opposition dormy. They then won back the next two holes and one expected the Elliotts to wilt again at the eighteenth but they got home with a very steady four.

Meanwhile Grieve and Inman were hanging on to J. Scrivener and D. Farmer, thanks to some usefully long putts by Inman. At the

eleventh, Grieve hit a fine approach that just caught a soft patch below the bank and turned what looked like a good three, that meant all square, into a five, that meant two down. After an unfortunate hole at the fourteenth where the wind, the threat of drifting into Princes and the Suez Canal all tended to hamper Ampleforth, Scrivener and Farmer went three up. Inman holed another long putt at the fifteenth to keep the game alive and Grieve made certain of the sixteenth with a good shot to the green while Scrivener's landed in a bunker and baffled his hitherto admirably efficient partner. One had hopes of survival until Scrivener's brassie shot into the wind was seen to be lying in front of the seventeenth green making sure of the half that was needed.

Fattorini and Hales playing second were a little out of touch and finished early, so were McKelvey and Bonser, who had the misfortune to lose the first five holes in a row. Nevertheless a good deal of the credit for their victories must go to our opponents who played consistently well.

After the remarkable progress of 1960 it was a bit of an anti-climax to be out in the first round but there was sufficient consolation to be had in the splendid weather, the many comforts of the Bell and the traditional geniality of the occasion.



OLD AMPLEFORDIANS' CRICKET TOUR, 1961

DURING the Tour Dinner, Edmund King, our President, exhorted Amplefordians everywhere to play cricket with 'fire in their bellies'. This set the tone for the week. Mr Hall, our umpire, who has more experience of these weeks than most, maintains that both for enjoyment and for cricket it was the best he has known. One can always argue on the social success of a Tour, but there is no doubt that in the cricket the President's dictum was obeyed enthusiastically. Only once was there any soft cricket; certainly a change from recent years. Much of this determination to win was revealed in the fielding, which close to the wicket contained some outstanding moments. The batting was always attractive and the ball hit hard. The bowling was accurate and the games were almost entirely devoid of joke bowlers. However, lest any reader is becoming alarmed, the O.A.C.C. is not developing into a sort of Gentlemenly League Club. By making more effort to win the Club is trying to combine some determination with the well-known attribute of Amplefordians of being nice chaps. The Club will continue to lose in the nicest possible way, but never because of lack of effort.

With this in mind the Tour got off to a fine start with an easy win against the Old Rossallians, our oldest and friendliest Tour rivals. Accurate bowling, with Peter Mitchell having the most success, pinned

the opposition down to a slow rate of scoring. After a slightly generous declaration, there was plenty of fire in the Old Amplefordian reply. 42 runs were scored in the first eight overs, mostly off John Brennan's bat. After this, John Dick and Brother Edward Corbould took the scoring along only a little more slowly. With Fr Simon Trafford at No. 4 the finish was monastic, being completed only a little before Angelus time with over half an hour to spare. A Kentish Scotch mist descended on Monday and the most noteworthy feature of the day was the way the cars slipped and skidded their way over to Tunbridge Wells. After the game was abandoned, the team retired to various rather bad films.

The Addiscombe game was a disappointment. On a very wet wicket there was a complete failure to adapt to the conditions. However, Martin Crossley batted promisingly and the last pair, Aidan Connolly and Lord Stafford, added 50 with some judicious hitting. The home side batted more sensibly and, with only minor alarms, won comfortably. Crossley bowled well, but the outstanding feature was a magnificent slip catch by Dick. Next we found ourselves at Glorious Goodwood and, although the weather was only comparatively good, the setting at least lived up to its name. With the house in the background it was easily the prettiest ground we played on. There, for the third year running, the Sussex Martlets were defeated. After a good start they collapsed, to be all out for 116. This was primarily due to some hostile bowling by John Bamford, who produced some fine off-cutters, some of which rose alarmingly off the soft Downs turf. Victory was achieved with the minimum of effort. J. Brennan and Anthony King made a graceful start and this was followed by Fr Simon who played, among others, one classic stroke through the covers off the back foot. David Russell now hit the ball very hard and one six was outstanding. He and Crossley saw the side through with three-quarters of an hour to spare.

Thursday was a test of stamina. Lady Stafford had given her annual thrash the previous night. As usual it was excellent fun but contained the seeds of future cricketing disaster. However, rain gave the side at least a morning's respite and later made the day rather unpleasant, making a draw the only possible result. Again A. D. J. Ashpool had included Jim Laker in his team and, we gather, narrowly missed obtaining the services of Worrell and Fletcher of Surrey. John Dick, however, found little to trouble him in the bowling and completed his second fifty of the Tour. Laker bowled accurately, but could only manage two wickets, due primarily to some very bad catching by his own side. John Bamford declared at 154 after swinging very hard. Sparling, who throughout the week looked as though he needed a lot of bowling, took two wickets in his first over and after that batting was something of a struggle. David Glynn and J. Brennan both bowled well and

Brennan's ball, which bowled Laker, caused even that expert to nod acknowledgement.

At Middleton another victory was achieved. Once the usual screaming mob of children was removed from the ground, the Ampleforth innings got under way. J. Brennan, A. Brennan, O. Wynne and Crossley, all got a few runs, but Fr Simon was the mainstay with 72. His innings was a mixture containing some good strokes, but part of the time he 'slashed, hoped and the edges came'. We also had a brief glimpse of Bob Lorimer's power play, his only innings of the Tour. It was a pity that the hardest hitter the School has produced in recent years did not get more batting. However, at the A.G.M. he kindly offered to keep his eye open for any Old Boy talent in Scotland. Apart from Fuente and Lush the Middleton innings capitulated easily. A fearsome spell by Sparling removed the openers and then J. Brennan ran through the rest. The turning point was two magnificent successive sixes by Lush, who was then immediately out. The rest of his side attempted to emulate him, with disastrous results, lobbing the ball up all over the field.

Rottingdean was more like a Yorkshire Moor in November than Sussex in summer. The home side batted first and only Salisbury had the answer to Sparling. His innings of 78 contained six sixes. Sparling took 6 for 23. During this game the fine figure of Dougie Dalglish was added to the side and, as the first return flashed from cover point, the writer could appreciate the plea made several years ago to the batsman by a monastic wicket-keeper, 'For Heaven's sake stay in your crease or one of us will get killed'. D. Russell steered the side to victory. Using his feet, he drove hard through the covers and pulled through mid wicket, an excellent innings of 71. He was well supported by Fr Simon's 31. Sunday saw the triumphant conclusion of the week. On the loveliest day of the week Emeriti batted first. Kenny's swing bowling was an education, but he was badly supported in the field, O'Gorman, who made 105, being dropped three times early on. John Brennan and Peter Mitchell led the race against the clock and, with only ten minutes to spare, victory was won by six wickets.

The week therefore was thoroughly successful and enjoyable. Of the batsmen, J. Brennan looked the best, but never applied himself sufficiently to make a big score until the last game. He, Russell, Fr Simon and Dick got the most runs. In the bowling the attack was varied, but Sparling, J. Brennan and Bamford did most of the week's work. It fell to Adrian Brennan to keep wicket throughout the week and it was at least to Lord Stafford's relief that he improved on previous years. Lord Stafford is an excellent Tour captain, mixing just the right amount of keenness for the game with the ability to see humour in most situations. All members should be grateful for his work and also for that of Harry Mounsey, who has retired as Treasurer, to be replaced

by James Bamford. Lastly, no one must forget Mr Hall, who again was an excellent umpire. He has always been a stern critic of the cricket and excellent company off the field.

The success of the cricket was carried on into the night. Excellent evenings were provided by Lady Stafford and Mrs Sparling and Stroods was as tolerant as always. The bravest person on the Tour was Mrs Perry who, accompanying her husband, was the only member of her sex staying with the main party. She was at all the matches and often had Mrs Girouard, Fr Simon's mother, to keep her company. Also at most of the matches were Edmund King and Michael Birtwistle, that is, when they were not at Brighton Races. With their foundation of the Order of the Rhode Island Reds, they provided a good deal of amusement and moral support and, as it has been said, it was the President, with his famous 'fire in the belly' speech, who formed the policy of the week.

O.A.C.C. v. AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE. Drawn.
O.A.C.C. 169 and 112 for 5 dec.
Ampleforth 87 and 164 for 4.

O.A.C.C. v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN. Won by 125 runs.
O.A.C.C. 233 for 3 dec. (J. Kirby 94, O. Wynne 115 n.o.).
Yorkshire Gentlemen 108 (R. Lorimer 5 for 6).

O.A.C.C. v. NESTON. Match drawn.
Neston 177.
O.A.C.C. 133 for 8.

O.A.C.C. v. STONYHURST WANDERERS. Lost by 31 runs.
Stonyhurst Wanderers 224 for 8.
O.A.C.C. 193 (E. M. P. Hardy 86).

O.A.C.C. v. BEAUMONT UNION. Won by 4 wickets.
Beaumont Union 135 (C. Kenny 8 for 48).
O.A.C.C. 136 for 6 (T. Perry 50).

O.A.C.C. v. OLD GEORGIANS. Lost by 7 wickets.
O.A.C.C. 121.
Old Georgians 122 for 3.

O.A.C.C. v. DOWNSIDE WANDERERS. Drawn.
Downside Wanderers 190 for 5.
O.A.C.C. 148 for 5 (E. M. P. Hardy 85).

TOUR

O.A.C.C. v. OLD ROSSALLIANS. Won by 8 wickets.
Old Rossallians 159 for 7 dec. (P. Mitchell 4 for 43).
O.A.C.C. 166 for 2 (J. Dick 70, Rev. E. Corbould 40 n.o.).

O.A.C.C. v. ADDISCOMBE. Lost by 5 wickets.
O.A.C.C. 155.
Addiscombe 158 for 5 (M. Crossley 4 for 16).

O.A.C.C. v. SUSSEX MARTLETS. Won by 7 wickets.
Sussex Martlets 116 (J. G. Bamford 6 for 56).
O.A.C.C. 120 for 3 (D. Russell 40).

O.A.C.C. v. A. D. J. ASHPOOL'S XI. Match drawn.
O.A.C.C. 154 for 7 (J. Dick 59).
A. D. J. Ashpool's XI 109 for 8 (J. Brennan 3 for 15).

O.A.C.C. v. MIDDLETON. Won by 114 runs.
O.A.C.C. 229 (Rev. S. Trafford 72).
Middleton 115 (J. Brennan 7 for 29).

O.A.C.C. v. ROTTINGDEAN. Won by 3 wickets.
Rottingdean 141 (Sparling 6 for 23).
O.A.C.C. 143 for 7 (D. Russell 71 n.o.).

O.A.C.C. v. EMERITI. Match. Won by 6 wickets.
Emeriti 194 for 6 dec. (C. Kenny 4 for 61).
O.A.C.C. 196 for 4 (J. Brennan 65, P. Mitchell 56 n.o.).



HOLIDAY RUGGER MATCHES

For the interest of those Old Boys living near, the 1st XV will be playing King's School, Canterbury, in Canterbury on 30th December, and Magdalen College School, on the Rectory Ground, Blackheath on 22nd December.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE OFFICIALS were:

Head Monitor	...	...	...	J. P. R. Stephens
School Monitors	D. A. P. Bell, W. H. R. Pattison, P. R. Meyer, N. J. Brockhurst Leacock, T. A. L. Huskinson, S. E. Tyrrell, N. P. Reynolds, J. S. de W. Waller, J. J. Jephcott, H. A. Young, I. J. A. Lowis, P. R. Butcher, M. A. R. Tolkien, R. J. J. Mostyn, G. E. Haslam, P. R. F. Corley, M. A. Pakenham, R. H. Jackson, A. J. Lodge.			
Captain of Cricket	...	...	...	J. P. R. Stephens
Captain of Swimming	...	...	...	N. P. Reynolds
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	G. E. L. Haslam
Captain of Tennis	...	...	...	P. R. Meyer
Librarians	D. P. Lloyd-Williams (Senior Librarian), D. P. Skidmore, R. S. G. Thompson, D. H. C. Davenport, J. M. Wakeley, A. E. Donovan, J. R. de Fonblanque, A. C. Chambers, P. K. Poland, J. P. Squire, S. F. P. Halliday, M. P. Gretton			
Officemen	N. J. Brockhurst Leacock, I. J. A. Lowis, M. T. Bramwell, T. W. Milroy, B. W. Price, C. E. Fitzherbert, M. F. Corley, T. J. Lewis			



THE following left the School in July:

J. R. B. Allison, R. M. Andrews, M. J. Bartlett, D. A. P. Bell, P. A. Blackie, C. D. Blackiston, S. A. B. Blackwell, R. R. Boardman, J. M. Bowen, A. I. J. Brain, N. J. Brockhurst Leacock, M. T. Bramwell, A. P. Q. F. Brown, P. R. F. Butcher, M. C. Cain, A. C. Chambers, P. F. M. Corley, J. A. C. Cunliffe, C. C. C. S. Davies, N. D. de Fresnes, D. C. Dempsey, C. W. K. Devas, A. E. Donovan, F. Ellenbroek, T. T. Ferriss, R. M. Fitzgerald-Hart, R. A. Ford, J. W. B. Gibbs, N. H. Gibson, J. R. Gillman, B. K. Glanville, P. L. M. Graham, P. G. Green, T. S. Grey, D. T. Havard, R. H. Jackson, D. A. Johnston, C. J. A. Jowers, M. W. Jarzebowski, J. J. Jephcott, A. R. Kidner, J. E. R. Kite, J. R. Knowles, D. J. Lentaigne, T. J. Lewis, A. W. P. Lesniowski, M. J. Loughran, C. M. Lyon, I. J. A. Lowis, J. D. MacDonald, M. V. S. Macintyre, J. R. Marsh, N. J. Martin, S. Martindale, P. R. Meyer, C. H. Morris, R. J. J. Mostyn, H. R. G. Nelson, D. E. Oldham, M. A. Pakenham, W. H. R. Pattison, J. P. F. Pearson, D. B. Phelan, B. W. Price,

M. A. Ramshaw, N. P. Reynolds, A. C. Rhys Evans, M. Roberts, M. G. Robinson, B. R. G. Rowe, M. H. L. Rush, I. J. Russell, C. R. Ruszkowski, P. M. H. Ryan, J. A. Sargent, P. A. Scrope, M. M. Sellars, M. C. Sharp, D. P. Smith, S. A. C. Shillington, D. P. Skidmore, J. P. R. Stephens, M. J. Stott, N. P. Tanner, R. Thompson, M. G. R. Tolkien, D. F. H. Wardle, P. M. Vignoles, M. F. Yearsley, D. H. C. Davenport, J. P. Gould, A. A. Kilmartin, T. W. Milroy, D. J. W. Pritchard Jones, M. J. Dempster, C. J. Dowson, R. J. Mastinski, R. T. Witham.

THE following boys entered the School in September:

R. F. Avery, Q. J. F. Baer, P. A. D. Biggs, J. H. Borkowski, J. M. Bussy, P. D. Byrne, J. A. Catlin, W. G. R. Clarence Smith, C. H. V. Collins, M. C. E. Conaghan, S. G. Cox, P. V. Curran, R. M. Davey, R. A. Dawson, T. A. Day, G. C. D. Dees, N. J. de Hartog, D. C. P. de Sousa Pernes, G. J. Dewe Mathews, P. O. Donnell, N. P. Fleming, R. N. Gastrell, M. P. F. C. George, C. E. R. Hay, J. F. Holt, J. D. N. Home Robertson, C. A. James, T. B. Knight, E. W. V. Knox, J. R. Lacy, A. J. Lentaigne, J. P. McGing, A. H. MacWilliam, D. Masupha, P. S. Medicott, J. M. Miller, S. J. Mitchell, C. W. Noel, G. S. Ogilvie K. J. T. Pakenham, A. T. Pastore, K. Raftery, Lord Ramsay, P. H. Rhys Evans, B. A. Sampson, D. J. Samuels, F. N. C. Schlegelmilch, J. A. Sherwood Taylor, J. R. Smith, C. P. A. Stitt, P. Swietlicki, M. E. C. Taylor, M. G. Tintner, M. A. van Zeller, Hon. M. J. W. M. Vaughan, W. B. G. Wakely, B. D. J. Walker, D. N. B. West, M. R. Whinney, G. A. Williamson, D. Worsley, E. J. Zawidowski.

THE following came up from the Junior House:

F. T. Ahern, P. A. Blackiston, T. K. Brennan, M. J. K. C. Campbell, D. A. Cowper, R. C. Cummings, A. D. de Chazal, G. L. de Chazal, N. J. Dore, E. P. T. Downey, J. B. Entwisle, P. R. H. Forrest, Hon. H. A. J. Fraser, M. H. Freeman, A. N. Fresson, C. H. M. A. Gallagher, P. B. Gormley, C. R. Gorst, W. P. Gretton, R. J. Hadow, M. C. Haigh, A. M. Hay, P. F. Hewitt, D. Q. Holder, A. A. F. Kean, S. M. J. Leach, R. M. Lister, P. M. A. Loftus, M. H. K. Lukas, T. P. C. McKelvey, P. J. McKenna, J. B. Marsden, W. P. Morris, J. R. Nicholson, A. J. O'Brien, J. B. P. Ogilvie-Forbes, P. R. C. O'Toole, S. J. P. Pahlabod, J. D. Piercy, D. W. J. Price, K. O. Pugh, P. A. C. Rietchel, M. W. G. Robertson, G. P. H. Ryan, T. J. P. Ryan, J. J. I. Sayers, M. G. Spencer, N. J. Stephenson, J. A. Stirling, D. R. H. Tufnell, J. W. Wardrobe, C. G. Young.

WE offer our best wishes to:

Mr K. F. Mallinder, who is leaving to become Senior Languages Master at Tapton House School, Chesterfield.

Mr J. P. Dizer, who is leaving to teach at the Dragon School, Oxford.

Dr P. D. Jarman, who is leaving to lecture in Physics at the University of Western Australia, Perth.

P. M. VIGNOLES has been awarded a Shell Scholarship, which he will hold at Cambridge; R. M. Andrews the John Mowlem Scholarship for engineering at Edinburgh; and J. A. Fairbank a Cortould Scholarship.

WE offer our congratulations to Mr and Mrs E. A. Haughton on the birth of a second daughter, to Mr and Mrs P. G. Canovan on the birth of a first daughter.

WE ask our readers' prayers for the late Raymond Stephenson, Fr Hubert's father and a friend of many years, a generous benefactor too of Ampleforth. Our sympathy goes to Fr Hubert and to Mrs Stephenson. To her too we are deeply indebted for 'The Alice and Raymond Stephenson Fund', by means of which the Head Master will be able to give much help where there is need. This is only the latest of many such acts of charity.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

STATE Scholarships were won by J. R. de Fonblanque (Classics), P. A. Duncan (Classics), J. L. Gordon (Classics), T. M. Charles Edwards (Latin and History), M. M. Davis (Latin and History), M. D. C. Goodall (History and Art), S. E. Tyrrell (Latin and History), R. F. Vernon Smith (Latin and History), J. D. Gorman (Physics and Chemistry).

THE following obtained two or more passes at 'A' and 'S' Level:

KEY TO SUBJECTS	
a Latin (Group I)	x Geography
b Greek	u Art
c Ancient History	j Mathematics (Group III)
f Latin of Modern Studies	v Mathematics (Group IV)
d French	k Physics
s Spanish	l Chemistry
g English	y Biology
h History	

A Capital Letter represents a Distinction.

GROUP I

Bird C. J. G.	a b	Halliday S. F. P.	a b
Capes A. B. B.	c g	Howard P. E.	c g
Cunliffe J. F.	a b	Morrogh A. D.	a b c
de Fonblanque J. R.	A B c	Simpkin M. R. G.	a b
Duncan P. A.	A B c	Swayne G. O. C.	a b
Fawcett C. E. T.	a b	Tugendhat M. G.	c g
Gordon J. L.	A B c	Tyler J. C. C.	c g

GROUP II

Adams M. C.	f h	Connery T. P.	d s
Ancram Earl of	f h	Cooper D. X.	d s
Avery D. L. A.	d s	Corley P. F. M.	g h
Bagshawe N. W.	f h	Davey A. C.	c g
Balfour N. R.	f h	Davis M. M.	F H
Bell D. A. P.	g h	Dempster M. J.	d h
Blackie P. A.	d h	Donovan A. E.	x u
Bowen J.	d h	Ferriss T. T.	f h
Brunner A. G. H.	f d h	Fitzgerald-Hart R. M.	h x
Bucknall A. L.	g h	Freeman C. E.	f d h
Carey R. H. L.	f h	Goodall M. D. C.	f H u
Carroll J. A.	f h	Gould J. P.	h x
Carter M. P. A.	f h	Gray J. C.	g h
Cary-Elwes G. W. S.	f d s	Green P. G.	d h
Cavanagh J. D. K.	d s	Grey T. S.	g h
Chambers A. C.	d h	Hailey M. M.	d h
Charles Edwards T. M.	F H	Honeywill R. Q.	f h
Huskinson T. A. L.	g h	Rush M. H.	h x
Jones J. L.	f h	Scrope P. A.	h y
Kinross A. P. F.	f h	Squire J. B. P.	f h
Knapton P. A.	C g	Stewart A. H.	f d s
Lloyd-Williams D. R.	f h	Tarleton D. W.	d s
Lodge A. J. C.	f h	Thompson F. J. P.	f h
Loftus S. P. D.	g h	Tweedie A. J. M.	d h
Mahony T. F.	d s	Tyler P. E.	d h
Martin J. P.	f h	Tyrrell S. E.	F H
Martin-Murphy C. J.	f h	Vernon Smith R. F.	F H u
Maxwell P. G. C.	d h	Waller J. S. de W.	f H
Milroy T. W.	h x	Williams A. G.	d s
Morris C. H.	g h	Wright M. F. M.	d h
Pearson J. P.	h x	Young H. A.	g H
Poland P. K.	f d s	Young P. R.	f d h

GROUP III

Carroll P. S.	j k	Macintyre M. V. S.	g v k
Dowling S. B.	v k	Poloniecki J. D.	d v
Fairbank J. A.	v k	Studer K. R.	v k
Lewis B. M.	v k	Whitworth G. A.	f j k

GROUP IV

Andrews D. F.	k l	Magauran P. S.	k L Y
Andrews R. M.	v k	Martin N. J.	k L
Fleming J. R. A.	v K l	Nelson H. R. G.	v k l
Glanville B. K.	k l	O'Donnell D. A.	k l y
Goldschmidt J. C. D.	k l	Rhys Evans A. C.	k l
Gorman J. D.	v K L	Roberts M.	k l y
Hamilton E. J. G.	k l	Sanders F. E. T.	v k
Jephcott J. J.	k l y	Smith D. P.	k l y
King G. K. J.	k l	Thomas S. C.	k l
Lesniowski A. W. P.	v k L	Wakely J. M.	k l y
Lovegrove E. C.	v k l	Wardle D. F. H.	k l y
MacDonald J. D.	k l	Wright N. P. St J.	v k

At 'O' Level, the following obtained four or more passes :

Allan A. W. Allport D. J. Badenoch R. J. Blake A. N. H. Boyd P. A. Brennan S. R. Bryan J. D. Butcher P. R. F. Carlson R. R. Cary-Elwes P. E. G. Chisholm J. R. Cochemé S. X. Coia R. A. Corrigan P. J. Dove N. P. Eales C. R. Field O. J. Flaherty St J. A. Fogarty K. P. Fox J. Fraser Hon. K. M. Garrett J. F. M. Garrett K. A. Gawel M. J. Goldin D. Hawkin C. N. M. Henry M. Hewitt F. J. Holmes M. F. John S. G. Johnston D. A. Keenan R. G. Kelly F. P. Kemball C. R. M. Leach P. T. L. Lis A. R. Lochee-Bayne W. A. Lorrigan J. A. Lovegrove J. E. McCann J. L. McCarthy O. J. McFarland P. R. E. Madden J. R. Marriner W. R. Molony J. J. Morris A. V. Morris J. Morris N. C. Murphy D. P. M. Noton F. H. O'Brien H. A. W. Owen J. Park J. D. Pearson D. J. Pearson T. A. S. Pinney C. F. Pollock W. A. Poole R. F. Posford C. K. A. Price D. T. Richardson B. F. N. Robertson C. N. Rochford T. C. Rosenvinge S. J. Savill P. D. Sherrard T. O'M. Stephenson J. A. Stevenson J. D. Thorniley-Walker M. J. Trapp J. J. Tubbs C. S. von Furer Haimendorf C. N. Vossler M. C. Wagstaff C. G. Williams G. F. Wingate O. J. Witter I. Woods D. H. Wraw C. G. Wright C. J. Shersby-Harvie R. D. Wright R. M. Wrigley M. St J.

In the last days of term those who had finished the Public Examinations attended a course of lectures. The pattern was much as that of last year with the exception that Father William asked that all should have one day's experience of industry at work.

In the evenings there were stimulating lectures on religious subjects. Dom Edmund Jones spoke on 'The forthcoming General Council of the Church', Father Houghton on 'The Parish Priest' and Father N. Larn on 'The work of the Catholic Enquiry Centre'. Father Larn also kindly volunteered to speak informally to those about to leave on the personal approach to enquirers. We hear that this was most helpful.

In the mornings we had three talks concerned with the steel industry : by Mr D. Calder on 'Steel and other industries in Sheffield' by Mr P. Beynon on 'The organization of production and how a steel

works is managed' and by Mr R. T. Hayes on 'Selling the products of industry'. We also had two excellent talks by Old Boys on their professions: Dr A. James spoke on medicine and Mr T. Farrell spoke on Law.

To all these gentlemen we are much indebted, for the interest and the information that they gave and for the time that they spent in journeying to our remoteness. To speak to an audience of 400 boys of this age can be a formidable and uninviting task. We are very grateful to these lecturers for overcoming their fears and other duties and assure them that their information and advice is most valuable and much appreciated.

On Tuesday, 25th July, all the G.C.E. candidates and about twenty masters set forth for Sheffield, some eighty miles distant. They were subdivided into parties of about twenty-five and went to some fifteen different works and to the Department of Fuel Technology at Sheffield University. The following firms entertained parties of boys both to a tour of their works and also to lunch: Associated Electrical Industries, Batchelors Foods, Daniel Doncaster, Davy and United, English Steel Corporation, Firth-Brown Tools, Firth-Vickers Steels, Samuel Fox, Laycock Engineers, Arthur Lee, James Neill, Park Gate, Spear and Jackson, Steel Peech and Tozer, Tempered Spring.

Later in the afternoon all parties, amounting to over 400, converged on the Cutlers' Hall where by kind arrangement of Gerard Young, Chairman of the Tempered Group, and Master Cutler elect, we had tea. Indeed it was due to his knowledge of Sheffield industry and its personalities that the invasion was at all possible. The entire 'operation' was a very complex one and that it was so successful and enjoyable reflects much credit, as well as thanks, to those who organized and entertained on that day.

THE ORDINATION CONCERT

23rd July

8.15 p.m.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

1. Fanfares for Four Trumpets *Catelinet*
2. Handel in the Strand *Percy Grainger*
for Two Pianos and Strings
MR DOWLING and MR PERRY
3. Vivace from Concerto in D minor *Bach*
for two Violins and Strings
D. T. HAVARD and T. P. CONNERY
4. Ballet Suite 'The Gods go A-begging' *Handel-Beecham*
Introduction Allegro Minuet Musette Ensemble Larghetto
Tamborino Gavotte Dramatica Bourrée

5. First Movement from Horn Trio Op. 40 *Brahms*
Andante Poco più animato Andante
D. T. HAVARD, O. M. BAILEY and MR DOWLING
6. Quintet for Wind Instruments and Piano K. 452 in E flat *Mozart*
MRS DORE, S. E. TYRRELL, J. C. C. TYLER, MR DOWLING and MR DORE
7. Allegro from Violin Concerto in A minor *Vivaldi*
D. T. HAVARD
8. Suite 'Sigurd Jorsalfar' Op. 56 *Grieg*
Prelude Intermezzo Huldigungs March

THE ORCHESTRA

Violins: D. F. Andrews, B. M. Brennan, T. P. Connery, N. R. Courbould, P. J. Corrigan, P. Detre, D. J. Gilbert, D. T. Havard, R. J. Haworth, R. F. Poole, G. J. Moore, J. B. P. Squire, Mr Gilbert, Mr Newsom.

Violas: Lady Read, Fr Adrian.

Cellos: D. L. A. Avery, N. R. Balfour, P. C. Dinkel, D. W. Tarleton, M. G. R. Tolkien, Mr Gale.

Double Basses: Fr Justin, Mr Burgan.

Flutes: R. A. Ford, G. O. C. Swayne.

Oboe: Mrs Dore.

Clarinets: P. A. Duncan, S. E. Tyrrell.

Bassoon: Mr Dowling.

Horns: O. M. Bailey, G. K. King, J. C. C. Tyler.

Trumpets: J. R. Knowles, T. J. Lewis, R. Thompson, Hon. D. J. F. Vaughan.

Trombone: P. T. Curran.

Tympani: D. H. C. Davenport

Leader: MR WALKER

Conductor: MR DORE

THE tone of the evening was decisively set by the National Anthem. The strings, confident of their capacity, launched out with a clarity and vigour which produced a tone which it was a real pleasure to hear.

From this tone they relapsed only rarely, in those subdued and complicated passages which so easily sap the corporate confidence of an inexperienced orchestra; but even here they were very far from the caterwauling that has been heard in the theatre. Indeed even this fault marks an advance upon the standard of two years ago, when a variation from *fff* to *ff* was their most artistic resource; by contrast they can now produce real *diminuendi* and echo effects. They played with a control and poise which does credit not only to the number of real musicians among those who were soloists in the course of the evening, but also to their training as an orchestra. Clearly that tradition has now been built up which gives the confidence required for a concert fit to be enjoyed, rather than merely attended for the sake of seeing what the school orchestra can do. This is not, however, to exclude some uncertain intonation in the higher registers, and some disagreements over *tempi*, particularly at the beginning of the Bach, and several movements of the Beecham. The orchestra has yet to learn that the audible encouragements of the conductor will not help them unless they also watch his baton; but in the Bach the lack of co-ordination in several intricate passages was unavoidable for the soloists were some yards behind the conductor's back.

The wind section of the orchestra did not quite reach the high standard of the strings. Surprisingly, for in the Mozart Quintet Tyrrell showed some delicate and well-considered phrasing; both horns produced excellent tone, and Bailey considerable technical ability, as his piece demands. But in the orchestral works, apart from some excellent clean measures from the flutes in the Grieg and the Beecham, and some rousing trumpet calls by Knowles in the *Huldiguns March*, there was an air of discomfort which somewhat marred the brilliance of the strings. So shy were the horns in Beecham's *Dramatico* that the piece lost all its point. Nevertheless, in some of the typical swaying tunes of the Grieg, one had the impression that a full, trained orchestra was performing.

After the interval excellent solo playing was slightly spoilt by its positioning. The soloists played *quasi privatim* in a corner, against the background of a stage, where a dozen lolling figures of the orchestra, half assembled after the interval, looked for all the world like the tavern scene of a comic opera. But this did not diminish Havard's well-deserved applause; he began well, playing the difficult Bach D Minor with considerable finesse—partnered with discretion but capacity by Connery—and showed his full resources in the Vivaldi: variations of tone and timbre ranging from ringing enunciation of main themes to discrete execution of accompanying arpeggios.

In short the concert was a thoroughly competent exhibition of a wide range of talents.

THE EXHIBITION

CAPTAIN BRASSBOUND'S CONVERSION

by

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

Cast

<i>Lady Cicely Waynflete</i>	D. P. M. Armstrong
<i>Sir Howard Hallam</i>	D. P. Skidmore
<i>Captain Brassbound</i>	J. J. Jephcott
<i>Mr Rankin, a Free Church Missionary</i>	O. J. Field
<i>Drinkwater</i>	M. E. Tate
<i>Redbrook</i>	R. M. Wright
<i>Johnson</i>	J. G. Fox
<i>Marzo</i>	C. E. T. Fawcett
<i>Sidi el Assif</i>	D. J. F. Vaughan
<i>The Cadi</i>	H. P. I. de Las Casas
<i>Osman</i>	T. A. S. Pearson
<i>Hassan</i>	T. A. S. Pearson
<i>Arab Boy</i>	F. H. Noton
<i>Captain Kearney, U.S.N.</i>	K. P. Fogarty
<i>American Bluejacket</i>	G. F. Williams

Stage Electricians

A. R. Kidner, H. R. Schulte, H. M. A. Crosby and F. H. Noton

THE reform of society; distrust of the emotions; derision of the romantic idea of love; savage contrasts between public and private interpretations of ideals springing from the false gods of Justice and Patriotism—these are some of the ideas contained in *Captain Brassbound's Conversion*. In this, as in all his plays of a satirical nature, Shaw is more interested in problems of character and conduct of universal import than individual characterisation which is a secondary consideration. With this in mind the classic critique or the professional's forensic comment might bait the intelligentsia: here, we are considering a school play, and most of the actors were making their first appearance.

The Play was a most outstanding success. The audience acknowledged this with a spontaneous, warm applause: there was no trace of embarrassed loyalty. A well chosen cast made the play their own. The character of the work was preserved with a pleasing unconcern for its polemical nature; the problems were there for the interested. Happily the lighter side prevailed—with thanks especially to Drinkwater (Tate) and Lady Waynflete (Armstrong). Had Drinkwater's part been a little larger he might have stolen the play with his verve and gusto. He was

well supported by Redbrook (Wright), Johnson (Fox), and Marzo (Fawcett). The impervious Lady's dominance went unruffled, however, and, as the play developed, all, to some extent, became her foils. Mr Rankin (ffield) proved a useful intermediary between the 'high' and the 'low' company of the play. Captain Brassbound (Jephcott) showed considerable skill in effecting the gradual change from ruthless vigour personified to that integrated manly courage demanded by Lady Cicely's personality. Sir Howard Hallam (Skidmore) gave a competent interpretation of the tight-lipped, dry-humoured, elderly judge who has no illusions about the wisdom of his ways. Sidi el Assif (Vaughan) of the deep voice and powerful gesture was nicely counterbalanced by the more romantic Cadi (de Las Casas). They were ably supported by Pearson who played Osman and Hassan. And we do not forget the perfect bow of the Arab Boy (Noton). Captain Kearney (Fogarty) and the Bluejacket (Williams) both filled their American parts admirably.

We congratulate the producers, Frs Kevin and Dominic, on their choice of the play (only one female part); on their selection of the cast; and the general pleasing effect of the two sets. The attractiveness of these sets was greatly enhanced by the really excellent lighting. This did much to compensate for the lack of strong contrasting colours to be expected in Mogador.

In the final analysis the success of the play depends upon what the actors make of the third act. This might so easily become static under the weight of Shaw's propaganda. The cast overcame the difficulty with apparent ease. Inimical gestures from Drinkwater; Marzo paring his nails with his knife; Johnson and Redbrook trying to keep Drinkwater under control: such individual touches kept the stage alive whilst the others delivered their lengthier speeches. They worked together like a team: all gave of their best. Their diction was easily in the first class. The requisite accents—Cockney, American, Arab, 'high' and 'low' brow; all were maintained throughout.

The enthusiastic acknowledgement of their audience must be fully endorsed.



CONCERT

NATIONAL ANTHEM

1. Allegro from Brandenburg Concerto No. 5 in D
for Flute, Violin and Clavier Bach
R. A. FORD, D. T. HAVARD and MR PERRY
2. On hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring Delius
3. Agnus Dei from Mass in B minor Bach
for Strings and Continuo
MARJORIE MORTIMER

4. Sonata in E flat for Clarinet and Piano Op. 120 No. 2 Brahms
Allegro Amabile Appassionato ma non troppo Andante con moto
Allegro non troppo
S. E. TYRRELL and MR DOWLING

Interval
5. Sonata in A for Violin and Piano César Franck
Recitativo Fantasia Allegretto poco mosso
D. T. HAVARD and MR DOWLING
6. Shepherd on the Rock Schubert
for Soprano, Clarinet and Piano
ELIZABETH WOOD, D. X. COOPER and MR DOWLING
7. Suite from the Water Music Handel-Harty
Allegro Air Bourrée Hornpipe Andante Allegro deciso

THE ORCHESTRA

Violins: D. F. Andrews, B. M. Brennan, T. P. Connery, N. R. Courbould, P. J. Corrigan, P. Detre, D. T. Havard, R. J. Haworth, P. J. M. Pender-Cudlip, R. F. Poole, G. J. Moore, J. B. P. Squire, Mr Gilbert.

Violas: Lady Read, Fr Adrian.

'Cellos: D. L. A. Avery, N. R. Balfour, P. C. Dinkel, D. W. Tarleton, M. G. R. Tolkien, Mr Gale.

Double Basses: Fr Justin, Mr Bottomley.

Flutes: R. A. Ford, G. O. C. Swayne.

Oboe: Mrs Dore.

Clarinets: P. A. Duncan, D. X. Cooper.

Bassoon: Mr Dowling.

Horns: J. C. C. Tyler, O. M. Bailey, G. K. King.

Trumpets: J. R. Knowles, C. D. Blackiston.

Trombone: P. T. Curran.

Tympani: S. Smyth.

Leader: MR WALKER

Conductor: MR DORE

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

THE School Orchestra under Mr Dore presented an ambitious programme, well diversified with solo numbers that not only gave individual players a chance to show their paces but also catered for the tastes of an audience some of whom had no doubt a more personal than absolute interest in the occasion. Not all parents are normally concert-goers and those who may have been puzzled by hearing Hindemith at the prize giving will probably have been grateful for such old and comparatively familiar friends as the Handel-Harty 'Water Music' suite and a movement from the fifth of Bach's Brandenburg Concertos. These were played with considerable gusto by the orchestra, with some perilous horn passages negotiated without grave mishap. Delius's 'On hearing the first cuckoo in spring' posed problems of intonation which were not always so satisfactorily solved, though the charm of the music survived a rather rough performance. The first soloists of the evening appeared in Bach's Allegro. R. A. Ford is a useful flautist with a small, clear tone and Mr Perry skilfully reduced his piano tone to the volume required for Bach's brilliant harpsichord part. D. T. Havard's playing of the violin solo part revealed at once the purity of intonation, the musicianly sense of phrase and the firm, sweet tone which made his performance of two movements from César Franck's sonata (in which he was accompanied by Mr Dowling) one of the highlights of the evening.

Two visitors appeared as the vocal soloists of the programme, and, although this may seem an ungrateful comment on their kind participation, it was something of a disappointment to hear no voices from the School. Can it really be that no suitable solo singers are to be found among the 600 male voices in the School and the community? School concerts should surely be kept as narrowly as possible within the limits of the school—or so visiting parents will certainly feel. Miss Marjorie Mortimer sang the *Agnus Dei* from Bach's Mass in B minor and Miss Elizabeth Wood tackled the very demanding soprano part in Schubert's 'Shepherd on the Rock'. Her partners in this were Mr Dowling (piano) and D. X. Cooper (clarinet), a musicianly player with a sensitive approach to variations of tone-colour and problems of phrasing. Another clarinettist, S. E. Tyrrell, was heard in Brahms's E flat major sonata, where he had Mr Dowling as an able and fluent accompanist. He revealed a lively and agile technique somewhat marred by a slight coarseness of tone.

THE HANDWRITING EXHIBITION

THE Handwriting Exhibition this year was as enterprising as ever and, in addition to the display of the actual entries for the competition, consisted of a series of seventeen essays devoted to the History of Ancient Greece, somewhat in the manner of *1066 and All That*. These were edited, and in large measure written, by M. A. Pakenham, ably assisted by J. R. de Fonblanque, P. A. Duncan, J. L. Gordon and A. D. Morrogh, and most entertaining and witty they were; like their model, of course, they demanded a quite substantial knowledge of history to be fully appreciated, and one wonders how many of those who read them were able to savour them in full measure. Each essay was penned by a separate scribe, and each was illustrated, under the supervision of M. D. Goodall, by an appropriate and amusing cartoon; those of A. E. Donovan were especially notable. However, the purpose of all this was to display the handwriting. There were some fine hands; S. Smyth, B. Price, N. Balfour, F. Hawe and M. Stott stood out, all managing to combine legibility with a regular, swift, beautifully formed cursive hand. Not all, however, achieved this standard; too often, it seems, an italic script can become almost illegible by an excess of decoration and flourish, by failing to distinguish at all clearly between 'u', 'n', 'm' and 'i', and by a tendency to cramp the letters too closely together. These are faults which are easily eliminated, and which usually spring from a desire to walk before one can crawl. But it is well to remember that legibility must always remain the primary criterion of any hand. It is also worth remembering that the more legibly one writes the more obvious are defects of spelling! But it would be unjust to imply that apart from the individuals already mentioned the remaining scribes suffered from one or other of these faults; on the contrary there were some noteworthy examples which have not been mentioned. The only sad reflection is that so few boys, in a school of nearly six hundred, should think it worth competing for a prize that lies within the reach of so many.



THE AMPLEFORTH PRESS

THE display of print and type from the Ampleforth Press at Exhibition was appropriately shown in the Library alongside the many beautiful books and impressive examples of handwriting.

Five centuries ago a momentous event took place in Europe. Up to that time scribes in the monasteries had painstakingly multiplied the texts of books and recorded the thoughts of men. In the fifteenth century came the invention of movable metal type and the birth of

letterpress printing. The originators of metal printing type were certainly alive to their opportunities, for they were soon immersed in the lucrative business of mass producing pages in imitation of the scribes' work. Naturally they based their type design on contemporary manuscripts, which happened then to be written in the Gothic or blackletter hand. The early type founders were, however, soon designing new 'faces', and that used by the Ampleforth Press to-day is a modern cutting of a type first used by Aldus Manutius in 1495.

What has all this to do with the Press at Ampleforth? Simply this: the early printers inherited what was, and what had been for centuries, the accepted usage of the scribe, and the best of our modern printers still adhere to this tradition. An examination of the work of the famous printers since the mid-fifteenth century will show that they shared with the scribe a belief that when words are set for text reading they should be closely spaced, and that when set for display in capitals there should be space between the letters to give an even appearance throughout.

These two basic canons have been the foundation of good printing since those early days, but with the growth of mechanical typesetting they have become lost or forgotten by far to many printers. In much print to-day words in lower case are widely spaced, and capitals are set with no space at all between the letters. These widespread practices lead to a ragged and untidy appearance and make for bad printing.

How does the Ampleforth Press square up to these early traditions? On the whole very well. Clearly it is on the side of the angels typographically speaking, and it has, of course, an ideal mentor in one so well schooled in the art of manuscript.

To judge from the specimens on view the Press work is consistently well done, and I like the restrained and effective use of colour. The compositors, whose task it is to set the type and arrange it on the page, show that they are quickly gaining proficiency in their arduous craft. The finer points in the arrangement of type come only with experience and one cannot expect them, as yet, to be masters, but I would draw attention to the letter-spacing of words in upper case. These should be spaced visually (not mechanically) to give an even appearance throughout the word. This is especially important when setting Bembo, whose long-tailed R can divide a word such as PROGRAMME into two (or even three) unless the other letters are properly spaced. (There is, incidentally, a short-tailed version for use within the body of a word.)

It cannot be stressed too often that in lower case setting words should be closely spaced, and not en or em quadded; that upper case letters should be spaced *visually* so as to give an even colour throughout the word. These are still the basic essentials of good composition and are necessary for both good appearance and readability.

The main contribution which the Press can make is to give to those who work in it the unique experience of setting type by hand and the opportunity of putting into practice the finer points of their craft. It is to be hoped that they, and those who read the results of their work, will learn to appreciate what good printing looks like, so that in later life when they come to deal with the printed word, in one way or another, they will be able to distinguish between the good and the mediocre and will be intolerant of the shoddy printing which is all too common to-day.

All those that have given aid and encouragement to the young Ampleforth Press can be proud of its achievements so far: it deserves their continued support, and a permanent place in the School.



THE BOOK EXHIBITION

ONCE again the Librarian chose a practical rather than a bibliophilist theme for the display in the Library: the aim was to draw attention to the more notable of the year's acquisitions, and at the same time to isolate, as it were, one or two of the interesting series of volumes in which the Library is investing at present. It would be a pity if the more specialist aspects of book-production were allowed to drop altogether out of the annual display, particularly now that the Ampleforth Press is stimulating with such skill an interest in the techniques of modern printing; but the fact remains that the main function of a school library is to be useful and realistic, and this year's display showed that the Library is performing this function well.

Prominent among the sets which were on display were the excellent Mayflower series on Modern Architecture and the Batsford series on British Battles, which combines scholarship, entertainment and good printing so attractively. The Faith and Fact books and the interesting series produced by the Scientific Book Guild added a good deal of colour to the display. Brightly coloured jackets and boards are becoming very fashionable these days, and there is something to be said for them, especially (as with the Faith and Fact books) when the different colours serve as a basis for distinguishing between different topics. However, there is a real danger that colour will come to be confused with quality of production, and it is to be hoped that the Ampleforth Library will retain its healthy and civilised policy of allowing good binding and typography to speak for themselves.

There was, indeed, a number of beautiful volumes elsewhere in the display, notably the Blackwell edition of Richard de Bury's *Philobiblon*,

the André Deutsch edition of *The Travels of Marco Polo*, and the facsimile reprints of Alberti's *Ten Books on Architecture* (first printed, with English translation, 1755), Porta's *Natural Magick* (first printed 1658), Wolfgang Fugger's *Handwriting Manual* (first printed 1553) and Juan de Yciar's *Arte Subtilissima* (another treatise on writing, first printed 1550). The Folio Society's edition of Herodotus's *History of Greece* in translation, the editions brought out by the Medici Society (before the first world war) of Cæsar and Apuleius, and Stanley Morison's biography of Talbot Baines Reed were others amongst the fine books recently acquired by the Library.

In a somewhat different category were such excellent technical productions as the Penguin Centenary edition of Pevsner's *Outline of European Architecture*, with its remarkable illustrations, the McGraw-Hill *World Geography*, several fine atlases, and two lavish illustrated histories, one of France, the other of Music. In general, it seemed to the casual observer that most sections of the Library were getting their share of the spoils (particularly Art and History), with the exception—dare it be said?—of English Literature.

In the Lower Library there was displayed a very handsome donation from the Information Service of the United States Embassy. This included a number of very attractively produced volumes on a wide range of topics connected with the history of the U.S.A. Some of them seemed rather too 'parochial' (from an English point of view!) to be of much interest, and some smacked more than a little of cultural propaganda, but it would be churlish to deny the value and the interest of most.

This extremely extensive and versatile selection of books was very well and imaginatively displayed. To make an Exhibition of Books look inviting is not always easy.

CRICKET

THE FIRST ELEVEN

RETROSPECT

It is a measure of the greatness of this side that one finds oneself comparing it with the best teams of the past. That it should have been so good was not altogether surprising for with eight of last year's team, six of whom were in their third year in the XI, the side was rich in experience and cricketing ability.

The batting was particularly impressive. J. P. R. Stephens and D. I. Russell join that small band of nine who have scored 1,000 runs for the 1st XI in their school career. Both of them played a number of distinguished innings. J. P. R. Stephens' 95 against St Peter's will be long remembered as will his innings of 80, in quite different circumstances, against the I. Zingari. D. I. Russell, though not as successful as had been expected, started and ended the season well with a double 50 in both innings of the two day matches against the Free Foresters and the Yorkshire Gentlemen. With his sense of timing he hits the ball with remarkable power and should make many runs in the future. M. F. Wright, technically the best batsman, a compact and patient player, usually opened with Stephens. Against the Free Foresters and St Peter's they put on 130 for the first wicket and more often than not gave the side a robust start.

P. R. F. Butcher and N. R. Balfour were the most improved players. Butcher finished in fine form with an excellent 77 against Rossall and 71 against the Yorkshire Gentlemen. Balfour oscillated between 0 and 70. His innings of 69 against Durham and 68 against Catterick Services were as good as anything seen this season. Together they put on 148 for the fourth wicket against M.C.C.

H. A. M. Maclaren joined the side for the matches in July and celebrated his début with a notable 65 when runs were badly needed. He strengthened what was already a strong batting side. Nineteen 50's were scored in the course of the season which beats the old record by two.

The only weakness was the lack of a good fast bowler, but, with a match winning bowler in T. A. L. Huskinson, this weakness was largely overcome. A heavy burden inevitably fell on him for, once he had been put on to bowl, he normally continued to do so until the close of the innings. He beat J. R. Bean's record of fifty-one wickets for the season, established in 1929, by 14 wickets and was chosen to play for the Rest against the Southern Schools.

But one bowler does not make a team and it was some time before R. H. Jackson established himself; when he did, his off breaks acted as an excellent foil to Huskinson's leg breaks, but his 5 for 10 against Worksop and particularly his 6 for 45 against the I. Zingari were achievements in their own right. Stephens, too, developed considerably as a bowler and his 7 for 39 won the match against the Combined Grammar Schools.

In the field the XI always looked good and sometimes rose to great heights as in the match at Exhibition. The importance of the high standard set by S. E. Tyrrell needs no emphasising, for it must be almost axiomatic that no fielding side can look well without a high-class wicketkeeper. I. J. A. Lewis made a valuable contribution and it must be very rare for a boy to be regularly selected primarily for his fielding. P. R. Butcher also deserves mention here for he made, what Ampleforth sides so often lack, a reliable slip fielder.

Finally, and probably the most important of all, there was the captaincy of J. P. R. Stephens which ensured the success of this very talented side.

J. P. R. Stephens awarded colours to: N. R. Balfour, P. R. F. Butcher, R. H. Jackson, S. E. Tyrrell and M. F. Wright.

Father Abbot kindly awarded prizes to:

'Downey' Cup for the Best Cricketer	J. P. R. Stephens
'Younghusband' Cup and Bat for Best Bowler	T. A. L. Huskinson
Best Batsman	J. P. R. Stephens
Best Fielder	I. J. A. Lewis
	P. R. F. Butcher
Highest Score	J. P. R. Stephens
2nd XI Bat	H. A. M. Maclaren

AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE v. CRANWELL

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 13th May.

Lost by 2 runs.

The first match was played in bright sunshine after a week of rain. Both XIs were very short of practice and it was therefore a typical beginning of season game, with the bowling on top of the batting.

The game opened dramatically as Young with his second and third ball took two wickets including that of Cranwell's captain. Stephens at the other end bowled 7 good overs, 6 of them maidens for 3 runs and 1 wicket. A change to the slow bowlers, Huskinson and Jackson, immediately brought quick results so that by lunch Cranwell were all out for 73. It seemed a meagre total but it proved sufficient.

By 3.20, Ampleforth had lost 7 wickets for 38 runs and it was left to Huskinson to try to save the game. This he very nearly did.

CRANWELL				AMPLEFORTH			
Holliday, b Young	0			J. P. Stephens, c Head b Annett	0		
Duckett, c Stephens b Huskinson	8			M. F. Wright, lbw b Annett	3		
Baldwin, b Stephens	14			D. I. Russell, c Holliday b Annett	18		
Bliss, c Jackson b Young	0			R. Jackson, run out	6		
Busfield, c Young b Jackson	23			P. Butcher, c Head b Annett	6		
Collier, b Jackson	6			N. Balfour, c Head b Annett	0		
Sierwald, b Huskinson	0			T. A. Huskinson, not out	26		
Head, c Stephens b Huskinson	4			I. Lewis, lbw b Annett	0		
Annett, b Jackson	0			H. Young, c Holliday b Annett	6		
Yule, not out	4			S. Tyrrell, b Guest	0		
Guest, run out	8			J. Gould, lbw b Annett	0		
b 6	6			b 4, lb 1, w 1	6		
Total	73			Total	71		

1/0, 2/0, 3/19, 4/48, 5/53, 6/53, 7/59, 8/59, 9/61.

BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.		
Young	4	1	15	2	Annett
Stephens	7	6	3	1	Busfield
Gould	4	0	24	0	Guest
Huskinson	9	2	12	3	Yule
Jackson	8.5	2	13	3	Duckett

1/2, 2/19, 3/26, 4/35, 5/35, 6/38, 7/38, 8/48, 9/53.

BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.		
19.5	6	35	8		
3	2	6	0		
12	7	13	1		
2	1	5	0		
2	1	6	0		

Back row (left to right):

R. Witham
M. F. M. Wright
H. A. Young
N. R. Balfour
R. H. Jackson
I. A. Lewis

Front row (left to right):

P. R. Butcher
D. I. Russell
J. P. R. Stephens (capt.)
T. A. L. Huskinson
S. E. Tyrrell



Back row (left to right) :

R. Witham
M. F. M. Wright
H. A. Young
N. R. Balfour
R. H. Jackson
I. A. Lewis

Front row (left to right) :

P. R. Butcher
D. I. Russell
J. P. R. Stephens (*capt.*)
T. A. L. Huskinson
S. E. Tyrrell



AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL SIGNALS

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 14th May.

Drawn.

This match gave the XI much valuable experience and, though they only just saved the game, they shaped much better than they had done the previous day against Cranwell.

Young again took a wicket in his first over but the attacking field was soon dispersed and a century partnership by Whiting and Taylor carried the Signals out of danger. Though the bowling looked untidy, the fielding, with Tyrrell in fine form behind the stumps, looked as though it would develop well.

The batting produced nothing very spectacular except for a thoroughly efficient innings by Wright. If anyone could have stayed with him the match might have been won. But once again Huskinson had to hold the fort. This time he was successful, playing very straight and never in difficulty until he was caught off a skier in the last over.

SIGNALS				AMPLEFORTH			
Whitaker, c Lewis b Young	.	0		J. P. Stephens, b Whiting	.	14	
Taylor, st Tyrrell b Huskinson	.	41		M. F. Wright, c and b Whiting	.	47	
Whiting, st Tyrrell b Jackson	.	74		D. I. Russell, b Walmsley	.	26	
Johnson, c Stephens b Huskinson	.	14		R. Jackson, b Walmsley	.	13	
Porter, c Stephens b Jackson	.	10		P. Butcher, c Yeoman b Gandy	.	3	
Parker, st Tyrrell b Jackson	.	25		N. Balfour, b Walmsley	.	0	
Gandy, not out	.	5		T. A. Huskinson, c sub b Gandy	.	7	
Yeoman, st Tyrrell b Jackson	.	1		I. Lewis, b Gandy	.	16	
Walmsley	} did not bat			H. Young, lbw b Gandy	.	0	
Garnons-Williams				S. Tyrrell, not out	.	2	
Brown				J. Gould, not out	.	0	
b 10, lb 3, w 2	.	15		b 4, lb 2, nb 2	.	8	

Total (for 7 wkts dec.) . 185

Total (for 9 wkts) . 136

1/0, 2/109, 3/124, 4/151, 5/157, 6/181, 7/185.

1/32, 2/64, 3/98, 4/104, 5/105, 6/110, 7/134, 8/134, 9/135.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Young	6	0	34	1	Whiting	21	7	50	2
Stephens	7	2	20	0	Johnson	3	2	3	0
Huskinson	17	3	56	2	Porter	5	0	29	0
Jackson	14. 5	0	60	4	Walmsley	12	4	31	3
					Gandy	7	2	15	4

AMPLEFORTH v. O.A.C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday and Sunday, 20th and 21st May.

Drawn

A vintage, all-colour Old Amplefordian side provided the XI with their most severe test of the season in the traditional two-day game at Whitsuntide. For the School it was a most valuable and instructive match and, for the first time, one could see what a good side this was going to be. The fielding was lively, a number of good

catches were held, and the batting, nearly overwhelmed in the first innings, showed far more assurance in the second.

It was no surprise to hear that Lord Stafford had decided to bat first but it was a surprise to see Kirby yorked by Stephens with an inswinger in the first over. A brisk stand between Dalglish and Wynne brought up the 50 and then Young in his second spell got them both, the former well caught by Stephens and the latter bowled. Hardy was soon marching smartly back to the pavilion after a fine running catch by Balfour and 4 good wickets were gone for 72. By lunch it was even better, 107 for 7. A break through after the port would have been welcomed by the School, but with Dick and Mitchell in great form and the ball speeding away on the fast outfield, 57 runs came in the next thirty-four minutes until Blackledge came to the wicket and Hardy went to get his pads on, certain that the end could not be far away.

By tea-time the scoreboard read sadly 33 for 8. Mitchell bowling down-hill with the wind behind him and Blackledge with his usual accuracy proved to be far too powerful a combination and an innings defeat did not seem improbable. This time it was Witham, who with the help of Young, got firmly entrenched and made up for his lack of inches by his quickness of reaction, moving in behind the ball, drawing back and cutting, fulfilling all the promise of last season. Though he did not know it, he would not get another real innings for a month. Such is the penalty of playing as a batsman in a strong batting side.

Next day the Old Amplefordians with a lead of 82 went for fast runs and a generous declaration set the School 193 to get in 160 minutes. A good start was essential as Stephens and Wright set out to master the fast attack encouraged by the example of Witham. By 4 o'clock the fast bowlers had taken their sweaters and 60 runs were on the board. Their work well done both batsmen departed and Russell with Butcher took over the good work, Russell immediately looking in form and hitting the ball very hard, Butcher warming to the task and growing in confidence so that the score rattled along. Just short of his 50, Russell was out as the fast bowlers returned to the attack and with his departure the innings became becalmed. The School were still 29 runs short of the required total at the close but considerably richer in experience and confidence.

O.A.C.C.

1st innings		2nd innings	
D. R. Dalglish, c Stephens b Young	35	c Balfour b Stephens	16
J. E. Kirby, b Stephens	5		
O. R. Wynne, b Young	23	c Lewis b Jackson	16
E. M. P. Hardy, c Balfour b		not out	37
Huskinson	1	lbw b Stephens	15
J. Bamford, c Stephens b Jackson	24	c Butcher b Young	9
J. Dick, not out	34		
J. Faber, b Jackson	1		
Lord Stafford, b Huskinson	2	c Tyrrell b Young	15
P. Mitchell, c Young b Jackson	39		
R. Lorimer, b Huskinson	1		
D. Blackledge, b Jackson	1	b 4	4
b 3	3		
Total	169	Total (for 5 wks dec.)	112
1/7, 2/58, 3/64, 4/72, 5/96, 6/98, 7/107, 8/158, 9/166.		1/28, 2/28, 3/58, 4/81, 5/112.	

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Young	10	2	44	2	Young	12	6	33	2
Stephens	5	2	18	1	Stephens	14	2	60	2
Huskinson	16	0	74	3	Jackson	2.4	0	15	1
Jackson	8.4	1	30	4					

AMPLEFORTH

1st innings		2nd innings	
J. P. Stephens, b Mitchell	4	c Bamford b Kirby	28
M. F. Wright, c Wynne b Blackledge	4	c and b Wynne	29
D. I. Russell, lbw b Mitchell	4	lbw b Mitchell	48
R. Jackson, b Mitchell	0	b Kirby	7
P. Butcher, c Kirby b Blackledge	9	not out	39
N. Balfour, lbw b Blackledge	0	not out	7
T. A. Huskinson, c Kirby b Mitchell	3		
R. Witham, c Bamford b Dalglish	33		
I. Lewis, st Hardy b Blackledge	0		
H. Young, c Dick	8		
S. Tyrrell, not out	8		
b 4, lb 10	14	b 2, lb 4	6
Total	87	Total (for 4 wks)	164
1/4, 2/16, 3/16, 4/16, 5/29, 6/32, 7/32, 8/33, 9/64.		1/61, 2/61, 3/86, 4/148.	

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Mitchell	18	9	30	5	Mitchell	19	11	20	1
Blackledge	15	6	26	4	Blackledge	15	4	33	0
Dalglish	2.3	0	2	1	Dalglish	5	1	16	0
Lorimer	5	1	14	0	Lorimer	3	0	6	0
					Bamford	3	0	10	0
					Wynne	7	0	31	1
					Kirby	10	1	42	1

AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday and Sunday, 27th and 28th May.

Drawn.

This was a splendid match for Exhibition and the XI distinguished itself against a strong Free Foresters' side. Without any doubt the brightest feature of the two days' play was the excellence of the Ampleforth fielding. Even the weather, in spite of dire prophecies of hail and snow, relented and the deluge that descended on the Garden Party neatly side-stepped the match ground. The pitch was easy paced but on the second day gave rather more help to the spinners.

Ampleforth batted first after Stephens had, it was said, won the toss by subtle manoeuvre. By lunchtime he and Wright had laid the firm basis needed for a large score. Soon after the interval Stephens and then Wright reached their half centuries and the advent of Raybould, the Oxford leg spinner, only increased their vigilance.

Just as a 150 opening stand seemed probable Stephens' fine innings came to an end as he played over a yorker. Wright soon followed him and as he returned to the pavilion he was awarded his school colours. Russell went straight into the attack and set about the bowling with a pleasant assortment of strokes, while Balfour gave him as much of the bowling as he could. Together they put on another 90 runs before Russell was caught. With the score at 253 for 3 Stephens declared.

By that evening the Free Foresters had reached 159 for 5 which left the game nicely balanced. The last over of the day saw a fine caught and bowled by Young, diving and rolling over to dismiss Robinson. It was the first of a series of brilliant catches. On the next morning Huskinson changed the course of the game with four quick wickets but it was Lewis' run out of Townsend which will stay in the memory, a brilliant pick up at cover and a bullet throw to hit the only visible stump. Soon after he held a diving catch to dismiss Glenn and the School went in to bat for half an hour before lunch, Russell opening with Stephens.

The second innings included another good 60 by Russell, now thoroughly warmed up, and saw Ampleforth hurrying for runs. Ultimately the Free Foresters were asked to get 192 in 150 minutes and when the 50 went up in 32 minutes, without loss it seemed too easy a target. Four excellent catches and some fine bowling by Huskinson changed that and at the end the Free Foresters were struggling.

AMPLEFORTH			
1st innings		2nd innings	
J. P. Stephens, b Bailey	71	c Cumming b Bailey	15
M. F. Wright, b Bailey	66	lbw b Raybould	6
D. I. Russell, c Robinson			
b Mitchell-Innes	65	c Bailey b Glenn	64
N. Balfour, not out	30	not out	8
P. R. Butcher, not out	1	lbw b Bailey	24
R. Jackson		c Mitchell-Innes b Raybould	0
T. A. Huskinson		b Glenn	1
R. Witham		not out	7
I. Lewis		did not bat	
H. Young		did not bat	
S. E. Tyrell		did not bat	
b 16, lb 1, w 1, nb 2	20	b 13, lb 7, w 1, nb 2	24
Total (for 3 wks dec.)	253	Total (for 6 wks dec.)	149
1/132, 2/151, 3/243.		1/25, 2/76, 3/77, 4/128, 5/128, 6/130.	

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Glenn	9	2	16	0	Glenn	6	1	17	2
Bailey	17	0	50	2	Bailey	16	3	45	2
Robinson	11	2	38	0	Robinson	4	0	15	0
Mitchell-Innes	11	1	35	1	Raybould	18	5	48	2
Raybould	18	5	48	0					
Huskinson	7	1	26	0					
Knox	2	0	20	0					

FREE FORESTERS			
1st innings		2nd innings	
H. J. Bailey, lbw b Stephens	10	c Young b Jackson	25
N. S. Mitchell-Innes, c Wright			
b Young	9	b Huskinson	39
C. R. Baxter, lbw b Huskinson	68	c Stephens b Jackson	8
D. Knox, st Tyrrell b Jackson	22	st Tyrrell b Huskinson	0
M. Huskinson, b Huskinson	63	lbw b Huskinson	2
G. Robinson, c and b Young	14	c Stephens b Huskinson	25
J. G. Raybould, b Huskinson	4	b Huskinson	14
Col. N. H. Wilson, c Young			
b Huskinson	0	c Russell b Huskinson	5
D. C. H. Townsend, run out	6	not out	8
J. Glenn, c Lewis b Huskinson	0	not out	1
P. G. Cumming, not out	4	did not bat	
b 7, lb 2	9	b 2, lb 2, w 1	5
Total	209	Total (for 8 wks)	132

1/19, 2/19, 3/64, 4/138, 5/159, 6/170, 1/60, 2/64, 3/64, 4/70, 5/74, 6/112, 7/170, 8/198, 9/204. 7/123, 8/123.

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>		
Young	16	7	43	2	Young	4	1	19	0
Stephens	8	2	28	1	Stephens	5	0	20	0
Huskinson	20. 1	1	86	5	Huskinson	15	1	49	6
Jackson	7	0	43	1	Jackson	13	1	43	2

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM

Played at Bootham on Saturday, 3rd June.

Won by 7 wickets.

The inability of Stephens to determine which way the coin would fall stood him in good stead, and not for the last time this season, when Ampleforth went out to field against Bootham on a wicket which before lunch was extremely unpredictable. The opening batsman Dent, was caught off one which reared head high, Edmundson was brilliantly caught by Huskinson in the gully and Fryer neatly taken by Butcher in the slips. Although Young had taken three wickets he tended to drop short and it was Huskinson with his leg breaks who was obviously worrying the batsmen. At lunch it was 42 for 5 and an hour later 89 all out.

Stephens and Wright went about their job with a commendable determination, slowly at first, and then as the ball grew bigger Stephens showed something of his power. But just as a ten wicket victory seemed likely Wright, Russell and then Balfour were out lbw in the same over. Stephens made no mistake in the next over and it was appropriate that he should hit the winning run. In three innings against Bootham he has made 127 not out, 92 and 65 not out giving him an average of 284: the Bootham bowlers must be relieved that this is the last time that they will see him at the wicket.

BOOTHAM				AMPLEFORTH			
K. W. Dent, c Russell b Young	1			J. P. Stephens, not out	65		
M. Edmundson, c Huskinson				M. F. Wright, lbw b Morphet	22		
b Young	15			D. I. Russell, lbw b Morphet	0		
N. Fryer, c Butcher b Huskinson	15			N. Balfour, lbw b Morphet	0		
C. Morphet, b Huskinson	10			P. R. Butcher, not out	1		
R. Barnes, b Young	0			R. Jackson			
P. Airey, c Butcher b Huskinson	19			T. A. Huskinson			
J. Emmerson, lbw b Huskinson	2			R. Witham			
M. Horsley, run out	0			I. Lewis			
A. Crockett, c Balfour b Jackson	13			H. Young			
J. Entwisle, not out	6			S. E. Tyrrell			
M. Brindle, lbw b Huskinson	1			b 1, lb 1	2		
b 6, lb 1	7						
Total	89			Total (for 3 wks)	90		
1/6, 2/31, 3/39, 4/40, 5/42, 6/48,				1/84, 2/84, 3/84.			
7/48, 8/78, 9/80.							

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>
Young	10	5	9	3	Horsley	4	0	15	0
Stephens	5	2	18	0	Brindle	12	1	38	0
Huskinson	18.4	6	34	5	Airey	2	0	10	0
Balfour	7	4	7	0	Morphet	6.2	1	25	3
Jackson	7	3	14	1					

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM

Played at Ampleforth on Wednesday, 7th June.

Won by 138 runs.

This match will rightly be remembered as Huskinson's match, for in seven consecutive overs he dismissed eight batsmen, including a hat-trick for 7 runs. With very little fuss he bowls his leg breaks on a nagging length and will bemuse most schoolboys. Durham batsmen could find no answer and capitulated. But a leg break bowler relies more than any other on good fielding and here his achievement is shared with the rest of the team. Lewis and Russell caught one each, Butcher took two good ones in the slips, Tyrrell stumped two and finally caught an astonishing one diving beside the batsman while all eyes searched for the ball on the square leg boundary. Inevitably this bowling rather overshadowed Jackson with his off-breaks at the other end, yet he bowled better than he had done before and his 2 wickets for 26 in no way reflect his accuracy.

But that is to anticipate for the early afternoon's cricket was full of interest too. Although Stephens and Russell batted well the Ampleforth innings was dominated by Balfour. He played a number of valuable innings last year. Now, for the first time, he appeared as the complete cricketer. He began slowly—his previous six innings had produced only a smattering of runs—and then his innings broadened out. He used his height well, drove splendidly through the covers, cut decisively off the front foot and towards the end late cut twice to the boundary. It was an innings of real quality.

AMPLEFORTH				DURHAM			
J. P. Stephens, b Bartlett	37			D. Bolton, c Lewis b Huskinson	9		
M. F. Wright, run out	11			A. Patten, c Butcher b Huskinson	16		
D. I. Russell, c Roberts b Hind	32			P. Bartlett, c Russell b Huskinson	0		
N. Balfour, b Bartlett	69			I. Hind, c Butcher b Huskinson	3		
P. R. Butcher, b Foster	8			S. Charles, b Huskinson	4		
R. Jackson, not out	35			R. Coulthard, c Huskinson			
T. A. Huskinson, run out	1			b Jackson	4		
R. Witham				M. Hudson, not out	12		
H. Young				J. Minto, b Huskinson	4		
I. Lewis				I. Cole, st Tyrrell b Huskinson	0		
S. E. Tyrrell				S. Foster, st Tyrrell b Huskinson	0		
b 4, lb 2, w 1	7			C. Roberts, c Tyrrell b Jackson	4		
				b 2, lb 4	6		
Total (for 6 wks dec.)	200			Total	62		
1/33, 2/57, 3/111, 4/130, 5/180, 6/200.				1/26, 2/28, 3/32, 4/35, 5/40, 6/44,			
				7/49, 8/49, 9/49.			

BOWLING				BOWLING				
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.	
Foster	17.2	3	47	1	Young	4	2	6
Hind	23	6	62	1	Stephens	6	3	5
Bartlett	19	6	62	2	Huskinson	11	3	19
Cole	8	1	22	0	Jackson	8.1	0	26

AMPLEFORTH v. M.C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 10th June.

Drawn.

For the first time this season rain interrupted play and this was especially annoying as the M.C.C. had brought a strong side. The first three Ampleforth wickets fell for a mere 40 runs. Dindar of Middlesex with his deceptively slow run was chiefly responsible. Balfour and Butcher then took command and the next wicket fell at 188. It was a fine partnership. Balfour, full of confidence after his innings three days before against Durham, began in fine style and his first 30 runs included six boundaries. It was another distinguished innings and as he left the field he was awarded his school colours. Butcher started, as he frequently does, looking very uncertain and then gradually began to middle the ball and show how easy it really was. He overtook Balfour and by the end of his innings had begun to be rough with the bowling. When Dindar came on for his third spell, he hit him for 8 in one over and then holed out at mid-off.

That virtually was the end for when Stephens declared at 199 with 160 minutes left for play, the rain, which had persisted sporadically since lunch, came down in earnest and after a token two overs the game was abandoned.

AMPLEFORTH				M.C.C.			
J. P. Stephens, c	Gothard			T. Churchill, not out			0
b Thornton		7		B. Woodcock, not out			4
M. F. Wright, c	Brennan b Dindar	23		T. Sheppard			
D. I. Russell, lbw b Dindar		1		M. H. Stevenson			
N. R. Balfour, c	B. Woodcock			A. Dindar			
b R. Woodcock		64		P. Branston			
P. R. Butcher, c	Churchill b Dindar	79		R. G. Woodcock	} did not bat		
R. Jackson, not out		3		E. Gothard			
T. A. Huskinson, b	R. Woodcock	7		D. V. Brennan			
R. Witham				M. Thornton			
R. Carey	} did not bat			P. Terry			
H. Young				b 4			4
S. E. Tyrrell							
b 9, lb 6							

Total (for 6 wks dec.) . 199

Total for no wkt) . 8

1/10, 2/15, 3/40, 4/188, 5/189, 6/199.

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>
Thornton	15	5	47	1	Balfour	1	1	0	0
Churchill	5	0	22	0	Stephens	1	0	4	0
Dindar	24	7	54	3					
Woodcock R.	22.2	4	61	2					

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

Played at Sedbergh on Saturday, 17th June.
Drawn.

The only great disappointment of an enjoyable season was that rain spoilt what might have been an evenly matched game at Sedbergh. Heavy rain fell most of the night: throughout the day a lowering mist hid the fells and eddied through the village. It was no day for cricket but an attempt, against the advice of the umpires, was made. The slow bowlers could not spin the ball, it was difficult to field, the ball left a little spurt of water behind it as it ran. From 2 o'clock onwards, rain continually interrupted play, making things more unpleasant for everybody. By the time Ampleforth came in to bat the clouds of a heavy rainstorm dimmed what light there was: then, after two wickets had fallen, the rain came down in earnest.

SEDBERGH				AMPLEFORTH			
N. Whitfield, c	Jackson b Huskinson	50		J. P. Stephens, lbw b Edington			0
J. O. Morris, c	Jackson b Young	35		M. F. Wright, b Edington			10
A. C. Ogden, c	Tyrrell b Huskinson	0		D. I. Russell, not out			11
J. J. Gaskell, c	Stephens b Huskinson	55		N. R. Balfour, not out			1
R. M. Watson, lbw b Stephens		8		P. R. Butcher			
G. S. Hunter, not out		14		R. Jackson			
P. T. Edington, not out		9		R. Witham			
W. K. Wood	} did not bat			T. A. Huskinson	} did not bat		
M. I. Grierson				I. Lewis			
J. N. Gundill				H. Young			
I. A. Cover				S. E. Tyrrell			
b 7, lb 2			9	lb 1			1
Total (for 5 wks dec.)			180	Total (for 2 wks)			23

1/76, 2/77, 3/112, 4/145, 5/154.

1/0, 2/19

BOWLING					BOWLING				
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Young	13	1	44	1	Edington	5	1	6	2
Balfour	7	0	32	0	Gundill	5	0	16	0
Stephens	5	0	15	1					
Huskinson	17. 1	1	65	3					
Jackson	2	0	15	0					

AMPLEFORTH v. WORKSOP

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 24th June.

Won by 169 runs.

A very good batting display by Ampleforth was the main feature of the match. Stephens and Wright once again set the innings off on a good start and left Russell with tired bowling to deal with. He took full advantage of it: together with Stephens and later Butcher, who played a hard hitting innings, he gave a fine display of controlled batting.

When Worksop went in to bat at 3.45 the fast bowlers again made little impression, though Stephens took a critical wicket when Butcher held a difficult chance at first slip. But as soon as the spinners came on the Huskinson-Jackson combination proved too strong for Worksop and the wickets fell rapidly.

AMPLEFORTH				WORKSOP			
J. P. Stephens, run out		61		T. Pearson, b Huskinson		15	
M. F. Wright, b Bakewell		29		M. Woolstencroft, c Butcher			
D. I. Russell, c	Blake b Matthews	50		b Stephens		9	
N. R. Balfour, c	Blake b Garton	4		I. Brogden, b Huskinson		0	
P. R. Butcher, not out		49		S. Joshua, b Huskinson		10	
R. Jackson, not out		16		P. Moody, lbw b Jackson		2	
T. A. Huskinson	} did not bat			P. Blake, b Jackson		0	
R. Witham				C. Diball, st Tyrrell b Jackson		2	
I. Lewis				R. Blakewell, b Jackson		0	
H. Young				R. Matthews, not out		5	
S. E. Tyrrell	} b 5, lb 1, w 1			A. Garton, b Huskinson		0	
				T. Barber, b Jackson		0	
			7	b 4			4
Total (for 4 wks dec.)			216	Total			47

1/65, 2/113, 3/121, 4/167.

1/24, 2/28, 3/30, 4/32, 5/32, 6/38, 7/38, 8/46, 9/46.

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>
Garton	10	1	51	1	Young	4	3	3	0
Matthews	16	5	26	1	Balfour	5	1	7	0
Barber	5	0	15	0	Stephens	5	0	11	1
Moody	15	4	51	0	Huskinson	12	5	12	4
Bakewell	16	0	66	1	Jackson	8	4	10	5

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S, YORK

Played at Ampleforth on Wednesday, 28th June.

Won by 9 wickets.

To beat St Peter's by 9 wickets was an encouraging performance but what was even better was the manner in which it was accomplished; for the innings of Stephens should be long remembered alike for its resolution, its technique, and its thorough cricket sense.

St Peter's innings can be seen in three phases. The opening stage was long drawn out, as both sides struggled for the advantage. By lunch with the score at 94 for 4 neither side had achieved the break through. Then came the vital period when Huskinson and Jackson, both bowling well on a length, confronted Hutchinson and Richardson and the score slowly moved to 118. Finally there was the sudden collapse. Once again Huskinson took 5 wickets and, well supported by Jackson at the other end and some excellent fielding, proved that he was a match-winning bowler.

Stephens and Wright opened as usual, Wright cool and as watchful as ever, Stephens at full throttle. Twice in the first over he drove Reiss to the sight-screen and then in the next over, hit Richardson through the covers and straight drove him for three more boundaries. In two overs 21 runs were on the board. It was in this vein that he continued: in half an hour he had scored 50 runs, 48 of them in boundaries. Soon it became a question of whether he would have time to reach his century before the necessary total had been reached. Suddenly it was all over as he tried to late-cut Alderson, chopped down his off-stump and one of the best innings seen at Ampleforth came to its end.

ST PETER'S				AMPLEFORTH			
M. Jesper, b Stephens	40	J. P. Stephens, hit wkt b Alderson	95				
J. Shouksmith, c Balfour b Young	2	M. F. Wright, not out	42				
G. Alderson, c Young b Huskinson	7	D. I. Russell, not out	1				
S. Hutchinson, b Huskinson	33	N. R. Balfour	} did not bat				
M. Robson, c Jackson b Stephens	12	P. R. Butcher					
J. Richardson, c Butcher b Jackson	21	R. Witham					
D. L. Brown, c and b Jackson	0	R. H. Jackson					
M. W. Woodruff, not out	15	T. A. Huskinson					
C. Parker, b Huskinson	0	I. Lewis					
C. Tomlinson, lbw b Huskinson	1	H. Young					
S. Reiss, b Huskinson	1	S. E. Tyrrell					
b 5	5	b 2, lb 1	3				
Total	137	Total (for 1 wkt)	141				

1/9, 2/39, 3/54, 4/68, 5/118, 6/118, 1/133.
7/118, 8/121, 9/125.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Young	7	0	26	1	S. Reiss	10	0	45	0
Balfour	3	1	4	0	Richardson	8	3	38	0
Stephens	11	3	21	2	Robson	4	1	11	0
Huskinson	20.1	7	49	5	Woodruff	8.2	2	20	0
Jackson	13	3	32	2	Alderson	8	2	24	1

AMPLEFORTH v. ADASTRANS

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 1st July.

Lost by 33 runs.

Coming immediately after a month of school matches this game had, perhaps, something of an anti-climax about it. Gebbels, who carried his bat for 89, batted attractively against an attack which lacked a little of its fire, though Huskinson in a long bowl got his usual quota of wickets.

After a partnership of 58, bringing the score to 127 for 5, by Balfour and Jackson, it looked as though Ampleforth might win but Wilson bowled his off breaks so well on the crumbling pitch that the last 4 wickets only produced 16 runs and the team lost for the second time this season.

ADASTRIANS				AMPLEFORTH			
R. G. Wilson, c Tyrrell b Young	5	J. P. Stephens, c Bainbridge					
R. Gebbels, not out	89	b Crowson	4				
J. Ramsey, st Tyrrell b Huskinson	31	M. F. Wright, c and b Wilson	17				
G. Grayson, run out	13	D. I. Russell, c Currie b Crowson	7				
J. A. Currie, c and b Huskinson	0	N. R. Balfour, b Currie	56				
D. B. Barker, b Jackson	0	P. R. Butcher, c Rixon b Wilson	11				
D. F. Rixon, lbw b Huskinson	7	R. Witham, c Gebbels b Wilson	2				
W. Kirk, lbw b Huskinson	2	R. H. Jackson, c and b Currie	36				
B. Bainbridge, c Stephens		T. A. Huskinson, b Wilson	0				
b Huskinson	9	S. E. Tyrrell, c sub b Rixon	6				
K. Barnes, c Jackson b Huskinson	13	H. Young, st Kirk b Wilson	0				
D. Crowson, b Stephens	0	I. Lewis, not out	0				
b 5, lb 2, nb 1	8	b 4, nb 1	5				
Total	177	Total	144				

1/16, 2/71, 3/92, 4/94, 5/95, 6/106, 1/10, 2/26, 3/39, 4/67, 5/69, 6/127,
7/116, 8/140, 9/177. 7/136, 8/137, 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>
Young	6	1	24	1	Crowson	4	1	12	2
Balfour	3	0	11	0	Currie	12	4	33	2
Stephens	10.5	2	26	1	Grayson	12	2	51	0
Huskinson	23	4	56	6	Wilson	18	5	42	5
Jackson	15	2	52	1	Rixon	1.4	1	0	1

AMPLEFORTH v. CATTERICK SERVICES

Played at Ampleforth on Friday, 21st July.

Lost by 3 wickets.

After three weeks off, the XI again took up its cudgels and started the cricket week with an exciting and indeed dramatic match against Catterick Services. It had everything needed for interest, plenty of good runs and wickets, a fine innings by Balfour, dropped catches by a substitute in the vital closing minutes of the game and a furious onslaught on the school bowling by Garnons-Williams, in the course of which he disabled one batsman and knocked out Wright when he misjudged a

high catch. Just as mid-off and mid-on were about to apply for danger money he was well caught by Witham and this appropriately gave Huskinson his 52nd wicket of the season so that he has improved upon the 1929 record of J. H. Bean with four matches still to play.

The game gave nearly all the side an opportunity to see what it is like out in the middle again and many of them the feeling of getting runs. Balfour had another excellent knock; from the rather uncertain batsman of May, he now looked completely assured and his chanceless innings only ended when he ran himself out.

Stephens' declaration, against a very strong batting side, could not have been better timed, and as he shook hands with Gamons-Williams, the clock struck 6.45 for close of play.

AMPLEFORTH				CATTERICK			
J. P. R. Stephens, c Johnson				2nd Lt. C. F. Wilson, lbw			
b Andrews	38			b Huskinson	24		
M. F. Wright, b Johnson	32			Maj. D. G. Williams, c Witham			
D. I. Russell, run out	7			b Huskinson	37		
N. R. Balfour, run out	68			Sig. R. Johnson, c Carey b Stephens	14		
P. R. Butcher, b Andrews	2			L.-Cpl T. Whiting, run out	71		
R. H. Jackson, b Yeoman	19			L.-Cpl L. Green, b Jackson	0		
R. Witham, not out	16			Capt. J. H. Walmsley, b Huskinson	14		
R. Thompson, c McCarthy b Yeoman	0			Capt. R. A. McCarthy, not out	28		
T. A. Huskinson, c Green				Capt. M. Williams c Tyrrell			
b Walmsley	4			b Huskinson	4		
R. Carey, not out	6			Capt. A. Yeoman, not out	1		
S. E. Tyrrell, did not bat				Lt. A. P. Thrackray, did not bat			
lb 6, w 1, nb 2	9			Pte G. Andrews, did not bat			
				b 4, lb 2, w 3	9		
Total (for 8 wkts dec.)	201			Total (for 7 wkts)	202		
1/56, 2/79, 3/79, 4/97, 5/167, 6/175, 7/175, 8/184.				1/54, 2/73, 3/87, 4/87, 5/139, 6/192, 7/199.			

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Walmsley	16	0	50	1	Jackson	13	2	58	1
Whiting	6	1	20	0	Balfour	2	0	5	0
Andrews	21	7	63	2	Huskinson	23	0	98	3
Johnson	16	4	37	1	Stephens	12.3	3	32	1
Thackray	4	1	8	0					
Yeoman	4	0	14	2					

AMPLEFORTH v. I. ZINGARI

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 23rd July.

Drawn.

Toynbee has seldom got wickets at Ampleforth but in a fine opening spell to-day he made up for it. Within ten minutes he had dismissed three batsmen and just as the menace seemed to be receding he took two more wickets having Ampleforth in dire straits with half their side gone for 39 runs. Few would have prophesied a declaration at 181 for 6. But Stephens' bat was beginning to look ominously broad

and Maclaren, playing in his first match, seemed completely at home and at ease. Undeterred by occasional errors they put on 116 runs until Stephens, losing concentration, gave two chances for a leg stump in succession and was neatly dismissed by Burney on the second occasion. To score a 50 in one's first match, and so good a 50, is a considerable achievement and Maclaren was still undefeated when Stephens declared.

The I. Zingari were also saved by their opening bat for, while others left the field, J. C. D. Townsend carried his bat. Appropriately, however, it was Toynbee who had to face the last over and foiled Ampleforth from what would have been a well won victory. Had Stephens been held at first slip in the second over after lunch from a refreshed Toynbee the tale might have been very different.

AMPLEFORTH				I. ZINGARI			
J. P. Stephens, st Burney b Reynard	80			E. Thorniley-Taylor, b Jackson	8		
M. F. Wright, c Reynard b Toynbee	3			J. C. D. Townsend, not out	61		
D. I. Russell, lbw b Toynbee	0			G. M. Huskinson, run out	0		
N. R. Balfour, lbw b Toynbee	0			D. C. H. Townsend, c Stephens			
P. R. Butcher, b Toynbee	15			b Jackson	3		
R. Witham, c Burney b Toynbee	0			D. C. Wilson, lbw b Jackson	1		
H. Maclaren, not out	65			A. C. Robinson, c Wright b Jackson	8		
R. H. Jackson, not out	10			M. G. Parkes, b Huskinson	5		
T. A. L. Huskinson				P. E. Reynard, lbw b Huskinson	0		
I. Lowis				J. C. Burney, lbw b Jackson	0		
S. E. Tyrrell } did not bat				J. T. Smeeth, c Maclaren b Jackson	15		
b 6, w 1, nb 1	8			L. L. Toynbee, not out	1		
				b 5, lb 1	6		
Total (for 6 wkts dec.)	181			Total (for 9 wkts)	108		
1/9, 2/9, 3/9, 4/39, 5/39, 6/155.				1/22, 2/34, 3/35, 4/37, 5/59, 6/65, 7/65, 8/89, 9/107.			

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	22	2	48	5	Stephens	4	2	6	0
Robinson	13	3	37	0	Jackson	20	3	45	6
Townsend	3	0	13	0	Huskinson	17	3	51	2
Smeeth	5	0	21	0					
Wilson	4	0	29	0					
Reynard	5	1	17	1					
Huskinson	1	0	8	0					

AMPLEFORTH v. COMBINED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

Played at Ampleforth on Monday, 24th July.

Won by 5 wickets.

In some ways this was the best win of the season for the Combined Grammar Schools can call on a large number of boys in the North and East Ridings, so that a victory by five wickets was a good achievement. It was made possible almost entirely by a sustained effort by Stephens. Bowling left-handed, at medium pace over the stumps, the slight westerly wind proving exactly to his liking, he ended with 7

wickets for 39, hitting the stumps five times. Huskinson, as usual, bowled well but, for once, one was more anxious to get back to the other end to see what would happen there.

With all the time they liked 118 was not a difficult target on an easy wicket but Ampleforth had to work hard for it. A particularly good innings by Russell made victory certain and the game ended soon after tea.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS				AMPLEFORTH			
D. Carr, b Stephens	.	42		J. P. Stephens, b Pumphrey	.	12	
A. Barker, lbw b Stephens	.	3		M. F. Wright, st Barker b Burnett	.	12	
J. Wilson b Stephens	.	0		N. R. Balfour, b Burnett	.	20	
M. Dunn, c Butcher, b Huskinson	.	7		D. I. Russell, c Pumphrey b Burnett	.	42	
D. Stearman, lbw b Stephens	.	6		P. R. Butcher, b Clifford	.	5	
K. Thwaites, b Stephens	.	0		R. Witham, not out	.	14	
M. Launders, c Wright	.			H. Maclaren, not out	.	11	
b Huskinson	.	23		R. H. Jackson	.		
D. Burnett, b Stephens	.	26		T. A. Huskinson	.		
C. Clifford, b Stephens	.	0		I. Lewis	.		
B. Hepworth, c Stephens	.			S. E. Tyrrell	.		
b Huskinson	.	4		lb 2	.	2	
R. Pumphrey, not out	.	0					
b 5, lb 1	.	6					
Total	.	117		Total (for 5 wks)	.	118	

1/3, 2/3, 3/22, 4/29, 5/29, 6/70, 7/99,
8/99, 9/112.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Jackson	9	3	23	0	Hepworth	7	2	13	0
Stephens	20.4	9	39	7	Pumphrey	8	2	17	1
Huskinson	20	7	49	3	Burnett	14	2	39	3
					Clifford	8	2	28	1
					Wilson	4.2	0	19	0

AMPLEFORTH v. ROSSALL

Played at Rossall on Thursday, 27th July.

Drawn.

This was a very disappointing game because rain interfered with and finally spoilt what might have been an interesting struggle. It was played throughout under an overcast sky with a strong cold wind from the sea.

The spectators had hardly settled down before Stephens, Balfour and Russell were taking their pads off again. Wright and Butcher with care and determination moved the score steadily up and things seemed to be going well until Wright played inside the left-handed Henriksen and was smartly stumped. Next over Maclaren was foolishly run out and Rossall were on top again.

At about this point lunch was taken and then rain caused a delay until 4 o'clock. When play continued Butcher, now looking completely assured, pushed the score along steadily with Jackson to keep him company. When Butcher was out for 77 the batsmen went for quick runs as so little time remained and the innings closed at 124. Unless Ampleforth bowled extremely badly Rossall could hardly win in the eighty minutes left for play, but the rain was now falling steadily and Ampleforth's

strength lay in its slow bowlers. In the event the game ended, as was almost inevitable, in a draw but not before R. M. Cooke for Rossall had given a good exhibition of how slow bowling should be played.

AMPLEFORTH		ROSSALL	
J. P. R. Stephens, c Jackson	.	J. D. Ashworth, c Tyrrell b Stephens	10
b Stephenson	.	A. E. Winder, c Russell b Stephens	16
M. F. Wright, st Jackson b Henriksen	29	A. J. Jackson, b Stephens	0
N. R. Balfour, b Stephenson	0	R. M. Cooke, not out	40
D. I. Russell, b Stephenson	0	R. A. Dunbar, b Stephens	15
P. R. Butcher, b Henriksen	77	G. G. Fairbairn, c Jackson	
H. Maclaren, run out	0	b Huskinson	8
R. H. Jackson, b Henriksen	10	A. T. Cooke, b Jackson	4
R. Carey, b Henriksen	0	A. N. Stephenson, not out	2
T. A. Huskinson, not out	4	E. C. Martin	
S. E. Tyrrell, c Cook b Henriksen	2	R. O. Henriksen	} did not bat
I. Lewis, b Henriksen	0	R. E. Tattersall	
b 1, lb 1	.	lb 1	.
Total	126	Total (for 6 wks)	96

1/2, 2/2, 3/4, 4/59, 5/59, 6/111, 7/111,
8/122, 9/124.

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>
Stephenson	18	3	37	3	Stephens	14	4	33	4
Martin	13	5	20	0	Jackson	6	0	19	1
Tattersall	16	3	57	0	Huskinson	8	0	43	1
Henriksen	11.4	5	10	6					

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday and Sunday, 29th and 30th July.

Drawn

Ampleforth wound up the season with the traditional two-day game against the Yorkshire Gentlemen.

Ampleforth batted first. 276 for 6 declared at tea-time was a good score and it was collected largely by Russell, Butcher and Balfour. It was pleasant to see Russell making his runs so confidently, hitting the ball handsomely through the covers and completing in this innings his 1,000 runs for the 1st XI, with Butcher, probably the most improved player on the side, once again playing a notable innings.

The Yorkshire Gentlemen started badly and it was left to Gillespie and Robinson to retrieve the situation which they looked like doing until they were both dismissed just before the close of play with the score at 120 for 6. The next morning a fine innings by W. A. Lupton averted the follow on but by lunchtime Ampleforth were 100 runs ahead with all their wickets intact.

After Stephens had been run out, a sad ending to a distinguished career, Russell went on to complete his double in another good innings whereupon Stephens declared leaving the Yorkshire Gentlemen 210 to get.

That they would do so seemed very unlikely when they had lost 5 wickets for 85, but once again Robinson and Gillespie got entrenched and with some powerful

hits including three straight sixes the score mounted rapidly. At the close of play they were only 7 runs behind with 3 wickets in hand. A draw seemed the fairest result. Cricket was at an end on this ground for the season and it died with one of the most enjoyable games.

AMPLEFORTH

1st innings				2nd innings			
J. P. R. Stephens, b Robinson	2	run out			30		
M. F. Wright, b Robinson	1	not out			6		
N. R. Balfour, lbw b Lupton	40	c and b Gillespie			9		
D. I. Russell, c Cumming b Lupton	71	c Gillespie b Lupton			62		
P. R. Butcher, c Robinson b Lupton	71	c Blenkin b Gillespie			5		
H. Maclaren, c Robinson b Guthrie	23	not out			8		
R. H. Jackson, not out	33						
T. A. Huskinson, not out	8						
R. Carey							
S. E. Tyrrell		} did not bat					
I. Lewis							
b 26, w 1	27	b 7			7		
Total (for 6 wks dec.)	276	Total (for 4 wks dec.)			127		
1/5, 2/14, 3/101, 4/158, 5/217, 6/233.		1/73, 2/90, 3/113, 4/117.					

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson A.	14	2	56	2	Robinson A.	6	0	23	0
Cumming J.	10	2	28	0	Cumming J.	6	0	22	0
Smeeth T.	3	0	17	0	Guthrie	6	0	28	0
Guthrie	10	1	40	1	Lupton C.	2	0	9	1
Blenkin	4	1	13	0	Gillespie	8.1	1	38	2
Lupton C.	15	2	58	3					
Gillespie	9	1	37	0					

YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

1st innings				2nd innings			
H. Blenkin, b Jackson	9	c and b Stephens			12		
C. Lupton, b Jackson	10	st Tyrrell b Huskinson			23		
J. G. Cumming, c Tyrrell b Jackson	8	c Russell b Huskinson			18		
J. Denison, b Jackson	4	b Jackson			16		
A. C. Robinson, lbw b Maclaren	29	c Tyrrell b Stephens			71		
D. W. Gillespie, b Balfour	31	not out			45		
T. J. Smeeth, lbw b Jackson	37	c Balfour b Huskinson			12		
P. G. Cumming, b Huskinson	4	run out			1		
W. A. Lupton, not out	41	not out			1		
A. C. Guthrie, c Wright b Huskinson	5	did not bat					
C. Robinson, c Balfour b Maclaren	1	did not bat					
b 11, lb 4	15	b 4			4		
Total	194	Total (for 7 wks)			203		

1/9, 2/21, 3/28, 4/33, 5/94, 6/118, 7/134, 8/136, 9/179. 1/37, 2/37, 3/57, 4/80, 5/85, 6/200, 7/202.

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	8	3	19	0	Stephens	15	4	59	2
Jackson	26	11	55	5	Jackson	13	3	49	1
Huskinson	23	3	67	2	Huskinson	14	0	61	3
Maclaren	2.5	0	13	2	Maclaren	4	0	30	0
Balfour	2	1	6	1					

FIRST ELEVEN AVERAGES, 1961

BATTING					
Innings	Not Out	Highest Score	Average		
H. Maclaren	5	3	107	65*	53.50
J. P. R. Stephens	19	1	565	95	31.40
P. R. Butcher	17	4	405	79	31.20
D. I. Russell	19	2	509	71	29.90
N. R. Balfour	18	4	376	69	26.90
R. Witham	6	3	72	33	24.90
R. H. Jackson	13	5	188	36	23.50
M. F. Wright	19	2	392	66	23.10
T. A. Huskinson	10	3	61	26*	8.70
S. E. Tyrrell	5	2	18	8*	6.00

BOWLING					
Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average	
T. A. L. Huskinson	284.1	47	875	65	13.40
R. H. Jackson	185.2	38	610	40	15.30
J. P. R. Stephens	164	49	437	24	18.10
H. Young	96	29	300	15	20.00

THE SECOND ELEVEN

In any ordinary season, several of this team would probably have gained places in the 1st XI, as it was they helped to make a 2nd XI which can be ranked among the strongest of recent years. Nor indeed was there a lack of competition for places in the side, so that nobody could become complacent in the knowledge of certain inclusion.

One of the most pleasing aspects of the side was the ability to make runs quickly without degenerating into indifferent batting; against St Peter's 180 runs were scored in 95 minutes. The batting rested especially on the shoulders of Andrews, Maclaren and Carey; Martin and Thompson could generally be relied on to muster more runs and if they failed, there was always the hard-hitting of Wakely, Garrett and Zoltowski.

The bowling was strong, without being brilliant. Gould was an excellent bowler on his day, his best performance being 7 for 17 against St Michael's. Phelan and Zoltowski could be relied upon to get a few cheap wickets. The slow-bowling was left to Carey, a very capable off-spinner and King, a leg-breaker.

The side will not claim to have been outstanding in its fielding; too many catches were dropped, too many fours allowed to slip to the boundary. The two wicketkeepers, Garrett and Wakely, were both better than one might expect from a 2nd XI.

It was a successful side well led by Martin, winning three of its six matches and drawing the other three. Bootham 2nd XI and Durham 2nd XI were both soundly

beaten, the former by 72 runs, the latter by 9 wickets. The matches against St Michael's and St Peter's, were both drawn, rather in Ampleforth's favour. The nearest the side came to losing was against Ripon Grammar School when it managed to hold out until stumps were drawn, having scored 83 for 6 in reply to 156 for 4 declared.

The team was: J. P. Martin, R. M. Andrews, R. H. Carey, H. A. Maclaren, R. S. G. Thompson, J. Garrett, J. Wakely, A. Zoltowski, J. P. Gould, S. P. King, G. Whitworth.

Also played: T. Jones, D. B. Phelan, P. Graham.

Colours were awarded to J. P. Gould, R. H. Carey and H. A. Maclaren.

SECOND ELEVEN AVERAGES

	BATTING		Runs	Highest	Average
	Innings	Out			
D. F. Andrews	6	1	258	80*	51.60
H. A. M. Maclaren	6	2	171	66	42.75
R. H. L. Cary	5	0	147	57	25.40
J. P. Martin	6	0	76	30	12.66
R. Thompson	4	0	38	16	9.50

	BOWLING		Runs	Wickets	Average
	Overs	Maidens			
A. J. K. Zoltowski	32.5	7	91	9	10.11
J. P. Gould	67	18	171	16	10.69
S. P. King	34	8	90	8	11.25
D. B. Phelan	30	11	59	5	11.80
R. H. L. Carey	56.4	6	215	11	19.55

COLTS

JUDGING from results this was a weak side. This is disappointing since there was material enough to have produced a very good one. The weakness was in the batting where undue caution made runs appear hard to get and allowed the opposing bowlers to take command. Significantly, the only occasion when the batting looked strong was in the return match against Newcastle when 156 were scored in just over two hours. Actually the team was well equipped with batsmen of potential class: Howard, Gretton, Carroll, Rooney and Freeland should have been very difficult to get rid of and they had in support Cunliffe, Wrigley, Carter, Aykroyd and (in the last two matches) Butcher who are all capable of making plenty of runs. Whatever the reason, a side which had the ability to score over 200 always looked hard pressed to reach 100.

With so few runs to bowl at the bowlers had an unenviable task. Cavanagh's left-arm spinners, which he controls very accurately, were the most effective part of the attack. If he can learn to spin more sharply he should be very successful in future years. Carter unfortunately could not recapture his form of last year; this was especially sad because his off-breaks could have provided the perfect foil to Cavanagh at the other end. Aykroyd improved steadily and by the end of the season was extremely accurate; he was the most unlucky of the bowlers in seeing chances missed off him. Costello provided the speed element though lacking in control enough to take many wickets.

As regards the fielding it is true to say that if all catches had been taken all the matches would have been won. 'Sitters' were not dropped but far too many catchable chances were not accepted and occasionally not even seen to be chances. The trouble was not inability to catch—all had good hands—but the lack of speed in the field and anticipation which convert fielding from a necessary bore into an exhilarating art.

Several of this side may be called on to play in much more exalted company next year. If so there is no reason why they should not make a great success of it. The ability is there; at some stage it will flower out in success, if it is matched by sufficient determination and a capacity to learn.

The team was: Hon P. E. Howard (*Capt.*), M. P. Gretton, M. P. Carter, J. D. Cavanagh, R. C. Rooney, P. S. Carroll, J. F. Cunliffe, R. G. Freeland, J. D. Aykroyd, M. S. Costello, M. Wrigley, N. F. Butcher.

The first six have their colours.

RESULTS

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

Barnard Castle 71 (Carter 5 for 16). Ampleforth 72 for 7. Won by 3 wickets. Ampleforth 138 for 8 declared (Cunliffe 29, Freeland 28). Newcastle R.G.S. 108 for 9 (Cavanagh 4 for 15). Drawn. Ampleforth 128 for 9 declared (Howard 31). Durham 126 (Cavanagh 4 for 42, Aykroyd 3 for 18). Won by 2 runs. Newcastle R.G.S. 164 for 6 declared. Ampleforth 156 (Rooney 40 n.o., Carroll 36, Gretton 26). Lost by 8 runs. Ampleforth 109 (Cunliffe 35). Sedbergh 110 for 7. Lost by 3 wickets. Ampleforth 96. St Peter's 97 for 6 (Cavanagh 6 for 28). Lost by 4 wickets.

COLTS ELEVEN AVERAGES

	BATTING		Runs	Average
	Innings	Out		
J. D. Aykroyd	6	4	15*	50
R. C. Rooney	5	2	40*	73
J. F. Cunliffe	6	0	35	102
M. P. Gretton	5	0	26	77
P. S. Carroll	5	0	36	74
Hon. P. E. Howard	6	0	31	86

Also batted: M. S. Costello, M. P. Carter, R. G. Freeland, M. St J. Wrigley, J. D. Cavanagh, N. F. Butcher, T. P. Connery and A. L. Bucknall.

	BOWLING		Runs	Wickets	Average
	Overs	Maidens			
J. D. Cavanagh	66	18	174	18	9.10
J. D. Aykroyd	57.5	19	132	10	13.20
M. P. Carter	52	8	149	10	14.90
M. S. Costello	41	11	142	7	20.30

Also bowled: J. F. Cunliffe, W. R. Marriner, Hon. P. E. Howard.

HOUSE MATCHES

REACHING the final for the first time in their existence, St Hugh's lost to St Cuthbert's by 4 wickets. J. P. Stephens (68) and J. G. Jephcott (34) gave St Hugh's an excellent start of 101 for the first wicket, but the succeeding batsman could not exploit the situation against the accurate bowling of R. H. Jackson (8 for 69). St Hugh's were all out for 143. After losing Aykroyd in the first over, St Cuthbert's reached 96 for the second wicket, thanks to Maclaren (65 n.o.) and Carey (58). Clapton helped Maclaren to take the score to 135 before the fourth wicket fell, and O'Ferrall had the honour of hitting the winning run.

SWIMMING

This year the outdoor bath has been heated for the first time since before the war, using the pipe which formerly supplied steam turbine for the filter pump. Although there were some unavoidable delays at the start and the swimming organisation was far from complete, the effect by the end of the term was unmistakable. In the first place swimming and bathing are no longer something of a penance but a pleasure. The rise in interest is hardly surprising. There was, for example, a notable increase in entries both in the Championships and the Proficiency Awards. Moreover, standards are improving. But they must continue to improve as they are hardly keeping pace with the rapid development of swimming in schools. This has been reflected in the school matches. Until recently with a team such as we have had this year with six colours remaining from last year and with the first if not also the second strings in every event capable of times better or near the school records, a good measure of success in most of the matches could have been taken as a certainty. This is no longer true; and competing with schools having full sized indoor baths, the team have had difficulty in holding their own. Some improvement could have been made with more regularity in the practices but it remains to be seen whether in a normal year it will be possible to meet other schools in swimming on equal terms.

Among the Juniors the signs are encouraging. Standards are still low owing to the very poor standard of swimming of most boys entering the school. But there is no lack of interest and competition is keen. For example two of the Junior Team Trials had to be swum again as the competitors were too close to be clearly placed. The Junior Championship Finals were all good races and the general level was well above normal.

One school record, the 100 Yards Breast Stroke, was broken twice by N. P. Reynolds, the Captain, in school matches, lowering the time by over a second. In the final he was not on form and lost to Kilmartin by a touch. J. C. Ilbert came within a tenth or a fifth of the Freestyle record on three occasions but failed to beat it; he has, however, bettered it in shorter baths elsewhere twice. He has also improved the best aggregates time for the Best All-round Swimmer Cup. D. O'Donnell was only six tenths of a second outside the Back Stroke record and might well have broken it by a good margin with more regular practice in the period preceding the Championships.

The Inter-House Competition was won once more by St Aidan's with a clear lead in points. They also broke the 6 x 2 Relay record by four and a half seconds and won the Diving. St Bede's also broke a record, the 18 x 1 Relay, but an exact time cannot be given.

The Diving has improved a little and more could be done by using the indoor bath when it is available for this purpose. But normal air conditions on an average day does not permit consistent practice in the outdoor bath. Hardly any divers know how to use the spring board and few deserve any marks even from the firm boards. Until the plain diving has improved, any serious attempt to reintroduce the fancy diving is out of the question.

The results of the school matches were as follows:

Bootham School 'A' (away) 30th May. Seniors won 39—16 points. Ilbert won the 100 Yards Freestyle in 62.7 secs and Kilmartin the 100 Yards Breast Stroke in 76.9 secs.

The Juniors won 41—14 points. A Butterfly event (25 yards) was introduced for the first time and won by N. Wright with G. Roche second.

Both relays in Senior and Juniors in this match and the return one were won, a welcome change from the previous succession of failures in the relays in school matches.

Public Schools Relay Meeting, 10th June at Leeds. Although the Senior team were well up to their normal standard and Ilbert swam his 100 crawl in 61.5 secs, clearly this was not good enough, as they came second last in the Open Free Style and last in the Open Medley. There was a Junior Medley, as well as a Freestyle, this year; the Junior team surprisingly enough came third in the former.

Stonyhurst College (away), 14th June. This is the first year the match has been held. Arrangements were different from normal as the Stonyhurst bath does not take four lanes. Each event was swum as two races and placing was done on the times returned. Several of the team failed badly on the turns or the finish and in consequence did not do full justice to themselves. The Seniors lost by one point, 29—30; but the Juniors lost 13—37. H. P. I. de las Casas, swimming for the Juniors, did well on the 40 Yards Back Stroke.

Sedbergh School (away), 17th June. Though this was lost by 28 points to 40, the final result does not reflect the closeness of the races. Every event was closely contested and in particular the relays at the end, one of which was won and the other lost.

Bootham School 'A' (home), 5th July. The Seniors won 40 points to 14; the Juniors 43 to 12. Reynolds broke the Breast Stroke record for the first time in 77.1 secs.

Newcastle Royal Grammar School 'A'. Though both Seniors and Juniors lost—26 to 34 and 20 to 31 respectively—most of the events were not so one-sided as has been the case in the past. Reynolds broke the Breast Stroke record for the second time with 76.9 secs.

The School Team (Senior) consisted of: N. P. Reynolds, R. R. Boardman, J. C. Ilbert, D. A. O'Donnell, B. K. Glanville, M. E. Tate and H. F. Caley. Colours were awarded to M. E. Tate who has been useful over 50 yards Crawl and looks as though he may be good on the 100 yards as well next year.

The results in the Inter-House Competition were as follows:

St Aidan's 333, St John's 250, St Bede's 246, St Dunstan's 198, St Hugh's 180, St Oswald's 176½, St Edward's 78, St Thomas's 44½, St Cuthbert's 43 and St Wilfrid's 28.

House Relays:

Back, Breast	St John's	3 mins 36.9 secs.
3 x 100 Yards	St Aidan's	3 mins 39.7 secs.
1, 2, 4, 1	St John's	3 mins 1.4 secs.
6 x 2	St Aidan's	4 mins 24.5 secs. RECORD.
18 x 1	St Bede's	RECORD.

Plain Diving	St Aidan's	
Individual Plain Diving	R. R. Boardman	
Best All-Round Swimmer	J. C. Ilbert	235.8 secs.
100 Yards Championships—Senior		
Freestyle	J. C. Ilbert	63.6 secs
Breast Stroke	A. A. Kilmartin	78.5 secs
Back Stroke	D. A. O'Donnell	77.0 secs

Freestyle	Junior	
Breast Stroke	The Hon. K. M. Fraser	69.7 secs
Back Stroke	N. P. St J. Wright	85.0 secs
	The Hon. D. J. F. Vaughan	84.5 secs

TENNIS

THERE were signs of a general all-round improvement. Five members of last year's team returned and it was difficult to complete only because of the number of people deserving a place. P. R. Meyer again captained the side and did much for it by his own enthusiasm and example. He was partnered by A. E. Donovan and together they formed a good pair capable of beating most first pairs and of playing good tennis. Their main weakness lay in inconsistent serving and a tendency towards loose play especially at the beginning of matches. After some shuffling the other pairs were: M. Roberts and J. A. Sargent, J. E. R. Kite and S. J. Fraser. All were capable of playing good tennis but showed a great lack of match experience. This was evident especially when we played Bootham, the strongest school side that we met. The changed pairings for the Stonyhurst match worked so well that they were retained for the rest of the season. The regular members of the team were: P. R. Meyer, A. E. Donovan, M. Roberts, J. A. Sargent, J. E. R. Kite and S. J. Fraser. The following also played: A. J. Zoltowski, C. J. H. Jowers, N. P. Tanner and G. P. Stewart.

Results of the matches:

v. Bootham	Lost	4—5
v. Stonyhurst	Won	8—1
v. Halifax L.T.C.	Lost	4—5
v. Leeds G.S.	Won	8—0 (one match unfinished)
v. Rossall	Lost	3—6

The School Tournament in its later stages brought some good tennis. In the final of the singles P. R. Meyer beat A. E. Donovan 6—4, 6—3. There was a refreshing absence of playing safe but the occasion produced a larger crop of errors than normally would have been expected from players of their ability. In the final of the doubles P. R. Meyer and A. E. Donovan beat M. Roberts and A. J. Zoltowski 6—4, 2—6, 6—4. Nerves were less strained and there were some very good rallies especially in the first set. Roberts and Zoltowski got on top in the second set and then went on to lead 4—1 in the final set, but Meyer and Donovan steadied themselves and took the last five games in a row to win the match.

A Junior Tournament was held at the beginning of the term for boys in their first year in the school. Several showed promise. In the final A. J. Blackwell beat R. A. O'Ferrall in straight sets.

Mr C. F. Roupell again visited us in May to do a week's coaching. His great experience and boundless enthusiasm were much appreciated.

At the end of the term we entered a team for the Youll Cup and two junior pairs for the Thomas Bowl in the Public Schools' Week at Wimbledon. The team for the Youll Cup was: P. R. Meyer, A. E. Donovan, M. Roberts and J. A. Sargent. The junior pairs for the Thomas Bowl were: A. J. Zoltowski and G. P. Stewart, J. A. F. Baer and P. M. Bussy.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

A MAJORITY of the parades this term were occupied with the preparation of the demonstrations for the annual inspection. This took place on the 26th June and was carried out by Air Vice-Marshal E. Colbech-Welch, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., H.Q. Fighter Command, Flt-Lieut. S. Key, R.A.F. and Major R. L. Richmond. The parade took place in the morning and the inspection of training in the afternoon. Each Company put on a separate demonstration the whole covering a cross-section of the training. The R.A.F. section did a demonstration of gliding and of dinghy drill. At the end of the inspection the Air Vice-Marshal gave out the following prizes:

Nulli Secundus Cup for Best N.C.O.—U.O. Lentaigne.

Eden Cup for the Best N.C.O. in the R.A.F. Section.—U.O. Reynolds.

Proficiency Certificate Shield.—No. 2 Company.

Classification Cup (0.22).—St Aidan's House.

Inter-House Senior (0.22).—St Hugh's House.

Inter-House Senior (0.303).—St Cuthbert's House.

Stourton Cup (Bisley 1960).—Sgt Caldwell.

Stewart Cup (Best 0.22 Shot).—U.O. Haslam.

Anderson Cup (Best 0.303 Shot).—Cpl Grey.

Johnson Ferguson Cup (Best Recruit Shot).—Cdt Nuttall.

Cup for best Under 16 Shot at Bisley 1960.—L-Cpl Goldschmidt.

Our thanks are due to F.-O. P. T. Maltby and Major J. Davies for their assistance with the training; also to Major L. Fleming, M.B.E., M.C., commanding D.L.I. Depot, Brancepath Castle, his Adjutant and R.S.M. who kindly came over and judged the Nulli Secundus Competition. This was won by C.S.M. Lentaigne.

At the end of the term the Contingent went into camp at the D.L.I. Depot, Brancepath Castle. The R.A.F. Section went to the North of Scotland to the R.A.F. Station at Kinloss.



The following promotions were made during the term:

To be Under-Officers: C.S.M. R. J. J. Mostyn, J. P. F. Pearson, D. J. Lentaigne, C.Q.M.S. J. J. Jephcott.

To be Drum Major: Cpl F. D. Burke.

To be C.S.M.: C.Q.M.S. P. M. Vignoles, M. V. S. Macintyre, C.Q.M.S.I. D. J. Lentaigne, Sgt M. G. R. Tolkien, Cpl M. Robinson.

To be C.Q.M.S.: C.Q.M.S.I. N. J. Brockhurst-Leacock, P. G. Green, Sgts M. V. S. Macintyre, J. A. Lowis, J. A. Sargent, E. P. V. McSheehy, J. A. de Sousa Pernes.

To be C.Q.M.S.I.: Sgts P. F. M. Corley, P. G. Green, M. A. Pakenham.

To be Sergeant: Cpls M. J. Bartlett, J. A. de Sousa Pernes, A. E. Donovan, J. R. Gilman, B. K. Glanville, R. H. Jackson, G. K. King, J. E. R. Kite, J. R. Knowles, J. P. Martin, E. P. V. McSheehy, D. J. W. Pritchard Jones, M. H. L. Rush, M. M. Sellars, M. C. Sharp, R. S. G. Thompson, J. S. de W. Waller, A. J. C. Lodge, H. F. Caley, M. W. W. Jarzebowski.

To be Corporals: L.-Cpls H. A. W. Baillie, H. Bishop, B. Brennan, R. B. M. Bussy, J. P. S. Byrne, H. P. I. de las Casas, M. A. Gormley, M. A. Heagney, R. J. Hughes, D. A. Johnston, R. L. Jones, A. P. F. Kinross, D. E. Miller, B. Rowe, K. Shillington, G. N. van Cutsem, O. J. Wingate, D. E. Oldham, N. P. Tanner, Sir C. Wolseley, A. R. Kidner, A. P. Brown, P. M. Ryan, F. H. Noton, D. Andrews, A. R. Brown, D. C. Dempsey, P. A. Strutt.

To be Lt.-Col.: Cds M. Goldschmidt, H. D. Elwes, S. R. de Benden, J. N. Heneage, The Earl of Ancrum, M. P. Carter, S. M. Copeman, C. J. Coverdale, C. Fenwick, Hon. K. Fraser, W. J. Gilbey, M. P. Gretton, S. R. Halliday, P. Hickman, T. J. L. Howkins, P. A. Lawrence.

The Royal Air Force Section went to camp this summer at Kinloss. It was a new experience to go to a station of Coastal Command and it had its peculiar interests. Thanks once again to our very good friends at Dishforth the long journey North was comfortably and quickly completed in a Hastings aircraft of Transport Command. Kinloss is very pleasantly situated on the shores of the Moray Firth and as we arrived there on Friday we spent Saturday and Sunday afternoons in seeing something of the magnificent Scottish scenery. On Saturday, the only hot day that we had, some even bathed in the sea at Lossiemouth, the Adjutant included, and later all went to Pluscarden Priory near Elgin. We were most hospitably entertained in this most beautifully situated and interesting house which the monks of Prinknash are gradually restoring. On Sunday we went, in dull and rainy weather unfortunately, along the scenic route via Culloden Moor to Fort Augustus, saw the Abbey Church and after tea in the village came back along the North side of Loch Ness and through Inverness.

Training during the week mostly followed normal lines but on Tuesday we were taken into the Cairngorms and then set off to climb to some 4,500 feet. It was strenuous, exhausting and most enjoyable even if a heavy shower just as we got to the top prevented us from getting the view which we deserved. For many days acute stiffness was a forcible reminder of our exertions but the memory of that day will last for a long time to come and we are indebted to our guides who slowed down for our sakes to what, to us, seemed a run up nearly vertical slopes. They were members of the celebrated Mountain Rescue Team from the Station which does such good work and keeps in training and a high state of readiness throughout the year.

It was very satisfactory that with a Section here grown to eighty and with a camp allotment of forty-eight we were able to go into camp with forty-seven, one necessarily dropping out at the last moment. Our thanks go to the Station Commander, Group Captain P. H. Stenbridge, D.F.C., A.F.C., and the Camp Commander, Squadron Leader Macrostie, and their staffs for a very pleasant and instructive week. A remarkable feature of the staff work was that although there were 230 cadets in camp and the aircraft and crews were hard pressed, each member of our contingent flew either in Chipmunk or in Shackleton aircraft. The party dispersed from Kinloss by train to destinations all over Great Britain and Ireland. In arranging this, as indeed in everything else during our stay in Northern Scotland, we found locally nothing but help and friendliness. We were sorry that by ten days we missed the visit of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Her Majesty presented a new standard to No. 120 Squadron and later opened the very fine new Officers' Mess. However we will have pleasant memories of our visit to Kinloss.

SHOOTING

UNDER the leadership of G. E. Haslam the team lived up to the high standard set in previous years. The first Competition took place at Guisborough in the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association meeting. The Eight, several of whom had been practising at Bisley in the holidays, shot well and won the Cadets Team match.

Then followed the Open Meeting at Altcar. There Sedburgh School with a record score of 515 points for the meeting beat us into second place by nine points. This we hoped to reverse when two weeks later we met at Bellerby Range (near

Catterick Camp). Again we were beaten but this time by the narrow margin of two points. However, some consolation was obtained through the success of the Ninth Man and Cadet Pair.

At Bisley the VIII retained good form and in the Ashburton Shield Competition finished high up with a score of 502 points, fourteen points behind the winners, Victoria College (Jersey). Schools Hundred badges were won by E. P. McSheehy and M. K. Goldschmidt. In the Marling Competition, held the previous day, the team again had to be content with second place beaten by a single point by Welbeck College.

The Stourton Cup, awarded for the best shoot in the Ashburton Shield, was won by E. P. McSheehy, who obtained a possible at 500 Yards. The Cup awarded for the best under sixteen shot at Bisley was won by A. H. White.

INTER-HOUSE .303 SHOOTING

St Cuthbert's	227
St Oswald's	225
St Bede's	218

Anderson Cup : Winner, T. S. Grey.

RECRUITS .22 SHOOTING

Johnson Ferguson Cup : Winner, J. A. Nuttall.

School Shooting Colours were awarded to T. S. Grey, E. P. McSheehy and M. K. Goldschmidt.

THE ROVERS

THE Rovers have had another successful year, and one that has been full of varied activity. The work at the Cheshire home at Alne Hall continues to provide the main weekly task, and about six or eight Rovers have been there every Wednesday afternoon with unfailing regularity. In addition there have generally been two helping Junior House, and sometimes two tending Fr Iltyd's garden for him at Easingwold, two helping Fr Cuthbert's preparations for his new church at Oswaldkirk and occasionally two helping Fr Gregory in his garden at the little chapel in Gilling. The troop has been at full strength throughout the year, and in fact it has been necessary to limit its size to keep it within manageable proportions. There was the usual Christmas concert given at Alne Hall, which probably this year reached a higher standard than ever before; this may well prove a little embarrassing in future, for it will not be easy to maintain such a standard. At the end of this term Alne came over to Ampleforth once again, accompanied on this occasion, to our great pleasure by Group Captain Cheshire himself, who had arrived at Alne only half an hour before they set out. We are most grateful to him for coming. We are also grateful, as in years past, to the Band for parading once again. During the Easter holidays, and again over the Exhibition, a raffle was organised for the purpose of sending patients from Alne to Lourdes with the Ampleforth pilgrimage, which for the first time this year is taking sick. It was highly successful, and raised in all a total of some £60,

with the result that this year Mr Piers Murphy is travelling from Alne to Lourdes with us. We also devoted one Sunday afternoon to entertaining crippled and spastic children from the Adela Shaw Hospital at Kirby Moorside, and were fortunate to have a warm and sunny day for the occasion. It was a great success and seemed to be much enjoyed. At the time of going to press a number of the troop are helping Fr Jerome to run a camp at the Lakes for the Poplar Settlement in London.

So much for the work of the troop. The other notable feature of the year is the acquisition of a new troop-room under the theatre. This is in the nature of a miraculous piece of conversion, for few could ever have imagined it possible to convert such unpromising material into such an excellent room. It has proved a great boon, and provides at last a focal centre for the troop that was much needed and is equally appreciated. We are most grateful to Fr William and all who made it possible.

During the first part of the year the troop was most ably led by P. J. Moore, and this last term by P. F. Corley.

THE SEA SCOUTS

At the beginning of the Summer Term I. F. Mitchell was elected as Troop Leader and A. Sheldon took charge of his Patrol. We would like to thank B. Lewis for all he did for the Troop and especially for running the I.O.W. Camp.

During the Summer Term there is less organised Scouting. In fact the most organised thing at the Lakes is the Lakes party. This consists of more senior boys, and so only included the top half of the Troop. We allow them to use all the boats and in return they do the fitting out of all the boats. In addition a new extension was built to the landing stage; this slopes into the water and will make it much easier to launch the Fireflies.

There was voluntary Scouting every Wednesday and on most days we were fortunate with the wind. There was a lot of good sailing particularly on the Wednesdays when the heats were held for the Firefly Cup. There were several very good races; the Cup was won by P. J. Moroney and F. J. P. Thompson; this is the second year running that P. J. Moroney has won the cup and he is to be congratulated for this has never been done before.

Camps were held at the Lakes on the Ascension, and Corpus Christi. We had the usual camp for the School over the Exhibition; this year there were some eighty boys. On the eve of Gormire we camped by the lake below Sutton Bank. On several Wednesdays we were able to invite others to join us at the Lakes. One Wednesday the Matrons came and towards the end of term we were pleased to welcome the children from Welburn Hall School for Spastic Children. It was a beautiful day and they were all able to go out in the boats, even those cases who were confined to their chairs were got into the Rover, chairs and all. Just before the examinations Commander Wareham came for our Annual Admiralty Inspection. As he has been twice before we had no formal organisation beyond the Inspection itself. Several of the Firefly races were held. The Commander was particularly impressed by the International Flags that have been made during the year. A scheme is now afoot whereby they will be used to summon in boats and so do away with the old method of shouting.

The most revolutionary event of the term was the purchase by the Sea Scouts of an old lorry. This is not licensed since it is only used in the valley but it has been of the greatest use for taking things to and from the Lakes. It has also made it much quicker to get to and from the Lake and so has increased the amount of sailing. Since the Exhibition we did the surprisingly large mileage in the valley of 274 miles.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

At the beginning of the term A. J. O'Brien and J. B. Marsden were appointed Monitors. D. R. H. Tufnell was appointed Captain of Cricket and A. J. O'Brien, Vice-Captain.

The Summer Term began with the traditional Athletic Sports. For the second year running the White team won the competition with a comfortable margin of forty-four points as well as first place in the relay race at the end of the meeting. A. A. F. Kean repeated his running successes of the previous term with a fine win in the half mile race. Other winners were F. T. Ahern in the 100 yards race and R. C. Cummings in the quarter mile. In the high jump competition two of the eleven competitors tied at 4 ft 4 ins. T. J. P. Ryan succeeded with two less faults than C. H. J. Weld at this height and so won by a very narrow margin of points. C. H. J. Weld is to be congratulated on jumping to the final while only in his first year in the House.

We are very grateful to Fr Julian and Fr Gregory for their work in coaching the swimming during the term. Their efforts have shown considerable results as was clearly seen from the improved standard of the swimming in the end of term races.

The new cricket pitch below the House had its first full season of play this year. A stone track has been built and roses have been planted around the west side. Wicker fencing now surrounds the south and east sides. One of the earlier matches to be played on the new pitch was that between the House XI and the Staff. It was a very enjoyable game which ended in a draw, the House scoring 124 for 9 declared and the Staff 115 for 7 at the close of play.

'GORMIRE DAY' was held this year on Tuesday, 13th June. The weather was

fine although not very sunny. The traditional walk was taken by all the House but our customary site for lunch near to the edge of Sutton Bank has become almost impossible because of the public now frequenting this viewpoint.

On 12th June Commodore D. Gun-Cuninghame, O.B.E. gave us a talk about a career at sea in the British India Company and illustrated his most interesting lecture with two very good films. We are most grateful to him for coming and for his very enjoyable lecture.

This summer saw three important events celebrated by the Junior House. The first was the Golden Jubilee of Fr Abbot's Ordination to the priesthood for which we attended his Pontifical Mass of thanksgiving on the lawn in front of the monastery and later presented him with a colour photograph of His Holiness, Pope John, receiving the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. On 19th July Fr Peter celebrated his silver jubilee in the priesthood. Fr William kindly gave us a half-holiday to celebrate the event and in the morning Fr Peter sang a Jubilee Mass to which was attached the Papal blessing. Fr Abbot very kindly accepted our invitation to supper that evening and afterwards presented Fr Peter with a signed colour photograph of Pope John, a present from the House. The third celebration took place on 8th June, when we went to view the Royal Procession on the Grimston to Hovingham road after the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Kent. It was a great sight and well worth the journey by bus and on foot.

The Junior House Concert and Prize Giving took place on Sunday, 28th May.

CONCERT

1. Toy Symphony *Haydn*
Allegro—Finale
The Orchestra
2. Piano Solos
(a) Passepied from English in E minor *Bach*
G. P. H. Ryan
(b) Waltz in E op. 39 *Brahms*
J. R. Nicholson
3. Violin Solos
(a) La Villageoise *Rameau*
J. B. P. Ogilvie-Forbes
(b) Rondo *Pleyel*
R. J. Hadow
4. Pieces for Wind Instruments
(a) Clarinet: The Little Sandman *Brahms*
R. J. Leonard
(b) Bassoon: Shenandoah *Trad.*
N. J. Dore
(c) Trumpet Tune *Purcell*
J. A. Stirling
5. Songs for the House and Orchestra
(a) Now is the month of maying
(b) Sweet Lass of Richmond Hill
(c) John Peel

THE Headmaster announced that the following had been awarded Scholarships and Exhibitions to the Upper School. P. R. H. Forrest, W. P. Gretton, R. M. Lister, A. A. F. Kean, J. W. Wardrobe, P. M. A. Loftus, D. R. Holder, P. Henry and R. J. Bradshaw.

PRIZE WINNERS, 1961

LOWER IV

Latin	J. W. Wardrobe
Greek	J. W. Wardrobe
French	P. M. A. Loftus
English	R. M. Lister
History	A. A. F. Kean
Geography	A. A. F. Kean
Mathematics	C. G. Young
Science	P. F. Hewitt

UPPER IIIA

Latin	D. R. H. Tufnell
French	M. H. Freeman
English	K. O. Pugh
History	A. J. O'Brien
Geography	E. P. T. Downey
Mathematics	K. O. Pugh

UPPER IIIB and IIIC

Latin	P. Henry
Greek	R. J. Bradshaw
French	P. Henry
English	J. A. Fellowes
Mathematics	R. C. Lister
History	J. F. Durack
Geography	P. B. Poloniecki

LOWER III

Form Prizes	1	M. A. Polanski
	2	A. S. Lukas

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES

1	D. Q. Holder
2	M. Bevan
3	R. T. M. Ahern

SPECIAL PRIZES

Junior Milburn	
Maths Prize	P. R. H. Forrest
Music	
Piano	G. P. H. Ryan
Violin	R. J. Hadow
Wind	J. A. Stirling
Art 1st prize	W. P. Morris
2nd prize	J. B. P. Ogilvie-Forbes
Headmaster's	
Literary Prize	P. J. McKenna
Handwriting Prize	A. N. Fresson

HIS LORDSHIP the Bishop of Middlesbrough administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to P. B. Poloniecki, A. F. Richie, G. J. Cichy and S. M. A. Strutt.

THE customary punch took place after the examinations on Wednesday, 26th June. Lord St Audries was again a most welcome guest and he presented the prizes at the end of the punch. The Head Monitor, C. R. Gorst, welcomed

the guests and gave a very thorough review of the year's achievements and activities. The punch ended with the presentation of the following prizes.

Lord St Audries Cup A. A. F. Kean

ATHLETICS

100 Yards	F. T. Ahern
440 Yards	R. C. Cummings
880 Yards	A. A. F. Kean
Cross Country	A. A. F. Kean
Hunt Point-to-Point	A. A. F. Kean
High Jump	T. J. P. Ryan
Runner-up	C. H. J. Weld

SWIMMING

The Hall Prize	T. Lennon
The Breast Stroke	Hon. H. A. J. Frazer
The Back Stroke	G. L. de Chazal
The Biggest Splash	Hon. H. A. J. Frazer
The Diving Prize	M. C. Haigh

SHOOTING

The Gosling Cup A. N. Fresson

BOXING

Cup	P. J. McKenna
Runner-up	P. J. McKenna
Runner-up	S. H. C. Watling

CARPENTRY P. A. C. Rietchel

CRICKET

Batting	P. B. Poloniecki
Bowling	J. J. I. Sayers
All-rounder	P. Henry
Improvement	D. R. H. Tufnell
Highest Score	P. B. Poloniecki
Fielding	Not Awarded

CRICKET

This year has again been a good one for cricket in the Junior House. The weather was fine for the most part so that we were only prevented from playing one of the thirteen fixtures,

that fixed for 8th June against Pocklington School. The record was also good with seven of the twelve games won, three lost and two drawn. This achievement was particularly good in view of the small number of experienced players that the captain, D. R. H. Tufnell, had at his disposal at the beginning of the season. In fact the highlight of this season has been the promise which the new members of the team have shown in their match play and, in particular, the batting and bowling of Poloniecki, Henry, Pahlabod and Sayers. Tufnell captained the side very well indeed and handled his bowlers with skill, changing them at the most opportune moments with considerable success. His own spin bowling and his batting showed determination and concentration, qualities which served the team well on many occasions. One of the most confident batsmen was the Vice-Captain, A. J. O'Brien, who showed great promise at the beginning of the season but who found the softer pitches of the later part of the term more difficult to play. In all, twenty-one members of the House played in the team during Cricket Week which ended with an internal match between the Second and First Year. In this match the bowling and batting skill of Henry and Poloniecki prevailed over the too cautious cricket of their seniors.

The following played in the team during the term.

D. R. H. Tufnell, A. J. O'Brien, S. J. P. Pahlabod, J. J. I. Sayers, P. B. Poloniecki, P. Henry, T. K. Brennan, R. C. Cummings, T. P. C. McKelvey, J. B. Marsden, P. A. Blackiston, M. H. Freeman, G. L. de Chazal, R. J. Leonard, R. J. Bradshaw, W. P. Gretton, M. C. Haigh, J. B. Entwistle, A. D. de Chazal, C. R. Gorst, A. M. Hay.

RESULTS

v. BARNARD CASTLE. LOST.
Junior House 33.
Barnard Castle 63 for 9 wks.

11. AYSGARTH. Lost.
Junior House 98 for 8 wks.
Aysgarth 102 (Sayers 5 for 30).
12. ST MARTIN'S. Won.
Junior House 99.
St Martin's 34 (Poloniecki 5 for 3).
13. BARNARD CASTLE. Won.
Junior House 147 (O'Brien 50,
Pahlabod 51).
Barnard Castle 114 (Sayers 5 for 29).
14. BRAMCOTE. Lost.
Junior House 93.
Bramcote 96 for 7 wks (Sayers 6
for 23).
15. LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Won.
Junior House 123.
Leeds Grammar School 96.
16. OLD BOYS. Drawn.
Junior House 145 for 5 wks
(Poloniecki 67).
Old Boys 137 for 3 wks.
17. POCKLINGTON. Won.
Junior House 104 for 5 wks (Henry
60).
Pocklington 53 (McKelvey 4 for 15).
18. LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Won.
Junior House 53 for 5 wks.
Leeds Grammar School 49 (Henry
7 for 11).
19. BRAMCOTE. Won.
Junior House 78.
Bramcote 36 (Henry 5 for 10).
20. AYSGARTH. Won.
Junior House 167 for 4 wks
(Pahlabod 66, Poloniecki 69).
Aysgarth 78 (Poloniecki 4 for 1).



THE SCOUTS

THE term's scouting got off to an excellent start when close on £20 was collected during this year's Bob-a-Job

Week. The money had been earned during the Easter holiday and the Troop is to be congratulated on a fine effort.

With a large membership of sixty-five, it was decided that two Troops should be formed, and this arrangement was a great success. Brother Ignatius joined us as A.S.M. to look after the first year Troop whilst Brother Cyril took charge of the second year Troop. The first year based itself on the M.C.C., did a lot of Second Class work, refenced the enclosure, and redecorated the cottage. The second year led a more spartan existence at the middle lake, began the construction of a log cabin there, and concentrated on rope work and forestry.

On the whole, the weather was poor. It seemed to rain every Sunday, and even on the Feast of Corpus Christi the combined Troop outing to Coulton was a wet one. But morale remained high, all the same; and, when the weather improved towards the end of the term, much useful training for camp took place.

This year seven patrols went into camp, probably the biggest camp ever in the history of the Troop. The site at Corby Castle, Carlisle was magnificent. The tents were in a level, sheltered field near the Tempietta which was used as the Q.M.'s store and the cooking sites were in the wood. There were frequent bathes in the River Eden and several of the Troop were able to fish. During the camp patrols made expeditions to places of local interest including Carlisle Castle, Hadrian's Wall, Naworth Castle and Lanercost. The Troop went on an outing to Keswick and walked over Walla Crag and Falcon Crag down to Derwentwater.

The weather was good. Rain fell only on three occasions and only interfered with the programme on the last day when packing up was in progress.

The standard of camping technique improved steadily throughout the camp and reached a very satisfactory standard. Credit for this must go to the whole Troop but especially to the patrol leaders who proved themselves quietly

efficient, and who, without prompting, took the necessary precautions when the heavy rain started on Thursday. It is said that any Troop can camp in good weather but it takes a good Troop to camp in bad weather. Although the ordeal of rain, though heavy, was confined to one day, the Troop showed every sign of being able to cope with the situation.

The Camp Patrol Competition was won by the Woodpeckers led by Marsden, with the Owls under Young as runners-up. The local District Commissioner, Mr Rawlings, inspected the camp and awarded a camping standard.

The Troop owes an immense debt of gratitude to its host at Corby, Mr W. H. Lawson. His help and advice were constant and unflinching. In many ways, seen and unseen by the Troop, he made a vital contribution to the success of the camp.

To all those who helped in so many ways with the camp, the Troop wishes to record its thanks.

Finally, we congratulate our S.M. (Brother Cyril) and A.S.M. (Brother Mark) on their ordination to the Priesthood on 23rd July.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE OFFICIALS for the term were:

Head Captain: A. R. Scrope.

Captain of Cricket: P. Spencer.

Captains: J. M. Freeman, J. T. Dalglish, J. A. Larkin, R. M. Festing, P. Penno and D. M. Tilleard.

Secretaries: A. T. J. Cape, J. R. D. Melhuish, D. A. Haigh, R. A. W. Lloyd.

Sacristans: Hon. J. P. F. Walston, M. C. Gilbey, J. A. Liddell, S. P. A. Howden, C. B. Madden.

Ante-room: J. M. D. Nihill, R. J. Peto.

Bookmen: C. P. C. Hammond, J. C. D. Bates, B. A. L. Reid, C. O. Honeywill, J. A. R. Burns.

Art Room: A. B. Hunter, J. H. H. Mounsey, P. A. de Fresnes.

Librarians: N. Rodger, H. C. Poole.

Carpentry: A. B. Ogilvie, M. G. Anthony.

Office Men: J. A. Hay, J. P. Fresson.

THE term got off to a good start, only six boys failing to return on the appointed day and it was not long before they also were back at school. We welcomed Mr R. Newsom, who joined the staff to take charge of the instrumental music.

Nearly all boys would agree that the Summer Term is the best of the three; there is so much going on that all tastes are catered for. Besides the cricket and swimming there is the cubbing in the woods, the privilege for the older boys of going in the gardens and beyond the usual bounds—there are the extra hours of recreation outside when, if one is not practising in the nets or flying model aeroplanes, one can play all sorts of weird games of one's own invention. Whole holidays too (and there seem to be so many in the Summer Term) are so much more exciting when you take out into the woods an appetising lunch and tea. (Who would have guessed that 'bracken salad' could be so delicious?) Of course the Summer

Term can be made or marred by the weather. This year, if we have had little in the nature of a heat wave, at least it has been fine and sunny and hardly a single occasion (save perhaps for a rather watery garden party at the Exhibition) was interfered with by rain. For the big day of the year, the outing to Sleightholmedale, the weather could not have been kinder—fine and sunny without being oppressively hot. Once again we offer our thanks to Mrs Gordon Foster for allowing us to come and run wild on her land and river as well as to admire her lovely garden. Another contributing factor to the enjoyment of the term was the wonderfully robust health of the boys. True, there were minor epidemics of measles and chicken-pox but the victims took them in their stride, regarding them (according to temperament) either as an unwelcome interruption of their activities or as a welcome few days relaxation in the infirmary. For this happy state of affairs we thank the Matron, Nurse O'Donovan and Miss Bonugli and also the rest of the domestic staff for their tireless and always cheerful attention to our needs. The Summer Term, with its many outings and festive occasions, makes heavy demands upon them and, if in the fare they provide for each occasion we cannot expect anything better, they can always take us by surprise in providing something new.

May 25th was a special occasion, when we had the chance to share in the celebrations for Fr Abbot's Golden Jubilee of the Priesthood. Fr Abbot gave Benediction and by a special indulgence granted on the occasion of his Jubilee gave us the Papal Blessing.

If it was a long term it was a very busy one, which perhaps explains why Speech Day came upon us so suddenly. A large crowd of visitors—too large for the capacity of the Gallery—attended the Concert and Prize Giving. If evidence

were needed of the healthy state of the music at Gilling it was certainly provided by the Concert. The singers in every note echoed the enjoyment and love of singing inspired by Mr Lorigan. Their rendering of the difficult Mozart *Alleluia* was a great achievement. The instrumentalists showed that they had maintained their high standard under their new director, Mr Newsom. One was a little bit disappointed at the absence of a soloist on the piano or the violin or the recorder. And if one may venture a further word of criticism, a concert does lose something if the scene-shifting is not expeditious.

Fr William reported on the Junior House Entrance Examination. He awarded scholarships to A. Cape, A. Scrope and the Hon. J. Walston. Fr William thought that there were some very good candidates and the general standard was satisfactory but he did think that there was rather a long tail. All candidates had passed into the Junior House but some only just and Fr William indicated that a careful scrutiny will be kept on the progress of these latter next year. Fr Abbot congratulated all who had had a part in the production of the enjoyable concert. He wished all to have a happy holiday and reminded the boys that the enjoyment of their holidays would be in exact proportion to the efforts they made to ensure the enjoyment of the other members of their families.

MR S. BOWES

After twenty-three years as Head Gardener at Gilling Castle Mr Bowes is about to retire. During these years many thousands of people, boys, parents and other visitors have come to admire the gardens of which we are justly proud. Mr Bowes has been a real expert at his job but more than that he really loved his work. No one could have been more faithful, devoted and loyal.

Never in a hurry, his work was always completed with meticulous thoroughness, neatness and success. His familiar reply to any and every request, 'We will see what we can do', always meant that the request would be fulfilled. At the Speech Day celebrations Fr Abbot presented Mr Bowes with an oak coffee table made and inscribed by Messrs Thompson of Kilburn. We wish Mr Bowes many happy years of retirement and if we are losing a servant we are confident that we are not losing a friend.

SPEECH DAY, 1961

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

Theme from Kaiserquartette *Haydn*
Minuet *Haydn*
Senior Orchestra

Songs:

Alleluia *W. A. Mozart*
The Bootmaker
Folk Song from 'The Azores'
Gilling Singers

Bourrée

'Oranges and Lemons' *Palmer & Best*
Russian Dance
Junior Orchestra

5 part Canon 'Sanctus' *Clemens non Papa*
3 part Canon 'Alleluia' *Boyce*
Canonists

Harmonic Verse:

Les Saucissons
The King's Breakfast *A. A. Milne*
Form IA

Songs:

Two Italian Folk Songs:
(a) Beneath Your Balcony
(b) Out on the Stormy Sea
Kangaroo and Dingo *Edward German*
Gilling Singers

PRIZES

PREPARATORY FORM	
R.K.	P. Ford
Form Prize I	P. Ford
Form Prize II	M. C. A. Lorigan

FIRST FORM B

R.K.	M. J. Waddilove
Form Prize I	M. A. Grieve
Form Prize II	D. A. Potez

FIRST FORM A

R.K.	R. D. Balme
Form Prize I	R. D. Balme
Form Prize II	M. E. W. Studer

SECOND FORM B

R.K.	M. Pahlabod
Latin	M. J. Fattorini
Mathematics	P. J. A. Anthony
English	R. E. Barton
French	C. Penno
Geography	N. W. Judd
History	J. R. Parker
Carpentry	R. E. Barton

SECOND FORM A

R.K.	L. H. Robertson
Latin	W. W. R. Kerr
Mathematics	S. Morris
English	S. Morris
French	W. A. Mineyko
Geography	M. C. A. Pender-Cudlip
History	W. W. R. Kerr
Carpentry	J. H. Barton

THIRD FORM B

R.K.	R. M. Festing
Latin	J. C. D. Bates
Mathematics	A. B. Ogilvie
English	R. M. Festing
French	P. Penno
Geography	D. M. Tilleard
History	D. Haigh
Carpentry	D. Haigh

THIRD FORM A

R.K.	J. M. G. Freeman
Latin	A. T. J. Cape
Mathematics	J. M. D. Nihill
English	M. G. Anthony

French	A. T. J. Cape
(Hubert Carter Prize)	
Geography	N. Rodger
History	A. M. Horsley
Carpentry	M. G. Anthony

SPECIAL PRIZES

ART

Third Form	P. A. de Fresnes
Second Form	D. P. J. George
First Form	M. A. Fresson

MUSIC

Third Form	A. R. Scrope
Second Form	J. F. D. Tufnell
First Form	F. C. Williams

HANDWRITING

Third Form	P. A. de Fresnes
Second Form	H. A. E. Butler-Bowdon
First Form	P. M. Horsley
Prep Form	P. Ford

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Third Form	P. Penno
Second Form	J. A. Callighan
First Form	R. D. Balme

THE P.T. CUP	Spartans
--------------	----------

THE ATHLETICS CUP	C. B. Madden
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CRICKET

1st XI	P. Spencer
2nd Set	J. P. Fresson
3rd Set	W. A. Mineyko
4th Set	D. C. N. Ogilvie
5th Set	C. A. Campbell

SWIMMING

Crawl Cup	D. M. Tilleard
Diving	M. G. Anthony

BOXING

Senior Cup	D. Haigh
Best Loser	A. B. Ogilvie
Junior Cup	C. C. McCann
Best Loser	C. F. Grieve

SHOOTING

Cup	J. P. Fresson
-----	---------------

CRICKET

RESULTS

1st XI

v. A JUNIOR HOUSE XI. Lost.

Gilling 75.

Junior House 79 for 7.

v. GLENHAW. Won.

Gilling 135 for 5 (Spencer 77 not out).

Glenhow 97 (Spencer 5 for 40).

v. THE GRYPHONS. Won.

Gilling 120 for 8.

Gryphons 66 (Tufnell 7 for 7).

v. ST OLAVE'S. Won.

Gilling 92 (Grieve 38).

St Olave's 87 (Spencer 7 for 37).

v. ST MARTIN'S. Lost.

Gilling 42.

St Martin's 43 for 5.

v. AYSGARTh. Lost.

Aysgarth 189 for 8.

Gilling 38.

v. GLENHAW. Lost.

Glenhow 69 (Spencer 6 for 22).

Gilling 48.

v. ST OLAVE'S. Lost.

St Olave's 102 for 5.

Gilling 17.

v. ST MARTIN'S. Lost.

Gilling 54.

St Martin's 55 for 2.

v. BRAMCOTE. Lost.

Bramcote 79 (Spencer 5 for 25).

Gilling 53 (Tilleard 31).

v. AYSGARTh. Won.

Gilling 79 (Mounsey 43).

Aysgarth 61 (Spencer 6 for 19).

2nd XI

v. Glenhow	Away	Drawn
v. Aysgarth	Away	Won
v. Glenhow	Home	Won
v. Aysgarth	Home	Lost

A glance at the results shows that the 1st XI started the season well, went to pieces in the middle and regained confidence towards the end. The turning point was the first match against Aysgarth. Several quite reasonable catches were dropped, and the fortunate batsmen proceeded to pile on the runs and demoralize the bowlers. At four o'clock they declared, and after tea bowled us out for 38. Of the earlier matches, the annual one against the Junior House on Exhibition Sunday was lost by a narrow margin and the next three were won—the Glenhow match in beautiful weather and fairly easily; the St Olave's match in continuous rain, and by the skin of our teeth. Then came the crushing defeat at Aysgarth, and from then on the rot set in. The fielding and bowling remained steady, but the batting lost all spirit of attack, and even the most straightforward up and down bowling was treated with the gravest suspicion. By the beginning of July the tide was starting to turn, and in the last match a good deal of the confidence had been regained.

Spencer (the Captain), and C. Grieve were in excellent batting form in the early days, and several good partnerships—the best was against Glenhow—gave the whole team confidence. Unfortunately, they both lost form about the same time, and the rest of the batsmen were inclined to panic when they found that everything depended on them. Tilleard, Hammond and Tufnell batted sensibly when the wickets were tumbling, and Mounsey made up for his earlier failures with a well hit 43 in the last match.

Spencer bowled admirably. On several occasions he bowled without a break throughout the innings, while Tufnell and Hammond shared the bowling at the other end. The ground-fielding of the side was good, particularly Hammond, Wright, Spencer and Tilleard. But the catching was not so good, and only two or three could be relied on to hold a lofted drive.

The 2nd XI won two of their four matches. Runs flowed freely in all the matches except the last. Freeman, Pahlabod and Mounsey each played an innings of over 50, and Stringer and Burns got most of the wickets.

1st XI Colours were awarded to C. F. Grieve. The bat for the best all-rounder was won by Spencer.

The following represented the School at various times:

1st XI: Spencer (*Capt.*), C. Grieve, Tilleard, Hammond, Haigh, Wright, Tufnell, Mounsey, H. Poole, Freeman, P. Penno.

2nd XI: J. Fresson, Madden, Stringer, Lloyd, Cape, Burns, Reid, Howden, Gilbey, Dalglish, Price, M. James, McCann, Pahlabod, C. Penno, Judd, Pender-Cudlip, M. Poole, Waddilove, D. Ogilvie.

SWIMMING

As usual there has been the greatest enthusiasm for this sport throughout the term. The bath was in excellent condition from the first day of the term to the last, except for a five day break in mid-June for refilling after an accident to an electric light bulb, and fullest use was made of all opportunities. Very good progress was made in all forms at all strokes. The following showed sufficiently good crawl style to earn their colours: A. Ogilvie, M. Anthony, Walston, Bates, George, McCann and Rochford.

At the Swimming Sports the Crawl Cup was won by D. M. Tilleard, for the second year in succession. Second were Cape and Spencer, fourth Waddilove, fifth M. Anthony and A. Ogilvie, and Walston was seventh. The Diving Competition was won by M. Anthony, with Cape second, Pahlabod third, Tilleard fourth, and Robertson fifth. The diving competition was followed by a demonstration of all strokes by N. Reynolds and R. Boardman, which was greatly appreciated. We are very

grateful to them, and especially to Fr Julian and Mr Toalster who came over to judge the competition.

The final event was the T.A.R.S. Relay, this year for teams of ten. The First Form provided a back crawl swimmer and a crawl swimmer, the Second Form followed with two breast stroke and two crawl, and then came the Third Form with one breast stroke and three crawl swimmers. After a most exciting race the result was as follows:

1. Trojans (Balme, Rochford, Brennan, R. Barton, McCann, Pahlabod, Nelson, Bates, Walston and Cape).

2. Spartans (Russo, Waddilove, Robertson, Tufnell, Armour, C. Penno, Hunter, Gilbey, Spencer and Tilleard).

3. Athenians (P. Horsley, Trevor, A. Leeming, George, Marchant, Pender-Cudlip, Freeman, A. Horsley, Scrope and A. Ogilvie).

4. Romans (D. Ogilvie, Dees, MacAdorey, Price, Viner, Butler-Bowdon, M. Anthony, Wright, Mounsey and Festing).

THIRD & SECOND FORMS ART

SPURRED on by the thought of having a picture accepted for the Annual Art Exhibition, the boys have spent a good term painting individual subjects. They have mostly given free rein to their own ideas, and we have pictures of events at school and abroad: The Monte Carlo Rally, Space Travel, Sleightholmedale, Battle scenes, and some from recent cinema shows as *The Death of Spartacus* and *The Titanic*, hang side by side with market garden and town scenes and tree studies. M. Anthony has ably drawn the West Front of the school and P. de Fresnes, J. Fresson and D. Lintin have painted good garden scenes. Other successful contributors in the Third Form are A. Scrope, C. Hammond, J. Larkin, A. Hunter, A. Horsley, R. Festing, A. Ogilvie, D. Haigh, D. Nelson and C. Kilkelly.

The Third Form frieze: 'A Ban the Bomb Rally at Little Pottering' gave the boys full opportunity to display their good figure drawing as well as their sense of humour. Hunter, de Fresnes, Kilkelly, Haigh, Ogilvie, Horsley, Hammond, Larkin and Scrope have all made lively contributions.

The Second Form have two short friezes: 'The Swiss Family Robinson', and 'A Fishing Port'. George, Tufnell, Burbury, Butler-Bowdon have done some excellent work, and other successful contributors are: Graves, Price, Rambaut, Robertson, Ramsay, Tempest, Marchant, Fattorini, Parker, Greenlees, Kerr and Viner.

FIRST FORM ART

The First Form has concentrated on sea and landscape paintings this term—interspersed with designs. They have been encouraged to work out their own compositions and experiment in mixing their various colours.

Figures have been introduced in most pictures and in some cases with a keen sense of humour.

Outstanding students this term are: Fresson M., Ryan P., Barton S., Studer M., Ogilvie D., and Dowling S.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

The School must be congratulated on the excellent standard of physical efficiency attained during the past year. Forms IA, IB and the Preparatory Form made a very promising start, and have made very creditable progress.

Always a difficulty are the co-ordination exercises, but these have been overcome by even the smallest boy.

Worthy of mention for notable progress during the year in IIIA and IIIB are Tilleard, Bates, M. G. Anthony, Larkin, Kilkelly and Melhuish.

The Trojans once again won the P.T. Cup, and all are to be congratulated on the keen and splendid effort shown. The Spartans were a close second, Romans third and the Athenians fourth.

Throwing the Cricket Ball

- | | |
|-------|---------------------------|
| Set 1 | 1. J. H. H. Mounsey |
| | 2. P. Spencer |
| | 3. C. P. C. Hammond |
| Set 2 | 1. M. C. A. Pender-Cudlip |
| | 2. C. F. Grieve |
| | 3. M. Pahlabod |
| Set 3 | 1. J. P. Rochford |
| | 2. M. J. Poole |
| | 3. S. A. P. Maclaren |

Sprints

100 Yards

- | | |
|-------|---------------------|
| Set 1 | 1. C. B. Madden |
| | 2. C. P. C. Hammond |
| | 3. S. B. A. Howden |

80 Yards

- | | |
|-------|---------------------------|
| Set 2 | 1. J. F. D. Tufnell |
| | 2. M. Pahlabod |
| | 3. M. C. A. Pender-Cudlip |
| | J. A. Callighan |

60 Yards

- | | |
|-------|------------------------------|
| Set 3 | 1. I. D. Bowie |
| | 2. J. P. Rochford |
| | 3. H. C. Hornyold-Strickland |

Long Jump

- | | |
|-------|----------------------|
| Set 1 | 1. J. M. G. Freeman |
| | 2. C. P. Hammond |
| | 3. R. T. I. Stringer |
| Set 2 | 1. W. A. Mineyko |
| | 2. C. F. Grieve |
| | 3. J. F. D. Tufnell |
| Set 3 | 1. M. J. Poole |
| | 2. J. P. Rochford |
| | 3. C. C. G. Trevor |

Hurdles

- | | |
|-------|---------------------------|
| Set 1 | 1. C. B. Madden |
| | 2. S. B. A. Howden |
| | 3. N. P. Wright |
| Set 2 | 1. M. Pahlabod |
| | 2. M. C. A. Pender-Cudlip |
| | 3. J. A. Callighan |
| Set 3 | 1. J. P. Rochford |
| | 2. M. A. Grieve |
| | 3. I. D. Bowie |

The Tug-o-War was won by the Trojans; the Spartans came second.

Relay Race

- | |
|--------------|
| 1. Spartans |
| 2. Trojans |
| 3. Romans |
| 4. Athenians |

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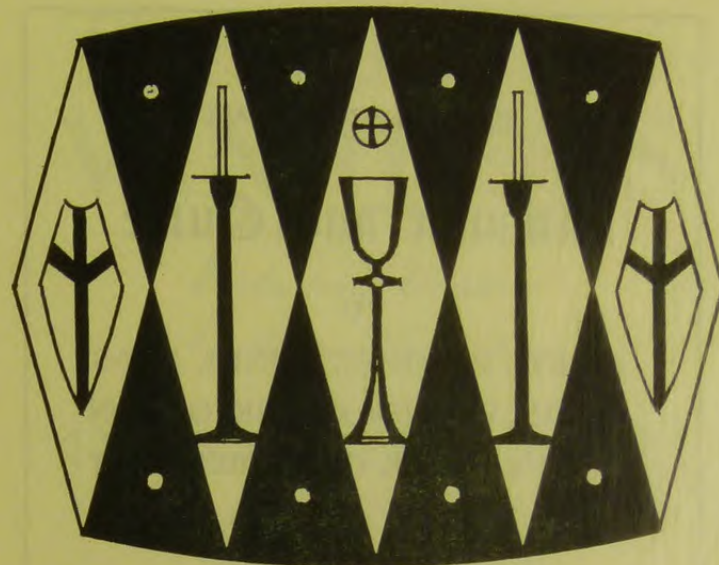
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THE BENEDICTINE
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OF THE ENGLISH CONGREGATION
OF THE ORDER OF ST BENEDICT

PRICE 1/4

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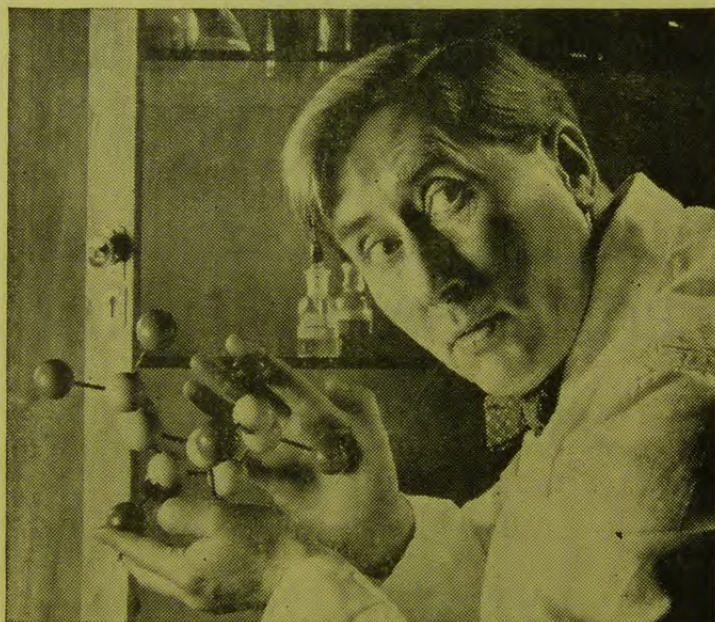
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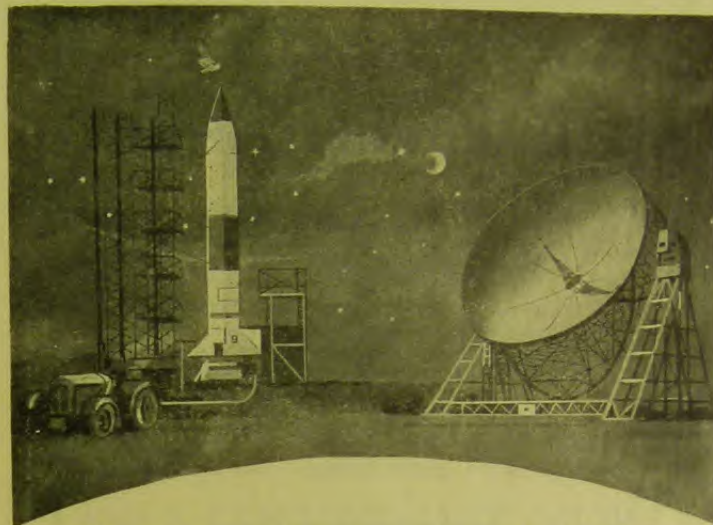
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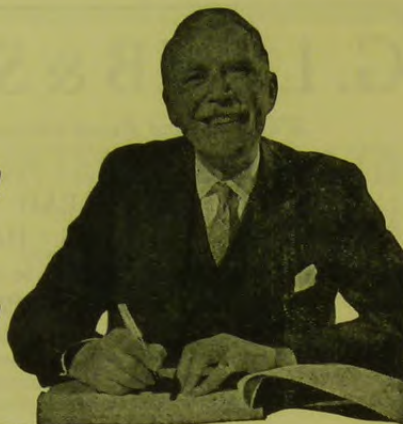
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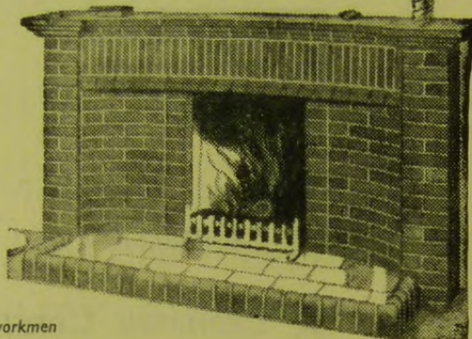
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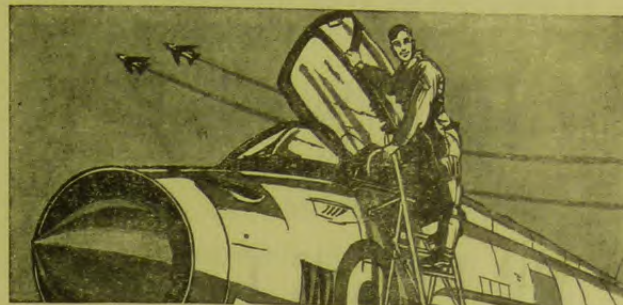
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