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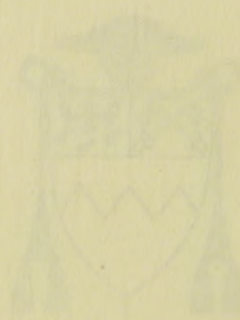


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CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
THIS EXISTENTIALISM Dom Aelred Graham	1
THE DOCTOR OF PARADOX Dom Leo Cæsar	7
THIEF OF SONG P. O'R. Smiley	13
THE DEBATING SOCIETY JUBILEE Dom Patrick Barry	17
OBITUARY	20
NOTES	23
BOOK REVIEWS	24
SCHOOL NOTES	30
SCHOOL SOCIETIES	38
OLD BOYS' NEWS	44
SCHOOL ACTIVITIES	47
THE JUNIOR HOUSE	62
THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	64

THIS EXISTENTIALISM

WHAT is Existentialism? Alas, there is no neat and pithy answer to that question. Let us attempt, then, one that is clumsy and vague and also none too sure of itself. Sound philosophy, which is only commonsense at a deeper level, draws a distinction between the *essence* of things and their *existence*—a distinction not at all hard to grasp; it is much the same (though not quite) as that between “abstract” and “concrete.” For example, “human nature,” which is what each man *has*, is an “essence,” but *this particular man*, and not human nature, is what “exists.” Essence is the noun-part of things, existence is the verb-part. Thus, when I say “You are,” the “youness” stands for your essence, the “areness” for your existence. In the first place we arrive at the idea of an essence from something that exists. This idea is very important—it gives us the “whatness” of things—for, though we can *feel* existence, we can only really *think* in terms of essence. Obviously, quite apart from the way they may *exist* in any given conditions, we must know “what” (*essence*) things are before we can make sense of them; unless we know what a motor car is, for instance, we should not risk driving the new model that happens to be in a friend’s garage. And yet, important as “essence” is, it is things *as existing*—let us call them “existents”—which interest and absorb the majority of us: this unique personality who is your friend, that particular motor-car which you are going to drive.

People with an *either/or* sort of mind are apt to concentrate on *either* essences (which is the realm of principles and theories) *or* existents (the practical world of concrete facts). Those, however, with *both/and* kind of minds are interested alike in essences and existents; or rather, in the reverse order, for the concrete thing comes first, being that from which the abstract idea is mentally grasped by us. St Thomas Aquinas is unmistakably a thinker of the *both/and* sort; he saw indeed the vast importance of theory and principle (capacity to deal with these was for him the hall-mark of intelligence), but all his thinking started from the facts of every-day life (existents) and, so far as may be, can be submitted to the test of practice in the same “existential” world. Because of this M. Etienne Gilson has described St Thomas’s philosophy as “the only true existentialism.” But, as we shall see, St Thomas and the modern Existentialists have little in common; they live in two different

worlds. The reader will note that throughout these remarks we are concerned with exposition rather than with comment and criticism, yet he may here fairly be warned that the Existentialism now so much the intellectual fashion, particularly on the Continent, plumbs the lowest depths of human thought; it has been well described by an able Italian exponent as "the philosophy of decadence."¹

To understand contemporary Existentialism we must go back to the beginning of the nineteenth century, when Hegel was taking his place in the front rank of the world's philosophers. His way of thinking was of the *either/or* sort; not that he had anything approaching a narrow, one-track mind—on the contrary, he was the most wide-ranging thinker of his day—but, like Plato, he was pre-occupied with ideas and abstractions rather than with the real world before his eyes. He greatly influenced that world, as men of theory have a way of doing, but his thought was evolved from out of his own mind rather than originated from objective facts; he was an "idealist." In other words, Hegel might be described as an "essential" and not an "existential" thinker. This way of philosophizing, through Hegel's influence, largely dominated the Continental universities of that date. The reaction came, though not effectively in his own lifetime, through a Danish Protestant theologian, Søren Kierkegaard. This extraordinary man, who was born in 1813 and died in 1854, produced a body of writing which forms the chief inspiration of the modern "existentialists," of whom the best known are Heidegger, Jaspers, Chestov, Unamuno and Jean Paul Sartre.

Kierkegaard wrote a book in two volumes entitled, precisely, *Either/Or*, and this well illustrates his uncompromising philosophy of life. But whereas Hegel had thought systematically in terms of "essence," Kierkegaard was concentrated, though not at all systematically, upon "existence." His attitude towards Hegel—which resembled that of Pascal towards Descartes—is characteristically expressed in the following passage from one of his works.

The case of most systematizers is as when a man builds a huge castle and lives himself by the side of it, away in a hut; they do not live in that huge systematic building of theirs. But this . . . is a decisive objection. Spiritually understood, a man's thought should be the building in which he lives, or all is mad.

That is to say, the philosopher's theoretical world is not the world in which he actually lives; human existence presents problems which no amount of "essential" thinking can solve. Hegel had made the mistake of reducing the individual to the status of a particular and incomplete manifestation of the Universal Spirit; man could be *classified*

¹ *The Philosophy of Decadentism—A Study of Existentialism.* By Norberto Bobbio; translated by David Moore. Oxford: Basil Blackwell. 5s. net.

as a "species of animal endowed with reason." Kierkegaard held this to be an assault on the uniqueness of the individual person, and he appeals to Christianity with the object of placing man in his individuality above humanity considered as a universal essence. What is of chief concern is not "humanity" but "man"; and of man the outstanding characteristic is "singleness," revealing itself especially in his solitude and bewilderment over against God. Hence Kierkegaard, lonely and self-preoccupied, laid down as the basis of his philosophical research—the aim of which was the integration of the individual through faith in God—what he called the category of "singleness." "The category of singleness," he says, "is so closely associated with my name that I could wish to see inscribed on my tombstone the legend: 'That single man'."

The relation of the individual to God is the most significant feature in Kierkegaard's view of human life. Out of it there arises the feeling of *Angst*, *dread* in the English translation, which denotes the indeterminate but all-pervading *fear* which men feel in face of the infinite. Here, according to Kierkegaard, we are at the root of all genuine religious effort; from fear a man is urged forward to make the "leap" of faith, which brings with it freedom and personal salvation. Yet it is a lonely task; being in communication with the infinite alone, the single man does not communicate with other finite beings. "Others" are not the society of which we form a part, but the "crowd" from which we separate ourselves in order that we may be our true selves and find the path to God alone. The crowd, says Kierkegaard, is the non-truth; the single man is the truth. He who abandons himself to the crowd is lost, because to no man is the opportunity denied to become a "single man," except to those who wilfully deny it to themselves by their desire to belong to the crowd.

Kierkegaard's influence began to spread only after his works had been translated from Danish into German. It seems that it is to two German professors, Heidegger and Karl Jaspers, that the world is indebted for the creation of a definite *Existenzphilosophie*, which derives its motif from Kierkegaard and its structure, so to call it, from Husserl, whose study of states of consciousness throws light upon the existential psychology. These developments, however, effected a transformation as radical as would be the removal of the Prince of Denmark from Shakespeare's *Hamlet*; what had been Kierkegaard's own chief inspiration, namely God, was quietly dropped, so that the movement has issued in an unqualified atheism, possibly the most complete in the whole history of philosophy. It is true that there are Christian existentialists, of whom Gabriel Marcel, a Catholic, is the most distinguished, with his doctrine of existence as incarnation and his interpretation of the Christian virtues of faith, hope and charity in an existential manner.

Marcel is in fact an original thinker, much of his work having been published before that of Heidegger and Jaspers; but compared to the radical contribution of these two, and of Sartre, the Christian and spiritualistic existentialism of writers like Marcel and Berdyaev is considered by Professor Bobbio, perhaps rightly, to be little more than "a question of tonality or, I would almost say, of *philological* imitation."

God having been eliminated, there at once appears a fundamental difference between our modern existentialism and that of Kierkegaard. Whereas Kierkegaard found an infinite gulf, the experience of which produces *dread* or *anguish*, between the self and God, the disciple of Heidegger or Sartre places this gulf between the self and—the Void (*le néant*). Out of our relationship to this void, whence we come and back to which we return, arises the sense of *dread*, to which, it is claimed, Pascal himself bears witness in the *Pensées*. "Le silence éternel de ces espaces infinis m'effraie." In the formlessness of the void our finite being is soaked and pervaded; release, that is a higher existence, can be gained only by the determination of the individual will. From this plight, for Pascal as for Kierkegaard, relief was to be found in God and eternal life; but for the existentialists of today there is no God and no hereafter. Sartre, like Heidegger and Jaspers, has drawn the only possible conclusion from Nietzsche's famous declaration in his *Zarathustra*: "All Gods are dead"; *ergo* man now has to face his own terror alone. The end of it all is shipwreck—being brought face to face with what Heidegger calls the *Null*—and man shows his superiority over things by accepting this shipwreck joyfully. By freely acquiescing in the fact of death and extinction he becomes sentinel of the *Null*, and this is human salvation.

As for man himself, his fundamental characteristic, according to Sartre, is *freedom*. Man, the individual, is absolutely free; his actions are initiated without cause or motive; there is no outside standard to which universal necessity or moral obligation compels his acts to conform; he is hampered by no preconceived laws or values: he is a law unto himself, the creator of his own values. About this freedom, it should be noted, there is nothing hopeful or creative; it is a destructive, annihilating freedom. Indeed man is "fated to be free"; it is his curse because it is the source of nothingness (*le néant*). Had not human reality sprung up, like an erosive canker, in the very heart of being (*l'être*), being would always be unchanged; nothingness would not exist. Man himself is the source of this nothingness. Why? Because he is free—unique among all beings in the world. Freedom is what makes possible the work of annihilation carried out by man in the heart of being "... liberté, choix, néantisation . . . ne font qu'une seule et même chose." Sartre's man is the precise antithesis of the Christian God, Who creates the world out of nothingness: he creates nothingness out of the world.

Kierkegaard's famous slogan, "life is not a problem to be solved but a reality to be experienced," is an axiom of the existentialist. His is a life of feeling rather than of thought; and the feeling that should hold sway is man's natural sense of insecurity raised to the highest level of consciousness, in other words, *dread* or *anguish* before the surrounding nothingness. "Nothingness is a reality and I am trapped in it." There is no way out save through acceptance of this anguish and of the consequent nothingness, that is, death, to which it points. Anguish, for Sartre, denotes the state of mind in which man becomes conscious of his freedom—this is a privilege, it has been called the existentialist's "state of grace"—as being that which makes possible the annihilation of being. The anguished man is he who, aware of his own freedom, ascribes to the world whatever meaning he chooses. His place in society is one wherein he is either trying to act on his neighbour's freedom with a view to taking possession of it (love), or holding on to his own freedom without destroying that of his neighbour (indifference). In either case the essence of human relations is not co-operation but conflict; the social world is the battle-ground of opposing freedoms which must either overpower or avoid each other.

The one positive element in this orgy or pessimism is that the existentialist, in his "romantic passion for the night," aims at self-integration in an imperturbability akin to that of the Stoics. This aspect could hardly be put better than in Professor Bobbio's own words:

At bottom existentialism too proposes or preaches a new form of imperturbability, albeit surrounded by the romantic halo of its conception of the world. It is, however, imperturbability in the face of anguish, or resulting from the recognition and conquest of anguish. It is the imperturbability of the man who shuts himself up and isolates himself in his own world of the spirit, while the world outside is in ruins—the man whose only reply to the threat that overhangs the asylum of his solitude is: "Pereat mundus." Let the world perish, so long as I may keep my singularity free from the contagion of others and my freedom intact in face of the nothingness to which I aspire; so long as I may continue to preserve my sweet anguish from contact with the vulgar serenity of the mob, to cultivate my despair in the secret and the silence of my spirit, so that it is undisturbed by the clamorous throng which, in the world outside, struggles for existence, sways and scuffles, the slave of its own needs and desires. And when this world has fallen in ruins—and perhaps it already has fallen in ruins, or is about to do so—torn by its own contradictions, shattered by its lack of a system to which it may submit, then only will the existential philosopher be able to celebrate his triumph amid the ruins, like the ghost in a romantic ballad. And what else is the man whom existentialism portrays but a ghost that moves about

amid the shadows—because he is a shadow himself—and does not fear death, but rather faces it unflinchingly, because he is himself already dead?

Such, with much over-simplification, appear to be the main outlines of contemporary Existentialism. It is surely the final comment on modern civilization that this way of viewing life should commend itself to so many of our neighbours on the Continent; for it is said to have an extraordinary vogue there, at any rate in France. Happily here in England it does not seem to have won wide acceptance, even in so called “progressive” circles. Professor Joad, in a recent number of the *New Statesman and Nation*, poured appropriate ridicule upon the philosophical pretensions of Jean Paul Sartre. We may note before concluding, for the point has been missed, that Existentialism has nothing to do with Communism. The two systems are declared enemies. Sartre has engaged the Marxists in sharp polemic, while he in his turn, as lately as November last, was denounced over the Moscow radio as resembling Plato in “hating the people” and for trying to “find a theoretical explanation for the conversion of France into a vassal of American imperialism.”

Sartre, whose novels and plays—largely given over to acute psychological studies of the morbid, obscene and perverted—are all of a piece with his philosophy, has been characterized by Professor Bobbio as “the perfect incarnation of the decadent intellectual.” This severe but not unfair judgment may suffice in place of the detailed criticism which limitations of space must here preclude. It has been suggested that the experiences of the “resisters” of the French underground movement during the German occupation, at a time when individuals had to make decisions of life and death at a moment’s notice, presents the most suitable background for living and acting existentially. Which points to the fact that what we have been considering is not an aberration merely to be dismissed by detached and superior persons as obviously evil, it is tragic and pitiful as well. “He jests at scars that never felt a wound.” Existentialism is the philosophy, or to be more accurate, the substitute for religion, of men who are lonelier and more isolated than human individuals have ever been before, “without hope and without God in this world.” Having abandoned all belief either in the Fatherhood of God or the brotherhood of man, they thus depend utterly and completely on themselves. The progress of post-Reformation infidelity has reached its term.

ÆLRED GRAHAM.

THE DOCTOR OF PARADOX

TO stand as a “sign of contradiction” is a mark of genius, as well as of sanctity. Only in a lesser degree than in the case of the saint or “prophet” is the true artist or genius the focus of controversy and the object of widely divergent evaluations.

The period since Chesterton’s death has seen the rise of highly contradictory judgments of his significance as a thinker and artist. On the one hand we are told that “the works of Chesterton are essentially a product of their age” and that “to the end he was refuting forgotten heresies” (Maurice Evans. *G. K. Chesterton*. C.U.P. 1939). On the other hand so great an authority as Prof. E. Gilson affirms that “Chesterton had guessed everything the serious scholars were aiming at” (*Ward. Life of Chesterton*). There is therefore need to re-examine the grounds for such divergent verdicts, and the time is ripe to attempt that task.

Mr Kenner¹ seeks to discriminate between the permanent values of Chesterton’s thought and the somewhat “dated” trappings and often defective art-forms. To this task he brings the equipment of a mind trained in theology and philosophy, and also sensitively aware of the nature of the poetic art in its most modern experiments. His analysis of Chesterton’s thought and work builds up into an unusually impressive and stimulating essay in criticism, and yields an evaluation of Chesterton’s significance which carries conviction. We are told in the Foreword by Dr McLuhan that even in Catholic Colleges books by Chesterton are not commonly on the reading lists, nor do many of the present crop of students read anything more by him than an occasional “Father Brown.” Mr Kenner’s work is therefore very timely. His sympathetic but keen analysis will not amuse some “Chestertonians” with their “abject refusal to see that interest in their idol as a significant figure must centre, not on his cleverness or heartiness, but on his perceptivity”: more discerning “Chestertonians” will certainly be led to re-read with greater attention and respect this master of parabolic teaching, this “architect of certitude” as Belloc entitled him, and will discover the refreshing thread of reality woven into the wealth of alliteration and epigram, into the “sudden unexpected correspondences, accidental patterns, writing and weaving with all the crawling energy of the Gothic architecture which was his craftsman’s ideal.”

The true “Chestertonian” need be at no pains to rebut criticism of his jokes, his ironies, verbalisms, embroideries, and occasional crudities. They may grant that few if any of his poems are the stuff of true poetry. Alliteration, “the hearty rhythmic thump,” the failure to

¹ PARADOX IN CHESTERTON. By Hugh Kenner. (Sheed and Ward.) 7s. 6d.

develop imagery, the "cluster of epigrams while a brass band drums at the ear" prove that Chesterton was "uninterested in the job a serious poet undertakes." If he was not a creative artist in his verse, equally his fiction has not the true dramatic intensity, and is rather "parable on a grand scale." So much most will grant.

A more serious charge commonly made is that Chesterton was thinking merely in verbalisms, and that he was passing off riotous word-play as thought. "Verbalist he was: it was his superficial defect: Chesterton being verbalist was perpetually punning" Mr Belloc agrees. Yet he considered this defect a *superficial* one. We too may enjoy, in our sour and silly generation, the "jingle and jugglery" of such epigrams as that on Companionate Marriage: "so called because the people involved are not married and will very rapidly cease to be companions," without a sneer. Even his jokes and verbalisms are often but the arresting guise of profound metaphysical reality and spiritual truth—"the spectacle of a God dying is much more grandiose than the spectacle of a man living for ever. The former suggests the awful changes that have entered the alchemy of the universe: the latter is only vaguely reminiscent of hygienic octogenarians and Eno's Fruit Salts." (*Orthodoxy*, p. 254.)

A third charge is that Chesterton was "endlessly refuting forgotten heresies." The implication here is that Chesterton was no more than the very type of hearty Tory, of the backward-looking mind, who has no vision of the future, no message for a younger generation. This charge is disposed of with neat brevity by our author who juxtaposes a speech in 1946 by the disillusioned Marxist, M. André Malraux, and a passage written by Chesterton in 1905. Says M. Malraux in 1946:

"At the end of the Nineteenth Century the voice of Nietzsche took up the classical refrain 'God is dead,' and gave it a new and tragic sense. Everyone knew that the death of the deity meant the liberation and deification of man. The question which faces us all today on this old European earth is whether not God but man is dead. . . Europe ravaged and bloody is not more ravaged and bloody than the picture of mankind which in the pre-war days it hoped to create."

In 1905 Chesterton had written these words (*Heretics*, p. 33):

"Let us leave all these arbitrary standards and embrace liberty." This is, logically rendered, "Let us not decide what is good, but let it be considered good not to decide it." He says "Away with your old moral formulae; I am for progress." This, logically stated, means, "Let us not settle what is good, but let us settle whether we are getting more of it" . . . Never perhaps since the beginning of the world has there been an age which had less right to use the word 'progress' than we."

Mr Kenner adduces another suggestive illustration of Chesterton's forward-reaching genius, this time on the literary plane, when he compares some of Chesterton's prose with that of the advanced experimenter, James Joyce, who, in *Finnegan's Wake* is building on the same principle of analogical perception which we shall find to lie at the root of Chesterton's thought and expression. Once more the old "Tory" whose work is "essentially the product of his age" was really in advance of the most modern experimenters. Indeed, M. Gilson seems nearer the truth when he finds that Chesterton "guessed what serious scholars of the future are still labouring to discover."

Serious criticism of Chesterton must cut deeper. It must probe through the tissue of paradox and lay bare the essential Chesterton. "The essential Chesterton—says our author—is the man with the extraordinarily comprehensive intuition of being: what must be praised in Chesterton is not the writing but the seeing." Chesterton himself directs our attention to this essential principle of his thought and his writing, when he tells us (*Orthod.* p. 62) that he doubted "whether any truth can be told except in parable," and draws the corollary that he doubted "whether any of our actions is really anything but an allegory." His primary problem was that of "how men could be made to realize the wonder and splendour of being alive, in environments which their own daily criticism treated as dead alive, and which their own imagination had left for dead" (*Autobiography*, p. 133). He was concerned with the metaphysics of wonder: "the life of men and the beginning of the praise of God." Here we glimpse the mystic and the contemplative who were so large a part of "G.K.C." "Mysticism keeps men sane."

"The whole secret of mysticism is this, that man can understand everything by the help of what he does not understand. The morbid logician seems to make everything lucid, and succeeds in making everything mysterious. The mystic allows one thing to be mysterious, and everything else becomes lucid" (*Orthod.* p. 46). More clearly in his Introduction to the Book of Job he gives us the clue to the root of his paradoxical speech, namely, the need to hint at that which the mind cannot grasp:—

"Job was comfortless before the speech of Jehovah and is comforted after it. He has been told nothing, but he feels the terrible and tingling atmosphere of something which is too good to be told. The refusal of God to explain his design is itself a burning hint of his design. The riddles of God are more satisfying than the solutions of men" (p. xxii).

There is the real issue. Stripping away merely verbal paradoxes, and rhetorical paradoxes, we come to an essential paradox, not merely in his mind and his expression of it, but in the nature of reality. "He

did not make them but saw them"—the things that cannot be and that are. "The conflicts are in front of him, in the things."

The key to his paradoxical expression will be found in the very nature of analogical being, and it is to St Thomas Aquinas' metaphysics that we must go if we are to understand Chesterton's thought. Being transcends reason, and encloses contradictions. Being is intrinsically analogical.

In his *Autobiography* (p. 150) he describes how even in youth the truth presented itself to him that when there is anything there is God. The statement was inadequate, but he was later amazed to discover how near his "anything" was to the "Ens" of St Thomas. The "Ens" of St Thomas—or as he puts it "There is an IS"—was his gateway to reality, the source of his metaphysical wonder, the spiritual spring of his praise and worship. "This world is word, expression, news of God." Most significant is the passage:

"All my mental doors open outwards into a world I have not made. My last door of liberty opens upon a world of sun and solid things, of objective adventures. The post in the garden; the thing I could neither create nor expect; strong plain daylight on stiff upstanding wood; it is the Lord's doing and it is marvellous in our eyes."

Our author admirably summarizes (ch. iii) St. Thomas doctrine of analogy which runs through his whole philosophy, and insists that this essential paradox interpenetrates the whole of Chesterton's writing though his critics have failed to see the intimate relation, the almost interchangeableness of "analogical" and "paradoxical." Analogy explains, paradox describes. Both are tools for dealing with a metaphysical reality that can itself only be intuited. Impatience with paradox arises from the blindness of those who have no idea of the complexity of a reality they have never intuited, of those who have never troubled to grapple with the problems arising from the fact that there can be no simple relation between God and creatures, that all our knowledge of God has to be expressed in terms which are neither univocal nor equivocal, and that nevertheless the human reason is capable of predicating validly about the incomprehensible Infinite Being, so that we can establish a valid "ratio" between a quality as apprehended by us and the quality as it really is supereminently in God. Analogy has to do with *proportion*.¹ The complications of thought and expression in Chesterton are neither

¹ The philosophical reader would need to work out more fully at this point, the paradox and truth relationship, the idea of the "order" between the mind and the thing, the relations of analogy and metaphor, of analogy and truth, of metaphor and analogy and order. No doubt Mr Kenner rightly felt that to work out these implications would carry him beyond the scale of his plan, and beyond the attention of many of his readers.

deliberate mystifications, nor the effect of a defective vocabulary; they are due to reality itself, to the fact that being is essentially analogical.

In his "St Thomas Aquinas" (pp. 207-11) Chesterton explicitly unites his perception of St Thomas, the idea of analogy, and his own wonder at the multiplicity of the universe. He saw paradox rooted in being, and the created world rooted in God. He saw the world as a network of analogies (or "proportions") and he ascends from simple wonder to the comprehension of the "monstrous paradoxes" of Scripture about losing life and saving it, and inheriting the earth by being unworthy of it. His analogical perception of being leads him from elementary wonder to the heart of a paradoxical universe. "It may be said without exaggeration"—says Mr Kenner—"that he ranks almost with St Thomas himself in the comprehensiveness of that initial perception" (p. 102). And in so doing he falls into the line of exegetes and theologians, with the Fathers, the philosophers, and the Doctors of the Church.¹ It is strange that his critics have failed to find this key to his thought; the key has been given us by himself, in the passage quoted above. Everything is itself and yet the reflection of something more than itself. Man has an analogical duality "mighty enough to have been worth the death of God, mean enough to have condemned Him to die." In "The Ball and the Cross" and specially in "The Everlasting Man" Chesterton drives home the paradox of human dignity, that the Fall of Man was only remediable by the Fall of God—"a god can be humble, a devil can only be humbled."

A time of decantation was needed for Chesterton's work to appear in its true character. Mr Kenner's analysis admirably achieves that decantation. It is to be hoped that this book will induce many to re-enter "the writhing weaving patterns," the network of analogies with which Chesterton clothes his contemplative intuition of being, so that he may lead us to that "inmost chamber of Reality," that we may come back to the world, like his "mystic, the man who accepts the contradictions, who can laugh and walk easily through the world." We shall then be entitled, as rational beings, to laugh when a man sits down suddenly in the street: "there is only one possible or intelligent reason: that man is the image of God. It is not funny that anything else should fall down—only that a man should fall down." Unless we can realize that the absurd is often the touch of Reality we can never understand or appreciate this Master of the *Reductio ad Absurdum*, or the immense moral seriousness which led him to become anathema as an artist for his brethren's sake, that he might give them practical guidance in their political and educational schemes. "He preferred loosing a thousand

¹ It is said that the late Master-General of the Order of Friars Preachers, Père Gillet, O.P., used to say that Chesterton's "St Thomas of Aquinas" was the best treatise on St Thomas known to him.

lightning strokes to achieving the calm sunlight of a single perfect work."

It is to be hoped that Catholic readers at least will not fail to appreciate the richness, and depth, and lasting value of his work: and that others may discover that conversion to Catholicism means an adventurous journey of the intellect, and that paradox is the movement of thought to Reality, while the disappearance of paradox is a sign of that decay of metaphysics which is bringing the Western world to disaster. The Paradoxical Doctor guides his readers safely between the Scylla of agnosticism and positivism which immure the intelligence and its object in such narrow confines: and the Charybdis of all the sentimental and "voluntarist" theories which seek the depths of Reality in the darkness of the infra-rational.

Those who lightly dismiss Chesterton as a mere "farceur" might well ponder what Chesterton said paradoxically about William Blake:

"I say he was mad because his visions were true."

J.L.C.

"THIEF OF SONG"

A NOTE ON FRANCIS THOMPSON

TO decide what one poet "owes" to other poets, whether by way of unconscious influence or by deliberate borrowing, requires not only a certain erudition, but another quality not alas! invariably conjoined with erudition—a sense of proportion. Anyone who has studied the authors of Greece and Rome with the assistance of their modern commentators may readily be excused if he supposes that every one of the ancients possessed the most intimate acquaintance with the works of every other (with the possible exception of those who succeeded them in time), as that they availed themselves of it in the most shameless fashion; so that, if Herodotus uses a word that is also found in Hesiod, or if something in Plato reminds Professor X of something in Pindar, the reason, whatever else it may be, is certainly not coincidence. The ordinary reader, however, who, if he has not acquired erudition, has at least not lost his sense of proportion, is likely to be more cautious. Great minds, it is true, have been known to plunder each other without acknowledgement; but it is also generally admitted that they tend to think alike. If Newton and Leibniz could both arrive independently at the discovery of the differential calculus, there should be little difficulty in allowing that two poets may say the same thing in ignorance of each other's work. And St Jerome calls attention to the tiresome habit of our fellow-writers "Qui ante nos nostra dixerunt."

The reader of Francis Thompson's poems will continually come across phrases and ideas which remind him, sometimes perhaps with disconcerting clarity, of things that he has read in other poets. Let it be said, therefore, at the outset, that no author is less likely to be guilty of plagiarism than this one. In the first place he was far too rich in poetry to have the slightest need of robbing others; secondly, nothing could be more repugnant to a man such as he was than to claim for himself what did not belong to him; and thirdly, where he was conscious of any similarity between his own work and someone else's, he was almost excessively anxious to point it out himself. He even went to the length of noting, in the preface to "Sister Songs," a purely coincidental likeness to an image from one of Coventry Patmore's ode; and in "Assumpta Maria," the language of which is largely taken from liturgical sources, he acknowledges the debt in verse by asking our Lady to

"Remember me, poor thief of song."

The intemperate desire to ascribe the smallest correspondences of thought or phrase to deliberate imitation is, as I have said, fortunately confined to the very erudite. Nevertheless there remain a number of

"reminiscences" in Francis Thompson's poems that can hardly be explained by mere chance, or by the proverbial similarity of great minds. Yet to call him a common plagiarist, or even an imitator, would, as I have also observed, be absurd. They must then be explained, where they require explanation, on grounds of what may be called, to use one of Francis Thompson's own phrases, "unconscious plagiarism": the use of ideas and words from other works which the writer has so assimilated as to consider them in some sense his own. This unconscious assimilation of the products of other minds is the common experience of everyone. As it is a vice in excess, so in moderation it is a necessity, whether of style or of thought; and when combined with a native originality, as it surely was in Francis Thompson, need apologize to none. It would of course be absurd to suppose that all such borrowings are unconscious; but even when conscious and deliberate they still require no apology, provided that the borrower is able to make them his own through the action of his peculiar genius. If it were not so, what would Virgil be but a belated Homerid, or Aquinas but another Peripatetic?

The examples which follow may illustrate to some extent from what kind of sources, besides that of his own superabundant genius, Francis Thompson drew his inspiration. The reader must excuse me if they take the form of a rather unconnected list.

One of Francis Thompson's best known poems, "To My Godchild," ends with the lines:

"Pass the crystalline sea, the lampads seven:
Look for me in the nurseries of Heaven."

The phrase "the lampads seven" might have been suggested directly from the Greek of Apocalypse iv, 5; but it is more probably a reminiscence of the lines of one of his favourite poets, Coleridge, who refers in "Ne Plus Ultra" to

"the lampads seven
That watched the throne of heaven."

Another of his favourite authors was Richard Crashaw, and there are at least three marked resemblances of phrase between the two poets. Crashaw's lines from "The Weeper":

"Nowhere but here did ever meet
Sweetness so sad, sadness so sweet"

seem undoubtedly to be the source of:

"... All the sadness in the sweet,
The sweetness in the sad."
(*"Daisy."*)

as well as of:

"... Sweetness out of sadness breaks at fits"
(*"Love in Dian's lap."*)

and of:

"For who says: Lo! how sweet! has first said:
Lo! how sad."
(*"Of Nature."*)

Another echo of Crashaw occurs in the ode "To the English Martyrs";

"... that long kiss

That kissed away your breath, and claimed you His,"

is surely modelled on Crashaw's:

"... the full kingdom of that final kiss

That siezed thy parting soul, and seal'd thee His."

(*"The Flaming Heart."*)

And finally:

"Universe in a span"

(*"Any Saint."*)

appears to be based on the earlier poet's

"Eternity shut in a span."

(*"In the Holy Nativity."*)

Tennyson's familiar phrase from "In Memoriam": "Laburnums, dropping-wells of fire," is apparently the basis of the line from the poem to "Sister Songs":

"... the long laburnum drips

Its jocund spilth of fire."

A more interesting resemblance to Tennyson occurs in the conclusion of "Her Portrait," from "Love in Dian's Lap":

"Passionless passion, wild tranquillities."

Tennyson, it will be recalled, towards the end of his incomparable dramatic monologue "Lucretius," has the verse:

"Passionless bride, divine tranquillity."

It seems here that the form of this line has found an echo in Francis Thompson's mind, while its matter has been entirely altered. Less marked, but still, I think, genuine echoes are "interwowing sweet societies" (*"Ad Amicam,"* V) after Milton's "Lycidas"; "destroyer and preserver, thou" (*"Orient Ode"*) after Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind"; and

"Through thee the waters bare

Their bosoms to the air."

(*"Ad Castitatem."*)

from Wordsworth's Sonnet

"This sea that bares her bosom to the moon."

More noticeable is the similarity of

"Sun-god and song-god"

(*"Sister Songs"*)

with Rossetti's

"The song-god—he the sun-god."

(*"The Song-Throe."*)

And finally Mr Meynell in his "Life of Francis Thompson" observes the resemblance between the fine image:

"A great wind blew all the stars to flare."
("A Corymbus for Autumn.")

and Stevenson's couplet:

"A wind got up frae off the sea
It blew the stars as clear could be!

Those more widely-read than myself will be able to multiply such instances of what I think it is reasonable to call "unconscious plagiarism." They will perturb no one who can appreciate the unexampled originality and boldness of Francis Thompson's genius. But the learned commentators of a millenium hence, if this poet is ever unfortunate enough to attract their notice, will doubtless regard them as convincing proof that his works are nothing but a patch-work of imitation. And if any of them should chance upon one of the poet's own remarks, that "a great poet may plagiarize to his heart's content," they will regard the case as proven for ever. "Qui s'excuse," the more able linguists among them will say, "S'accuse." But happily we shall all be dead by then.

P. O'R. SMILEY.

THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY JUBILEE

THE Senior Debating Society, the oldest established Society in the School, completed fifty years of continuous existence on 4th February 1948. By an unfortunate oversight this fact was not recorded nor celebrated at the time, so that this note comes just a year late.

The Society was founded on 4th February 1898 by Fr Anselm Wilson who was then subprior, and the minutes of the meetings continued year by year from that day to this. The Junior Debating Society, which from time to time claims the honour of being the oldest Society in the School, was founded only four years later, on 30th November 1902.

It is not of course suggested that before 1898 no debates were held at Ampleforth. There were always the debates held by the Governments of the School at which the various officials from the captain to the gasmen were subjected to criticism and often abused for the way in which they did not do what they ought. These meetings appear to have been often graced with energetic and skilful oratory. They seem to have worked to a climax in 1892 when "J. McSheehy arose and electrified the House by proposing a vote of censure on the Government." This led to an uproar in which "Cheer after cheer, mingled with groans and hisses, made it impossible for anyone to be heard; indeed the greater part of the members were upon their legs, each seeking to attract the attention of the Chairman, who, like Ulysses on board his craft sailing between Scylla and Charybdis, seemed to enjoy the novelty of the situation and to think it best to let these turbulent spirits exhaust themselves." It all led to the resignation of the Government and the appointment of McSheehy to be Captain. Later in the same term W. Smith tabled an amendment to the Sports Bill: "That the time set apart for the practice of sports be four weeks." His speech on this occasion was so eloquent that it was quoted fully in the Diary: "Gentlemen, there is one fact settled about sports, and that is—they have to be held. The all-powerful authorities have determined that point, and have likewise decided that not only must the sports take place but that they must be productive of good results. Well, having come to an agreement on that head, our next endeavour is to make the inevitable a success . . . Practice, gentlemen, during the next four weeks, if such be the accepted time of the House, in a spirit worthy of the best of England's sons. Throw your whole energy into the work before you, make physical improvement in its numerous and varied branches your constant thought during recreation hours. Strive to excel in all calisthenics. Remember, gentlemen, that by eminently fitting yourselves in body as well as mind to fight

the great battle of life, you will advance towards that standard of perfection, which ought to be the sole thought and ambition of all here to win."

The same speaker later offered the chief resistance to a Cricket Bill "and was upheld by almost the whole School."

He considered that the whole business of Cricket was too expensive: "The Fourth Set gentlemen pay 7s. 6d. each to play on an uncultivated meadow with the cricket refuse of generations." The Diary records that "At the conclusion of the debate matters were left in exactly the same position as at the commencement."

Apart from these debates, which in a less ambitious form persisted into the present century, there appear to have been earlier Debating Societies. The Ampleforth Diary of 1891 reports a series of meetings of a Debating Society "attended by the Religious and members of the Upper Library," in which T. Noblett defended unsuccessfully the motion that "Liverpool is the first port in the world."

Nevertheless previous societies appear to have lapsed, and the Senior Debating Society was founded as the Literary Debating Society in 1898 and began with fourteen foundation members the flourishing life which still continues. Many well-known figures appear in a more youthful context in the early minutes. The Headmaster, a foundation member, is prominent among them: "Mr Nevill then arose and gave it as his opinion that hanging was a better mode of capital punishment than the guillotine." Fr Justin and Fr Ambrose also appear to have been foundation members: "At the conclusion of Mr McCann's interesting lecture (on Secret Societies) Mr Byrne addressed the Society in a short and neat speech on Nihilism."

The rules of the Society in those days did not permit the discussion of political subjects. The President therefore took a risk, when in October 1899 he permitted Mr Gateley to read a paper on "The Transvaal and the Boers." The Minutes record that "The Subprior took the chair at the usual time and the members of the Upper House came down in force." Politics won when Fr Stephen Dawes addressed the House during the discussion: "Doubtless his words had weight as his voice had power, for he spoke as one who knew; but the warmth of his argument seemed to carry him into a violent partisanship which ended in proposing a vote of confidence in Mr Chamberlain. This was too much even for the indulgence of our chairman and the call 'order' brought the speaker to his seat."

The rules against political subjects did not last very long and the traditions and traditional debates were soon established. Thus in 1901 Mr W. Lambert defends the Classical Education "likening Greek to gold, Latin to silver, English only to lead and iron." Private business also seems to have been then much the same as it is now. In 1906 Mr

Perry tabled and carried a motion to abolish the committee. In the following year Mr Rochford, despite the opposition of Mr Perry, carried a motion that the committee should be re-established. On another occasion a motion that all the candidates for membership should be voted in *en masse* was thrown out by an indignant House, which then proceeded to vote them all in one by one. All this goes to show that the present generation is living up to the traditions of their fathers.

It is not possible to record the names of all the great men who were members of the Society, but it should at least be said that Fr Abbot was Secretary in 1901-02. Moreover, Abbot Matthews became President in 1903 and held that position for many years. On one occasion he brought a debate to a close by telling the House that "though they were young they need not necessarily be foolish." Fr Placid's long connection with the Society began in 1905, when he became Vice-President, and continued until 1941, when ill-health obliged him to retire from the Presidency.

During the coming term an effort will be made to arrange for a Jubilee Debate to celebrate the occasion.

N.P.B.

WISE WORDS

"As a general rule, people, even the wicked, are much more naïve and simple-hearted than we suppose."

(*The Brothers Karamazov.*)

"No man would I truly call wicked, unless his heart be cold."

(John Ridd in *Lorna Doone.*)

OBITUARY

FATHER HILARY WILLSON

FATHER HILARY died within ten days of his ninetieth birthday, with the record behind him of seventy-two years in the Benedictine habit and sixty-four in the priesthood. He was in choir, praying after Compline, when the seizure came upon him which resulted twelve days later in his death. That Compline was really the end for him, since he did not properly recover consciousness again. *Noctem quietam et finem perfectum concedat nobis Dominus Omnipotens*. The lovely Compline blessing was aptly fulfilled in him.

Edward (Hilary) Willson was born at Lincoln, 23rd December 1858. He came to school at Ampleforth in 1870, took the habit at Belmont 3rd September 1876, and made his Simple Profession there 7th September 1877. He made his Solemn Profession at Ampleforth 14th September 1880, and was ordained priest by Bishop Hedley 23rd March 1884.

Four years later (August 1888) he was sent to Belmont to be Novice Master, and for eleven years served the Congregation in that capacity with untiring zeal and devotion. While at Belmont he became one of the Canons of the diocese.

To Belmont succeeded eleven years of missionary labour: as assistant priest successively at Brownedge and St Anne's, Liverpool, and then (1904) as incumbent of Leyland. From Leyland he went in January of 1910 to be Prior and temporary Superior of Fort Augustus and thus to begin a further nine and a half years of conventual life. He resigned the priorship in 1912, to become in the following year (under Abbot Hunter Blair) Master of Novices and Laybrothers, and Subprior. When Abbot Hunter Blair resigned (November 1917) Fr Hilary again became Prior and temporary Superior, and so remained until the election of Abbot McDonald, in the summer of 1919.

In September of 1919 he became incumbent of Abergavenny and while there was honoured with the dignity of Cathedral Prior of Rochester (1922), no doubt a recognition of the sterling service he had given both at Belmont and at Fort Augustus, not to mention his missionary labours. He left Abergavenny in 1924, and after short periods at Colwich Abbey and Dowlais held the incumbency of Easingwold for eleven years (1926-37). At the end of this period he was in his seventy-ninth year and retirement to his monastery seemed to be the natural course; but it is characteristic of his vigorous old age that it was, so to say, punctuated by a series of abortive retirements. He retired to Ampleforth in September of 1937, but in the next year obeyed the call to go as assistant to Warwick Bridge. Again, at the end of 1939, he retired to Ampleforth; but again went forth, this time to be chaplain at Oulton

Abbey (1941-44). Finally, in December of 1944, he did really retire to his monastery, never to leave it again; but, even so, the last four years of his life hardly conformed to normal standards of retirement. It was no existence of the armchair and carpet slippers variety, although he was approaching ninety. It was a life of regular monastic devotion and unremitting industry.

Such is the bare outline of Fr Hilary's long and full life, into which he threw himself with unflagging zeal, being in the truest sense "game to the last." It should be clear from the outline how much solid work he managed to achieve, a great deal of it of that exacting kind that is known as "collar-work." He was helped by a constitution, which, though never robust, was of a tough fibre. Occasionally he had experience of real sickness, and he had to endure more than one operation. But these things did not disturb him; on the contrary he took the greatest interest in the epic combats which had engaged the skill of the surgeons and his own courage, and afterwards would recount them with an almost embarrassing wealth of detail. But, for the most part, his body served him very well and never really hindered his spiritual life, a life of the deepest piety and solid attachment to his monastic profession. There was no mistake about these things; nor could one fail to notice the genuine humility and docility of his character.

It fell to Fr Hilary, in the course of his life, to do much preaching and giving of spiritual conferences. The work came easily to him, yet it cannot be said that he was a talented preacher. He could be trusted to utter sound and solid teaching; but he had not a little of that level copiosity which tends to paralyse the hearer's attention. So also, in the social intercourse of everyday life, at least in his later years. His retentive memory superabounded in detail, and (with Herodotus) he had a gift for digressions.

Apart from the main duties of his religious life which were always primary with him—he was no mean antiquarian, with a special taste for genealogical research. This is evidenced by his several articles in *THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL*, and by the introduction to the Abergavenny registers that he wrote for the Catholic Record Society, of which Society he was a devoted member. This antiquarian taste of his served his monastery in good stead; for from the beginning of what may be called his false retirements, i.e. from 1937 until his death, he did a really vast quantity of work in the archives of his house, arranging great masses of letters and documents into volumes and files, and finally compiling a full index to the whole collection. Nor was this his only work of the kind, for he undertook several subsidiary tasks besides. And, when his major work was completed, in the summer of this year, he did not rest on his oars but turned at once to the compilation of an index to *THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL*. As Cicero says of the aged Plato,

he "died writing"; and indeed his busy and happy old age reminds us of many another portrait in the gallery of the *De Senectute*.

But it is in the Christian framework of the Venerable Bede's *Ecclesiastical History* that Fr Hilary's true place lies, along with St Bede's account of his own devoted monastic service and along with the touching prayer with which the *History* concludes. There seems a special aptness also in such a narrative as that of the death of the poet Caedmon, "a very religious man, humbly submissive to the discipline of monastic rule." It was, says St Bede, a gentle and quiet death. "Because he had served the Lord with a simple and pure mind and quiet devotion, even so did he leave the world by a quiet death and go to behold His Presence."

MICHAEL DENIS CASTELLI

Michael Castelli was born on St Benedict's Day, March 21st, 1926, and came to us from Gilling and the Junior House in September 1940. He joined his brother John in St Bede's House where he stayed until the end of the Easter Term 1944, when he left to join the Navy. He was soon commissioned and saw service in the Far East.

After his period of service he joined a firm of constructional engineers and after some months of practical experience in Leeds, he went to London to study.

On December 18th, he was stricken with infantile paralysis; conscious of the gravity of his illness he was anointed and received Holy Viaticum—early on the morning of the 20th, he died, being 22 years old. In these brief lines are recorded the outstanding events in Michael's life, a life tragically cut short according to our human way of looking at things, in fact it had served its purpose as a sufficient preparation for Eternal Life.

Michael was the sort of boy one likes to have in a House. He was not outstanding at either study or games, yet he did everything wholeheartedly and well. There was a simplicity and naturalness about him which made him a pleasant companion and a loyal friend. He was unaffectedly good and one felt that the Faith had deep roots in him and was the real influence that moulded all his life. To his father and mother who mourn a devoted and upright son we offer our deep sympathy and the assurance of our prayers.

NOTES

WE offer our congratulations to Fr Wulstan Gore who made his Solemn Profession and to Br Justin Caldwell who made his Simple Profession in September.



THE total amount received or promised for the War Memorial by the end of 1948 was £27,850.



FURTHER contributions for the Sandhurst Catholic Chapel, making the Ampleforth total up to £210, have been received from Majors R. Barker, A. Morris and I. Maxwell-Scott. The Chapel was formally opened by Cardinal Griffin on 8th December.



FIFTY YEARS AGO

"THOUGH the name of Poland is not yet erased from the map of Europe, the sympathy which is felt for the dismembered and ill-treated kingdom has faded out of people's minds. The patriotic Pole is no longer the fashionable object of chivalrous admiration, and an uprising of the still sorely-oppressed race would be a complication European politicians would refuse to sanction or encourage. A complaint from the Catholics of Russian Poland has nowadays no hearing outside the walls of the Vatican." (From an article on St Josephat in THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL.) *Plus ça change plus c'est la même chose.*



WE also notice that the Christmas festivities of 1898 were, for first time, held in the "New" Monastery which had only just been occupied. There is a description of the wallpaper there which is said to "last for ever." It has certainly lasted for fifty years, although little of the "warm green colour" now remains. On the other side of the screen, V. Nevil was Captain of the School and also captain of the 1st set at football. J. McCann, H. Byrne and J. Smith all appear as successful candidates in the Oxford Local Examinations. The School team of that year was stiffened by the inclusion of Br Maurus Powell and Br Stephen Dawes—Br Maurus in one match contributing 14 of the 23 goals scored against the losing side.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE ORIGINS OF THE GREAT SCHISM. By *Walter Ullmann*. Pp. xii + 244. (Burns Oates, 1948.) 18s.

The period of the Great Schism and the methods ultimately adopted to end it had an influence on European political thought, Christian practice and constitutional development that can hardly be exaggerated. At a time when the influence of the Papacy was so far-reaching, it was imperative to know to whom allegiance should be paid. Yet for the one faction there were the pleadings of Saint Catherine of Siena, for the other St Bridget of Sweden or St Vincent Ferrer. Lower down the scale of sanctity, the faithful were shepherded by rival bishops, or lived in the precincts of monasteries ruled by rival superiors, or suffered from the double collection of tithes. No country in Europe could hope to flourish under such circumstances, for to an age that still believed in papal claims, weakness of the Church did not necessarily mean strength of the political unit. As Professor Jacob has pointed out, men began to think more seriously about the institution which they had accepted as part of their daily lives. (Essays in the Conciliar Epoch, p. 7.) Added to these incipient intellectual doubts was the loss of respect for the papacy as such and for the hierarchy for their moral disintegration.

These effects and many others besides have been the subject of countless monographs. But Doctor Ullmann in this present study of fourteenth century ecclesiastical history tries to solve the problem from its causes and not from the effects. This latter method has found too many adherents, for it is the easy way, and the author repudiates the efforts of H. A. L. Fisher's attempt to explain it in terms of national rivalry. He shows a clearer insight when he writes, "It is only by attempting to explain the policy of a particular institution from within and according to its own peculiar standards that we can hope to arrive at a correct interpretation of its aims and policies" (p. 2).

Accordingly, he sets himself a twofold task: firstly, a detailed examination by means of contemporary documents of the events leading up to the and following the election of Urban VI in 1378, and, secondly, an attempt to find a solution to the problem of whether the Schism was merely the result of a clash of personalities or revealed some serious constitutional crisis.

The unquestionable validity of Urban's election is proven over a series of chapters, sometimes based on the evidence of the *Factum Urbani*, sometimes on the *Declaratio* of the dissenting cardinals, sometimes on the purely legal investigations of Baldus de Ubaldis and Joannes de Lignano. It is in this last method that Doctor Ullmann is at his best and most original, for the whole work is, above all else, a juristic investigation with an historical analysis.

Before attempting an answer to the second problem, the author inserts a chapter on the character of the two popes which is well done, though it loses much of its force from its late position in the book. The chapter on England's reaction which preceded it, contains little that has not already been said by E. F. Jacob. The importance of England's contribution hardly justifies such lavish treatment, and some of these pages could have been used to deal with the attitude of the University of Paris with more profit.

The answer to the second problem is much more satisfying than that normally given. Princes there certainly were, like the Duke of Burgundy or the Duke of Orleans, ready to maintain the religious division for political ends, but there was something deeper than this. They did not make the Schism, and it is the author's contention that the real problem was to find a solution for a revolt against the existing

constitutional law of the Church which took the form of a personal issue. It was, he says, "a purely legal and constitutional problem" (p. 175). This, of course, is looking ahead to the validity of the Conciliar Movement which, as a canonist, he cannot concede. Yet it was this method which eventually solved the problem. Excepting Divine guidance, the ability of Martin IV and the internal strife of the leaders of the *via concilii*, the Church must have succumbed to a constitutional form of monarchy that was at once untraditional and contrary to a fundamental article of faith. The surface reading of Marsilius of Padua and William of Ockham had seriously disturbed the organization of the Church; the catastrophe of the sixteenth century would come when such writers were pushed to their logical conclusions.

This book will prove useful to the political as well as the Church historian. Though it presents little, if anything, that is new in the field of fact, it is invaluable as a clear presentation with a new, a legalistic, interpretation of it.

R.K.D.

THE POEMS OF ST JOHN OF THE CROSS. Spanish-English Text, translated and edited by *E. Allison Peers*. (Burns Oates and Washbourne.) 3s. 6d.

It is uncommon in the history of the world that one and the same man attains a place in the front rank of genius in varied worlds of activity. Such were men like Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo and with them must be placed that Carmelite Saint, St John of the Cross, who, in addition to being a master in the contemplative life, had the great gift of expressing thought in perfect verse; he was a master poet as well as a master mystic.

The greatest authority at present in England on the Spanish mystics, Professor E. Allison Peers, has earned the gratitude of all interested in the mystical life and of all who love great poetry, by his translation of the Poems of St. John of the Cross. Many and subtle are the difficulties in such an undertaking, but it is very rarely that a comparison with the Spanish on the opposite page leaves any feeling of dissatisfaction with the Professor's very successful rendering.

In addition to the best known poems, such as *Canciones del Alma*, *Canciones entre el Alma y el Esposo* and *Llama de amor viva*, a valuable and welcome service has been done in giving the lesser known minor poems, such as the *Romances*, which have not been within reach of the general reader. It is interesting to find St John's version of the gloss on "Que muero porque no muero" and to compare it with the poem ascribed to St Teresa. Her poem is put down to 1571; St John's version, with corrections in his own hand, dates from 1578. Experts hold that they wrote independently, but confusion has possibly arisen in the work of the copyists, who have given St Teresa stanzas she did not write. Thus is explained the exact identity of some stanzas.

It is, indeed, a consoling thought in these pagan times that there should be a call for a second edition of this translation.

H.D.P.

THE PROPER OF THE MASS, to be sung on Sundays and Feasts, with four settings by *Dom Laurence Bénévoit*, Monk of Ampleforth Abbey. (Cary and Co., London.) 1948. 5s.

THE ORGAN BOOK to the same. By *Dom Laurence Bénévoit*. 2s. 6d.

The performance of the Proper of the Mass has always been the big problem in our parish churches. It is fairly obvious that the singing of the full traditional settings in the Liber Usualis or the Graduale Romanum requires a good deal of skill on the part of the singers. Moreover, it calls for more than musical experience, and many an organist with the highest qualifications is completely baffled by the ancient notation and quite unresponsive to the appeal of the official chant of the Mass.

There is no alternative to some form of Plainsong if we are to sing the Proper. It cannot possibly be rendered in concert style in four parts and yet, if the Mass is to be sung at all, it must always be included. Hence the long standing modern custom of "getting it in" as best one can, or perhaps "getting it over" as quickly as possible (generally by a single voice), so as to get on to the more exciting sort of entertainment which is provided in the Kyrie and other parts of the Ordinary.

We have had for a long time the *Graduale Abbreviatum*, a useful compilation of the words of the Proper arranged to be sung to psalm tones. But this has been out of print for some years, and the few copies that remain in choir lofts are now in rags and tatters. Dom Laurence Bévenot and his collaborators have given us very much more than a republication of the *Graduale Abbreviatum*, and our first wish is that all choirmasters who acquire this book (and we hope that they will be many), may study it very carefully before using it.

The book provides, first of all, a new collection of the texts of the Propers for all Sundays and greater feasts. That in itself has been a crying need. But secondly, Dom Bévenot has composed a selection of quite original settings for the words, so designed that they can be sung without much difficulty by any choir, and, moreover, without laboriously marking the text every week (and so spoiling the book). All that is required is an ability to pronounce the Latin (much more easily acquired than many people think) and to memorize some simple series of notes which are to be sung always on the last syllable of a phrase.

Thirdly, the book contains some very simple original settings for the Sequences which occur from time to time, and can be such a stumbling block to choirs. Here, however, we would advise choirmasters not to discard too readily the older and official melodies. The Sequences in the Liber are all of them gems of liturgical music, and, with the exception of the *Lauda Sion* at *Corpus Christi*, they are really not difficult to learn. Furthermore, they are all in Plainsong for Schools, as well as in the Liber Usualis.

The meaning of the titles, "Proper in RE, MI, FA, SOL" will be apparent to any student of plainsong modality, and is briefly explained in the Preface.

THE ORGAN BOOK, besides providing accompaniments to the four settings, has a special feature of its own in the short interludes which appear on the lower part of its pages. These are meant to guide the organist in extemporizing in the modal atmosphere and to save him from filling in gaps with catchy tunes which are neither modal nor religious in tone. They are interesting little pieces in themselves, and it is hoped by the composer that they will inspire the organist to invent more for himself.

We must mention finally the fact that we have here, perhaps for the first time, an easy accompaniment to the Mass for Holy Saturday, including the very short and easy Vespers at the end. If Vespers cannot be sung at any other time, it is at least easy to sing the First Vespers of Easter; further, the first Easter Mass, on Holy Saturday, of which they form the conclusion, is much the easiest Proper of the whole year.

The book is beautifully produced, and, as books go today, is cheap at 5s. We hope that choirs will not only invest in one copy for the use of the cantor alone, but that they will try to get one each and so encourage all the members to join in the Proper. Even a children's choir could do it, and would doubtless be thrilled by the idea, if proposed to them in the right way.

D.M.R.

A BEDSIDE BOOK OF SAINTS after 1066. By Aloysius Roche (Burns Oates.) 7s. 6d.

To give a detailed account of every English Saint since 1066 would be an impossible task in so short a book. Fr Roche has solved the problem in an original and interesting way. The present book contains many charming anecdotes—those of Robert Grosseteste and his laugh are particularly amusing. Few saints are dealt with in full; there is a very attractive biography of St Margaret of Scotland; elsewhere each chapter deals with many saints. The chapter which makes the book its, in our opinion, that on "Probable Candidates" in which is discussed many of those holy men and women who have not been formally canonized. It may surprise some readers to discover that Margaret of Beaufort and King Henry VI were so very close to sanctity.

An outstanding feature of mediaeval sanctity was eremitism; nowadays the emphasis is rather upon "doing ordinary things extraordinarily well"; but even today as Fr Roche reminds us, there is a Carthusian monastery in Sussex where the life lived is still exactly what any mediaeval saint would expect to find but which is almost incomprehensible to the modern mind.

The book is original in its approach but this in no way detracts from but very much adds to the enjoyment it is bound to give its readers.

D.J.

THE MYSTICAL BODY. By Fr M. Eugene Boylan, O.C.R. (Mercier Press.) 5s.

There can be few Catholics who are ignorant of the stress laid by the Church on the doctrine of the Mystical Body of Christ. This book is to be recommended to those who are seeking for an exposition of the doctrine of the Church on this subject. But those who are familiar with books on the same subject will perhaps be disappointed if they hope to find here that freshness of outlook, and clarity of exposition which were the characteristics of Fr. Boylan's earlier book: *Difficulties in Mental Prayer*. There are a surprising number of quotations for a book of this size; most of them are the familiar quotations from the Gospels, St Paul, and St Augustine. If one is already familiar with such texts one is more anxious to have them explained than to have them repeated. On the other hand if the book is for those who are not familiar with such quotations it is surprising that there are such long extracts from the encyclicals. For while these are the authentic statement of the Church's doctrine they are not the clearest explanation of the doctrine for the laity; they are letters written to the Bishops. The Sixth Chapter may be singled out as the most helpful, for here Fr Boylan explains the vital importance of the sacrament of Baptism. This sacrament gives the soul the character of Christ's Priesthood in virtue of which the Catholic may offer the sacrifice of the Mass—the sacrifice of the Church, the Mystical Body of Christ.

D.J.M.

THE TEACHING OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. A Summary of Catholic Doctrine arranged and edited by Canon George Smith, D.D., Ph.D. 2 Vols. Pp. 658-1316 with index. (Burns Oates.) 50s.

The Treasury of the Faith series is well known and needs no introduction. It is now long out of print (though well established in many libraries) and the publishers have been well advised to take the opportunity of re-issuing it, revised and bound together in two handy volumes. As it stands now, it forms a most useful encyclopaedia of Christian doctrine and should be welcomed and used as such. The whole has been re-edited by Canon Smith and some sections have been newly written. It is pleasant to notice that the two original Ampleforth contributors, the late Fr Benedict McLaughlin and Fr Justin McCann have, in this edition, been joined by a third, Fr Aelred Graham who has written the Chapter on *The Church on Earth*.

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SHORT NOTICES

The Knox New Testament can now be obtained in a Library Edition, twice the size of the first issue and equally well produced and printed (Burns Oates. 12s. 6d.). From the same firm we have received the third impression of *Père de Caussade's SELF-ABANDONMENT TO DIVINE PROVIDENCE*, a book which has now become a spiritual classic. *HEAVEN ON THURSDAY* by *M. K. Richardson* is an attractively written story of the life of St Madeleine Sophie Barat, Foundress of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart (Burns Oates. 7s. 6d.) and her best known English disciple's life is told by *Pauline Smith Steinmetz* in *JANET ERSKINE STUART* (Clonmore and Reynolds. 6s.). Lives of such nuns as these can be (and these are) stimulating reading—and not a little humbling for men who too readily presume that, although women have their place in life, it is the men who really get things done. And, mercifully, the authors of both these biographies have presented their subjects as they really were—women of strong character and great vigour as well as great holiness, of homely mother-wit as well as of inspired wisdom. People living in the world sometimes imagine the lives of nuns to be sheltered and out-of-touch with what they are pleased to call "real life." A mere glance at either of these books should be sufficient to dispel this too common illusion. They knew what they were up against and had found "the globe granite underfoot and strewn with cutting flints." And it was because they did so that they found for themselves and others the way to God.

HOLY DAYS compiled by *Mary G. Dewar* (Burns Oates. 6s.) is a book of devotions for the principle Feasts of the year. For each festival there is a reading from Holy Scripture, a reading from some spiritual writer, ancient or modern, a hymn or poem and a prayer usually taken from the liturgy of the day. Many will find it a useful aid to prayer and meditation and it is attractively produced. The jacket has a design taken from a Book of Hours belonging to Charles the Bold.

FOR CHILDREN

LITTLE THERESE. The Life of Soeur Thérèse of Lisieux for Children. By *Père J. Carbonnel, S.J.* (Clonmore and Reynolds, Dublin.)

Fr Carbonnel set out to write a book for children and so naturally talks more about Teresa the girl rather than St Teresa the Carmelite Nun. In the twenty-four chapters of the book he tells the story of the Little Flower in suitably simple language but always brings out the great message that this saint had for the world—and for us. St Teresa, who was only twenty-four when she died in 1897, wanted the Child Jesus to regard her as his little plaything—a rubber ball which he could throw and toss about whenever he pleased; and when he was tired of playing, the little rubber ball would be quite content to lie in a corner until it was wanted again. By this metaphor Teresa gave the world, in a form any child could understand, her great message of complete subjection to the Will of God; that the really important thing in seeking God is not just avoiding evil or doing good but simply in slipping into the groove that God has carved for each one of us, and trying to stay there however hard it may sometimes be. Fr Carbonnel has captured this simple spirit and any child reading or hearing this story is bound to get a very clear idea of what life is really for. At the end, Fr Carbonnel gives accounts of many miracles worked by her intercession; these are what she called the Shower of Roses.

D.J.

Parents will find *CHRISTOPHER'S TALKS TO LITTLE ONES* by *David Greenstock* (Burns Oates) most useful when they approach the task of teaching very young children to love God. The author first addresses parents with some sound advice,

obviously the result of experience, and then goes on to give typical lessons on Prayers, On Being Good, On Being Naughty, On Gospel Stories, etc.; many illustrated by simple line drawings and "match-stick men" that all children can understand and most parents could draw. A valuable aid to an all-important duty. For those who instruct older children, the "under twelves," Miss Vera Barclay has written *THE WAY INTO THE KINGDOM*. (Burns Oates. 3s.) The eight chapters have all appeared before in *The Sower* but it was right that they should be given a more permanent place. Readers will benefit by her long and proved experience: but they will also be made to realize that no amount of experience makes up for lack of love. Love in action depends on sympathy and sympathy on the imagination. In analysing the process and illustrating it from her own experience Miss Barclay will earn the gratitude of many teachers. It is one thing to state a platitude. It is a far more difficult thing to explain it in such a way that it wins active assent. And we can recommend this book for those also who teach "over twelves." They will find much food for thought.

Many children's story-books can be read by grown-ups with profit. *THE LITTLE GREEN TRUCK* a collection of stories by *Jane Henderson* (John Miles. 8s. 6d.) is one of them. The setting is a mission station in some unspecified back-blocks where men's colour ranges through a variety of shades from white to black. The appalling social problems of colour bar and segregation are most appalling when they involve children. The heroes of these stories are all children—most of them dark of hue—and their problems and trials are skilfully portrayed. Through all of them runs the theme of Christian Charity—the obvious and the only solution to the problem. Fr "Bon" and the mission Sisters know the solution and make it work—convincingly. Children will enjoy these tales, for they are told in a racy American idiom which even English children enjoy.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- RELIGION AND CULTURE*. By *Christopher Dawson*. (Sheed and Ward.) 10s. 6d.
THE ARMOUR OF CHRIST. By *Bernard Kelly, C.S.Sp.* (Clonmore and Reynolds.) 8s. 6d.
THE DIVINE CRUCIBLE. By *Mother Mary St Austin*. (Burns Oates.) 12s. 6d.
THE WAY OF THE MYSTICS. By *H. C. Graef*. (Mercier Press, Cork.) 10s. 6d.

The Editor wishes to acknowledge receipt of the following publications:—

- Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, The Wind and the Rain, Downside Review, St Peter's Net, Pax, Georgian, Cantuarian, Dunelmian, Pocklingtonian, Edmundian, Petarite, Stonyhurst Magazine, Douai Magazine, Cottonian, Denstonian, Ampleforth News, Ushaw Magazine, Riponian, Bootham, Mitre, Giggleswick Chronicle, Coathamian, St Leonard's Chronicle (H.C.), Wykehamist, Loretonian, Harrovian.*

SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Staff is at present constituted as follows:—

Dom Paul Nevill (*Head Master*)

Dom Sebastian Lambert	Dom Jerome Lambert
Dom Stephen Marwood	Dom Barnabas Sandeman
Dom Raphael Williams	Dom Gabriel Gilbey
Dom Laurence Bévenot	Dom Denis Waddilove
Dom Oswald Vanheems	Dom Walter Maxwell-Stuart
Dom George Forbes	Dom William Price
Dom Columba Cary-Elwes	Dom Benet Perceval
Dom Paulinus Massey	Dom Patrick Barry
Dom Paschal Harrison	Dom Damian Webb
Dom Anthony Ainscough	Dom Leonard Jackson
Dom Peter Urley	Dom Kevin Mason
Dom Bernard Boyan	Dom Maurus Green
Dom Hubert Stephenson	Dom Francis Vidal
Dom Austin Rennick	Dom Drostan Forbes
Dom Aelred Graham	Dom Richard Frewen
Dom Alban Rimmer	Dom John Macauley
Dom Bruno Donovan	Dom Martin Haigh
Dom Robert Coverdale	Dom Julian Rochford
Dom Cuthbert Rabnett	Dom Luke Rigby

Lay Masters :

H. G. Perry	F. S. Danks
L. E. Eyres	G. de Serionne
R. A. Goodman	J. H. Macmillan
W. H. Shrewring	J. A. Austin-Ward
T. Charles Edwards	R. F. Glover
S. T. Reyner	J. E. Pickin
T. Watkinson	J. C. Dobbie
E. A. L. Cossart	C. T. W. Hayward
C. N. Watson	G. T. Heath
C. J. Acheson	P. S. H. Wearé
B. Richardson	

Visiting Masters :

C. Walker	R. Tain
A. Mattinson Wilson	G. S. Townsley

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	P. Sheehy
School Monitors :	P. J. Sheahan, J. C. B. Gosling, C. A. Campbell, J. St C. Gainer, J. M. Smyth, J. A. Kenworthy- Browne, D. W. Moylan, J. Dick, G. A. Hay, B. P. F. Kenworthy-Browne, H. A. J. W. Stac- poole, C. J. G. de Hoghton, J. C. L. Inman, A. F. W. Astle, M. Everest, R. A. Skinner.	
Librarians :	P. A. Convery, A. T. Garnett, C. D. P. McDonald, M. J. Maxwell-Stuart.	
Master of Hounds	.. .. .	M. Lowsley-Williams
Captain of Rugby	.. .. .	P. J. Sheahan
Captain of Boxing	.. .. .	J. M. Cox

THE following left the School in December:—

M. W. Chapman, B. A. D. Davies, C. J. G. de Hoghton, J. C. B. Gosling, J. St C. Gainer, J. M. Kendall, B. P. F. Kenworthy-Browne, B. L. O'C. Lawrence, J. McEvoy, D. W. Moylan, R. M. M. Powell Heath, P. Sheehy, H. D. Swarbrick, J. A. D. Young.

THE new boys in January were:—

M. H. Cave, D. M. Collins, T. H. Dewey, J. Q. C. Mackrell, A. R. Pilkington.

As a result of the Services Examination held in June, J. A. D. Ford passed into the Royal Navy, Executive Branch and R. C. F. Gleeson and M. W. Hadcock into the Engineering Branch. J. A. Elliot, P. D. Fanshawe, M. A. French and C. S. Gaisford St Lawrence passed into the R.M.A. Sandhurst.

And the following academic distinctions have also been gained:—

Classics.—C. J. G. de Hoghton, a Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge. J. C. B. Gosling an Exhibition at Wadham College, Oxford.

History.—J. I. B. E. Ross, a Scholarship at Keble College, Oxford. A. H. St M. Jackson, a Scholarship at Clare College, Cambridge. D. W. Moylan, an Exhibition at Magdalen College, Oxford.

Natural Science.—I. E. Johnson-Ferguson, a Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge. M. H. Brackenbury, the Junior Govett Scholarship at New College, Oxford. J. M. Kidner, a L.E.A. Scholarship.

We offer them our congratulations.

DURING August the new shelves in the Upper Library were completed by Mr Robert Thompson. They are, as was noted in the last number of THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL, the gift of Mrs Dormer who presented the royalties of Hugh's book to Ampleforth. A short Latin inscription, carved in the oak, commemorates him and, in addition, Mrs Dormer has presented a portrait of Hugh which is to be hung in a very old and beautiful frame on the Library wall above the shelves. Our very sincere thanks are due to Mrs Dormer for this handsome gift, and we are especially glad to have in the School so fitting a memorial of Hugh as an inspiration to future generations.



THE Curator of the School Museum wishes to thank F. H. Fuller of H.Q. Eastern Command, Ranchi, India, J. Mestier of St Kitts, B.W.I., P. W. Davis of India, Michael Griffiths and C. A. Brennan for their gifts.



WE wish to record our appreciation of the thoughtful generosity of Mr R. G. Jurgens of Wassenaar, the Hague, who has recently sent us a thousand Dutch tulip bulbs. They will be a reminder, each spring, not only of his own boys, but also of the many other Dutch boys who were at School here during the war years, so many of whom have remained in close and friendly contact with us. Indeed the gift was double, as these came to replace another consignment of a thousand which had almost entirely disappeared in transit. The varieties are: Brenda Dillenburg, Scarlet Sensation, Panorama, Blue Parrot, Mother's Day, Argo, All Bright, Aegir, Rhineland and Camp Fire.



THE work of repairing the College Building is, after nearly three and a half years, finished; it now stands much as it must have done when first completed nearly a hundred years ago. In addition to repairing and renewing much of the stone work and slated roof, many improvements have been made in lighting and ventilation. The lozenge-shaped windows have been replaced by square leaded panes and the coloured glass of the Big Study has been removed. The interesting medallions have been re-set in plain glass and will still provide speculation about their meaning and origin for future generations of schoolboys not wholly absorbed in their Latin Preparation.



THE weather of the past term has been mild and wet after the summery October that has come to be a part of our normal climate. Sickness was rare and games very little interfered with.



AMONG the films shown this term were *Queen Victoria*, *Green for Danger*, *Pride and Prejudice*, *Vice Versa*, *The Thirty-Nine Steps*, *The Song of the Thin Man* and *A Tale of Two Cities*. Each programme included a Walt Disney Cartoon and a Newsreel. A number of interesting short films, loaned to us by the Central Film Library and the Petroleum Films Bureau, were also shown, the best of which was *A Harbour Goes to France*, which gave a vivid description of the assembly of a Mulberry Port after the Normandy Landings.

Unfortunately, one of the machines broke down half way through the term, and until the necessary spare part could be obtained from London we had to revert to the old system of running on one machine, with intervals every twenty minutes while the reel was changed. However, by the middle of November, both machines were working normally and a high standard of projection was maintained. Towards the end of the term the sound system was given an overhaul. For this and many other favours we are greatly indebted to Mr Nelson of Leeds.

The projection staff was as follows: T. O. Pilkington, P. D. Feeney, J. C. L. Inman and R. A. Skinner.



MUSIC

For a variety of reasons the House Singing Competition was discontinued. It is the hope of many that it will be revived in full vigour next year.

Concerts.—The series known as "Music at First Hand," run by the Musical Society is in its third season. The number of those who support this enterprise has greatly increased, and it is now normal to expect between 100 and 120. Mr Walker and Mr Wilson gave us two most satisfying evenings with a Nardini Concerto, Franck's Sonata, the Bach F Minor and the Grieg C Minor. To round off the session Mr Eric Hope gave a piano Recital on 7th December to a packed house who gave every sign of enthusiastic enjoyment. A brief appreciation is here inserted.

The critic can find only one detail of interpretation that might be challenged, namely the very fast tempo of the bravura passages in the last page of the Bach D Minor Fugue. In everything else the skill and artistry of the musician proved convincing and delightful. We listened to the following works:

1	Toccata and Fugue in D Minor	.. ..	<i>Bach-Busoni</i>
2	(a) Andanté .. ..	.. ..	<i>Mozart</i>
	(b) Movement from an Easter Cantata .. ..	.. ..	<i>Bach</i>
3	Sonata (Pathétique) in C Minor	.. ..	<i>Beethoven</i>
4	La Cathédrale engloutie	.. ..	<i>Debussy</i>
	Feux d'artifice	.. ..	<i>Debussy</i>
	Tango	.. ..	<i>Albeniz</i>
	Ritual Fire-Dance	.. ..	<i>de Falla</i>
	Nocturne in F Sharp	.. ..	<i>Chopin</i>
	Etude in E Minor	.. ..	<i>Chopin</i>
	Mouvement perpétuel	.. ..	<i>Poulenc</i>

THE CHRISTMAS CONCERT

The end-of-term concert, which was given on Monday, December 13th, consisted of orchestral and vocal items.

To speak of the orchestra: its performance was very much better than that of the last Exhibition concert. The improvement appeared mainly in the strings.

The first orchestral item was the Prestissimo movement from Symphony in G by C. Stamitz. This was a well-played piece; the strings and timpani were well and confidently played, but it was a pity that the clarinets could not be heard as they have a good throaty sound. The playing of the flute was excellent but it sounded as though it had been played through cotton-wool.

The next item was a pair of movements from a suite by Jas. Brown. In the first of these, a Minuet, the violins were played better than I have ever heard in the orchestra before.

Mr Tain, the organist of Helmsley, played (on the piano) the D Major Organ Concerto of Handel with great brilliance, and the orchestral accompaniment did him justice.

The last orchestral piece and concluding item of the concert was Corelli's "Christmas Concerto." The first movement seemed a little flat but gained the right tone towards the end of the movement. The following movements varying considerably in tempo were played with equal encouragement to Fr Laurence, the conductor, who was largely responsible for the excellent performance.

We all hope that the orchestra, under the able leadership of Mr Walker, will give us another performance they did on Monday.

J.R.B.

THE PROGRAMME

1	Prestissimo from Symphony in G	.. ..	<i>C. Stamitz</i>
	THE ORCHESTRA		
2	Carols	(a) Dies est laetitiae	<i>from Piaae Cantiones</i>
		(b) Personent hodie	
	THE CHORUS		
3	Piano Solos	(a) Arabesque No. 1	<i>C. Debussy</i>
		(b) Prelude	<i>Prokofiev</i>
	C. C. MILES		
4	(a) Minuet .. ..	.. ..	<i>J. Brown</i>
	(b) Angus McGregor, Esq., his Favourite Rant	.. ..
	UNISON, VIOLINS		
5	Two movements from an Organ Concerto in D	.. ..	<i>Handel</i>
	Andante, Fuga		
	Soloist—REGINALD TAIN		
6	Two Catches	(a) Old Abra'm Brown	<i>Britten</i>
		(b) May the King for ever live	<i>Hayes</i>
	THE CHORUS		
7	Christmas Concerto	.. ..	<i>Corelli</i>
	Vivace. Grave. Allegro. Adagio. Allegro. Adagio. Vivace		
	Allegro. Pastorale.		
	Concertino—C. J. WALKER, Miss CHAPMAN, Fr AUSTIN.		

Apart from the concerts the outstanding event has been the presentation by M. Varin, Cultural Adviser to the French Embassy, of nearly 100 records of French music—a truly magnificent bequest for which it is difficult to find appropriate words of gratitude. Here is a wonderful opportunity for keen members to explore a little known field of delight. The Society is grateful also to G. F. C. Hadcock, one of its oldest members, for another gift of records viz., Sir Arnold Bax's incidental music to *Oliver Twist*.

This term has seen the beginning of two new ventures:—(1) The formation of a small string orchestra; (2) the organization of a series of short half-hour concerts. Both enterprises have met with most encouraging support and the singing of "In dulci jubilo" with descant by the whole School to round off the end-of-term concert was a great tribute to Fr Gabriel's enthusiasm and a clear proof how excellent is the work now being done at Gilling with such skill and vision.

THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND

BY
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD

Characters in the order of their appearance:—

<i>Frederick Granton</i>	.. .. .	R. G. DOUGAL
<i>Phipps</i>	.. .. .	T. K. WRIGHT
<i>Lord Birten</i>	.. .. .	I. R. WIGHTWICK
<i>Petley</i>	.. .. .	M. STOKES-REES
<i>Princess Anne</i>	.. .. .	Q. Y. STEVENSON
<i>Queen Martha</i>	.. .. .	G. E. HARPER
<i>First Lady in Waiting</i>	.. .. .	P. M. MORREAU
<i>Second Lady in Waiting</i>	.. .. .	M. N. TYSON
<i>General Northrup</i>	.. .. .	P. KAZARINE
<i>King Eric VIII</i>	.. .. .	G. D. MOCATTA
<i>Major Blent</i>	.. .. .	A. C. VINCENT
<i>First Soldier</i>	.. .. .	J. J. DAVID
<i>Second Soldier</i>	.. .. .	D. PHILLIPS
<i>Doctor Fellman</i>	.. .. .	P. D. BURNS
<i>Prince William of Greck</i>	.. .. .	D. K. BUTLIN
<i>Laker</i>	.. .. .	D. W. BEATTY

Electricians—T. P. Fattorini, J. J. Kevany, J. S. Dobson, E. O. Schulte.

The audience was regrettably unsympathetic to this production and one got the impression that the actors, most of them inexperienced, needed all the sympathy they could get if the play was to be a real success. As it was, many of them gave the impression of being very uncertain of themselves, and one could never be quite sure how much this was due to nervousness and how much to lack of experience and stage-sense. The strength of the play lay in the acting of G. D. Mocatta as King Eric VIII and G. E. Harper as Queen Martha. Both gave pleasing and competent interpretations of their parts and did much to carry the other actors with them.

Mocatta especially was good as King Eric, a character reminiscent of King Auberon in *Napoleon of Notting Hill*, a mixture of nonentity, humourist and man of action. He showed himself well able to get the most out of the many good remarks which fell to him. His movement on the stage was less satisfactory on occasions, but on the whole he gave a convincing and gratifying performance.

Harper gave an amusing and competent interpretation of the officious and self-confident Queen who "manages" everyone and everything. The acid precision of his diction was admirable, but he did not quite impart the air of bustle and energy aimlessly consumed which the part calls for. Indeed this criticism applies to the whole play. There was a

distressing lack of speed, which emphasized the weaknesses in the plot and the acting.

The underlying revolutionary motif of anarchists and dynamiters is now as dated as the aspidistra and this itself made difficult the parts of P. Kazarine as General Northrup, the scheming Prime Minister, I. R. Wightwick as Lord Birten, the Foreign Minister, P. D. Burns as the Liberal Leader of the Opposition and D. W. Beatty as Laker, the Anarchist. The revolution of the Second Act has all the improbability without the merits of a fantasy. Kazarine did succeed at his best in suggesting a military man who has formed his body and impaired his mind by too much physical training. He failed however to convey Northrup's calculating and ruthless ambition. Wightwick's performance as Foreign Minister was rather boyish and dishevelled. Burns and Beatty spoke their lines clearly but did not convey the malevolence of revolutionaries.

R. G. Dougal as Frederick Granton and Q. Y. Stevenson as Princess Anne were both nervous and uncertain. Their parts were difficult and they deserved greater sympathy than they got from the audience.

In T. K. Wright's performance of Phipps, the butler, there was a marked element of caricature—a tendency to over-act. A. C. Vincent played a small part quite well and D. K. Butlin succeeded in conveying an air of repulsive and very foreign self-confidence as Prince William of Greck. But the part was over-acted even for a Ruritanian princeling.

The set, though simple, was convincing and up to the high standard of the Ampleforth Stage, but the sound effects, upon which so much depends in the Second Act, were not always satisfactory. It is a pity that in these days we can, none of us, afford the sound of breaking glass. It is curious, when a shell goes off outside to see the ceiling falling and the windows apparently intact. The electricians should not have allowed a huge shadow of the King to appear on the backcloth when he went out onto the balcony at the end of the Second Act. Some of the make-up, too, seemed hasty and Major Blent's uniform was far from a perfect fit.

N.P.B.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The Officials :

<i>Leader of the Government</i>	..	..	P. J. Sheahan
<i>Leader of the Opposition</i>	..	..	P. Laver
<i>Secretary</i>	..	..	M. Girouard
<i>Appointed to the Committee</i>	..	..	J. L. Smyth H. M. Morton
<i>House Whips</i>	..	..	E. Ross R. A. Twomey S. B. Thomas M. Bence Jones P. C. Comins J. C. B. Gosling C. C. Miles A. D. S. Goodall

Eleven Meetings were held during the Session. The following motions were debated :

That this House no longer has confidence in the principles and practice of professional politicians. Lost 27—59, four abstentions.

That this House would welcome the restoration of a Real Monarchy in England. Lost 31—60, two abstentions.

That this House considers Science and Scientists to be the bane of modern life. Lost 30—62, five abstentions.

The Ampleforth College Cultural Emigration Bill was debated and defeated. Lost 23—57, four abstentions.

That this House would like to see the Conservative Party re-animated and re-organized. Lost 18—35, four abstentions.

That this House approves of the continuance of Partition in Ireland. Lost 67—75, four abstentions.

That this House approves of the present policy of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Won 31—29, two abstentions.

This House, regarding Blood Sports as one of the crowning glories of the British Nation, views with abhorrence the seditious machinations of the misguided old women who wish to abolish them. Won 64—7, eleven abstentions.

That in the opinion of this House England's day as a great nation is over. Lost 24—35, three abstentions.

That this House would like to see the Labour Government returned at the next General Election. Lost 27—48, one abstention.

The session has been notable chiefly for the instability of the governments which changed with monotonous regularity. Towards the end of the session a rule was introduced after debate and division which provided for the resignation of the Leader of the Government, if once defeated, and permitted the House to re-elect him or to elect another in his place. This seemed to stiffen the Government which at once evinced a remarkable stability.

The committee has, as always, found it difficult to choose suitable motions, and has received destructive criticism in abundance but little help from the floor of the House. Nevertheless the meetings were quite well attended and only on one occasion was there sufficient time for all who had their names down to speak. The most popular debate was that on the Partition of Ireland, but the level of speaking was equally high at many of the less well-attended ones. A special debate was held at the last meeting but one, at which younger members, who do not usually speak or who had not spoken at all, were invited to fill the Government and Opposition benches. This was a great success and gave promise of good talent to come. It is hoped that this will be repeated each session.

Sheahan, who from time to time was leader of the Government, did not fulfil the promise of previous years. Too pre-occupied no doubt with his many other duties he did not find time to prepare his speeches which were often discursive and obscure. Laver's debating power increased a great deal during the session, and his last speech especially deserves mention ; it was strong and effective. Goodall has during this session proved himself to be an outstanding speaker. Imperturbable in the face of opposition, suave but insistent and never to be deflected from the course of his argument, he has done much to make the debates a success. de Hoghton too and Sheehy, in different styles, have spoken with distinction and we shall be very sorry to lose them. O'Connor contributed one of the best speeches of the session to the debate on Partition, and Llewellyn, Morton, Girouard, Neely, P. F. Ryan, Thomas, Pakenham and others spoke frequently and well. Bence-Jones, who occasionally deputized for Sheahan, was prominent, popular, and effective. It is to be hoped that next term we shall discover more talent and enterprise among the younger members.

It was an honour to welcome Lord Pakenham as a guest at the debate on Partition. He takes an interest in the Society which is greatly appreciated. We were also glad to welcome Mr Farrell at this debate and to hear him eloquently pleading the case for the Government. It has been a pleasure to welcome several old members of the Society and members of the Community from time to time.

Elsewhere a note will be found about the Jubilee of the Society which was achieved in 1948.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

At the first meeting of the term the following officials were elected :—

<i>Secretary</i>	..	..	..	R. C. Dougal
<i>Committee</i>	..	..	..	P. Ainscough
				N. Mcleod
				P. Morreau
				M. Tyson.

The Society met regularly each Sunday evening in Classroom I. The attendance has been very good this term, especially among the Fourth Form members, many of whom have taken an active part in the debates.

The standard of the speeches has been above that of recent years. The following members have contributed much to the high quality of the debates :—J. H. Clanchy, P. Kazarine, J. D. Fennell, C. J. Carr, A. B. Fenwick, E. P. Beck, D. F. Boylan, W. E. Charlton, D. J. Farrell.

The debates were as follows :—

The Cinema is better than the Theatre. Lost.

The United Nations Organization is not an aid to peace. Lost.

England needs a Dictator. Lost.

This House approves of the B.B.C. monopoly of broadcasting. Won.

The wisdom gained from experience is greater than the wisdom gained from books. Won.

THE SENIOR HISTORICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY

On July 8th, M. Girouard was elected President, M. A. Bence-Jones Vice-President and T. A. W. Llewellyn Secretary. Later Girouard resigned and Bence-Jones succeeded as President. He opened the session with an interesting and erudite talk on boycotting and the Irish Land War. Fr Alban's paper on Martial Law and the Law of Riots contained some revelations concerning the limits of an Englishman's freedom in Tudor times and its slow and precarious growth since. An account, not lacking in spice, of Edward VII as Prince of Wales from Mr Richardson was in the traditional "Criminal Queens of History" style. Mr Charles Edwards and the Secretary lectured on the respective merits of the nineteenth and seventeenth centuries; and the highlight of the term was Fr Sebastian's talk on his encounters with the preternatural. We thank all those who spoke to the Society.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

Numbers were short at the beginning of the new session, but others joined at regular intervals so that we reached full membership at the end of term. Six papers dealt with very different subjects and never

lacked individuality. Fr William gave us his termly synopsis of "Current Affairs," dealing specially with the Berlin Question and Palestine. Mr. Acheson was very informative and inspiring about the North American martyrs. The President read us a dramatic account of the career of Thomas Stukeley, a sixteenth century "spiv." J. F. Stevenson gave an interesting talk on Charles XII of Sweden, T. R. Cullinan on British Coins and the Secretary on "Two Famous Murder Cases," those of Jack the Ripper and the unknown assailant of Mrs. Luard.

On the feast of All Saints there was an outing to York. A private bus was hired and a few guests accompanied the Society. A good afternoon was spent in the Kirk Museum and there was tea at Border's Café. The session ended with a Quiz at which C. D. P. McDonald came first, P. J. Hartigan second and a varied Booby Prize was won by A. J. Bonser.

D.P.J.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

At the beginning of the session P. R. Ballinger was elected Secretary and B. Moore-Smith and M. G. Williams to the Committee. Seven meetings were held, and it is a tribute to their success and interest that the average attendance was forty-three. B. Moore-Smith gave the first lecture on the Manufacture of Gramophone Records to which the many exhibits from the wax disc to the finished article lent much interest. M. G. Williams talked on Iodine and its many unsuspected uses. M. H. Brackenbury described the processes in the brewing of "Guinness" and illustrated his lecture by some good slides and more suitably to senior members afterwards. M. H. McAndrew dealt concisely and clearly with the problems which have been solved in the making of the modern electric light lamp. The Secretary talked about the engineering and optical wonders of the 200-inch reflecting telescope. At very short notice, for the lecturer had retired to bed three days beforehand, T. O. Pilkington gave a very good paper on Aluminium. This was well illustrated by samples and a clear and business-like film and by several fascinating and well-timed demonstrations. But the most enjoyable evening, when there was a record attendance of 78, was provided by Dom Damian, most ably assisted by T. O. Pilkington. The subject chosen was "High Speed Flash Photography" a subject about which Dom Damian is an expert as all will know who have seen his humming bird hawk moth photographs. But on this evening although he dealt with flash powder and flash bulb, and demonstrated both, his main theme was the electronic bulb and on the electrical side he truly showed us "the works." For before us was the complete electrical apparatus to generate the 2,100 volt charge which flashes the bulb. This apparatus had been partly designed and entirely manufactured

by Pilkington and himself from Government surplus stores and worked with perfect efficiency every time. As will be expected of Dom Damian, it was an improvement on a more orthodox pattern and we all look forward to what will result when he has allowed his mind to bear on this for some time and to see the new photographic technique that may result from its use. We felt privileged to have been at such a memorable meeting at which we were glad to welcome the Natural History Society.

P.R.B.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Geographical Society once again enjoyed an excellent session, with three films and two lectures.

Of the films *Tour de France* was naturally the most interesting, being the President's own photography of the journey round France in Mr Appleby's bus. The other two were *Northern Lights*, the story of an expedition to Greenland, and *King George V* which was shown in conjunction with a lecture on Japan and S.E. Asia.

The two lectures were by the President on East Africa and B. J. O'Connor on Berlin, both were very interesting and very well informed.

The members of the committee this term were T. O. Pilkington, P. C. Cowper, J. C. Inman and B. J. O'Connor who was appointed Vice-President.

P.J.S.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

At the opening meeting R. Macdonnell was elected Secretary and I. A. Petrie and J. A. Paul as members of the Committee.

During the course of the term two very interesting lectures on very different subjects were given. Br Julian Rochford spoke at some length on his hobby, Shore Life, which was enhanced by many live specimens. Mr Farnedale, the Farm Bailiff, told us about the work going on at the Home Farm in a talk on the Maintenance of a Dairy Herd.

Two films were shown at the last meeting.

R.M.

LES VOYAGEURS

The Society met at intervals under the zealous presidency of Fr Maurus and fifteen new members were admitted. At the first meeting, Mr Cossart lectured on the present situation in France. He expressed opinions on M. Reynaud and General de Gaulle which were quoted at length by A. Astle who, at the next meeting proposed that: "de Gaulle alone can save France." The Society agreed with him in spite

of the violent opposition of J. Cox and G. Harper. Three short films were shown later and D. Butlin displayed his skill as a conjuror to a somewhat incredulous audience. A Play Reading ended the session.

G.N.

THE JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY

The Society met several times during the course of the Christmas Term under its new Secretary, J. Clanchy. Our thanks are due to the visiting lecturers for their interesting talks. The meetings were well attended and much profit and pleasure was derived from many of the lectures.

J.H.C.

THE HIGHLAND REEL SOCIETY

As there were only a few new members this term, an extensive dancing programme was embarked upon. The Society learnt two new dances, including the Reel of the 51st Highland Division, which was devised by the Officers of that Division during their captivity in Germany after they had been forced to capitulate at St Valery.

The most important event of the term was the annual celebration on St Andrew's Night. Mrs Fisher, Father Prior, Father Paul, Father George and Father Columba were the guests at an excellent dinner, and stayed to watch the dancing which was of a high standard.

Another notable event in the course of the term was the exhibition of dancing given by eight members of the Society at the Preparatory School on November 28th. This was the first time that the Society, in its official capacity, had ventured outside the School bounds, and it is to be hoped that the precedent will often be followed, if the audience enjoyed it as much as the performers.

C.P.B.

THE MODEL AERO CLUB

The Club had a highly successful term with several competitions, and three new records. There was a competition for all classes of models, in which M. Pitel obtained first place with his glider, thus winning the prize of a miniature rocket motor. This competition was followed by one for power models, which was won by D. Messervy. Lord Pakenham, who was to have attended the competition, was unfortunately unable to arrive in time, but was afterwards given an exhibition of the flying. A model belonging to R. A. Twomey, which was carrying his home address, caused quite a stir in Helmsley when it was picked up. The finder thought it had flown all the way from Cardiff.

D

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for the following Old Boys who have died recently:—John Crawford on September 11th; Arthur Byrne on December 1st; Fr Hilary Willson on December 15th; John Caldwell; Michael Castelli on December 20th; Harold Pike on December 28th; Lieut M. G. Questier, 4th Hussars, killed by terrorists in Perek State, on December 31st.

ARTHUR BYRNE (1891–1899) was the brother of Fr Abbot and Fr Ambrose. Most of his working life was spent at sea in the service of the White Star-Cunard Line. In the first war he was a Captain in the Lovat Scouts and took part in the fighting in Gallipoli, from which he was invalided home. His son, Andrew, followed him recently in the School.

JOHN R. CRAWFORD (1913–1920) is remembered as a boy of great liveliness, and an outstanding figure in the XI, of which he was Captain in his last year, and in the XV: his skill and speed as right-wing three-quarter were exceptional. The greater part of his life was passed in the Argentine, but in the second war he returned to this country as a Captain in the R.A. He was home on leave from the Argentine when he was taken with a sudden illness which proved fatal.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Andrew J. Eills to Donna Ebbon at the Holy Rosary Church, Toronto, on March 29th.

Terence Michael Levelis-Marke to Barbara Dempster Hoovey at St. Mary's, Holly Place, Hampstead, on September 18th.

The Hon. Martin Fitzalan Howard to Bridget Anne Keppel at St. James's, Spanish Place, on October 5th.

Captain John Greenish, The Life Guards, to Sonia Redfern at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Chelsea, on December 8th.

Major Charles James Bede Jarrett, M.C., D.F.C., Royal Artillery, to Mary Rosamond Purser at Douai Abbey on December 18th.

Lieut Hugh Seaburne May, Royal Navy, to Diana Crofton at St James's, Spanish Place, on January 1st, 1949.

AND to the following on their engagement:—

James Newman Gilbey to Celia Elizabeth Mary Sparrow.
Michael Dalglish to Xanthe Ryder.

Robert A. Ryan, M.B., B.Ch., to Isobel Patricia England.
Joseph Peter Rochford to Celia Barry.

IN the autumn R. B. Wood was professed in Simple Vows as a Dominican, P. C. Foster as a Redemptorist, F. W. de van der Schueren as a Jesuit, in Holland and J. B. Caldwell as a Benedictine at Ampleforth. J. Hamilton Dalrymple has entered the Scots College in Rome.

M. H. BLAIR MCGUFFIE, B.Eng. (McGill, 1935), M.I.Chem.E., F.R.I.C., has been appointed Head of the Chemical Engineering Branch of the Canadian Atomic Energy Project.

H. A. V. BULLEID, Deputy Chief Engineer of British Nylon Spinners, has sent us a copy of a paper on "Cinematography in Engineering" which he read in December to the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

J. R. L. CAMPBELL has taken his LL.B. at Cambridge with First Class Honours, and was called to the Bar in November.

IN the New Year Honours the O.B.E. was awarded to G. B. King, industrial member of the Midland Regional Board for Industry.

THE UNIVERSITIES. Among the freshmen in the Michaelmas Term were:—

OXFORD. M. J. H. Reynolds, *Merton*; W. H. Mitchell Banks, *Magdalen*; Sir Anthony Cope, Lord John Kerr, J. D. Remers, *Christ Church*; C. P. Horgan, P. L. Pollen, *Trinity*; K. A. Rafferty, *Wadham*; G. M. Reid, *Worcester*; E. A. Hardy, G. Watkins, *Hertford*; R. D. E. Langford-Rae, *St Catherine's Society*.

CAMBRIDGE. H. D. Fanshawe, G. A. Robertson, *Peterhouse*; A. D. Wilson, *Pembroke*; R. E. Swainson, *Caius*; P. D. J. Tyson, *Queens'*; P. J. J. O'Neill, J. Odone, *Jesus*; I. K. Anderson, *Magdalene*; F. H. Bullock, J. J. Buxton, C. H. Cronin, D. P. Foster, *Trinity*.

EDINBURGH. C. J. Huston.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. P. W. Hickey.

FRIBOURG. Dom Brendan Smith, T. J. Smiley.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. Among those in residence are A. Hannigan, M. Kilner, T. J. Leonard, D. McCaffrey, B. Maguire, N. Maguire and P. F. Morrin. Last season B. Maguire was awarded his Rugger Colours, and also boxed for the University. D. McCaffrey has been chosen to stroke the University Eight.



C. J. FOLL has been playing rugger for Surrey and is Captain of the United Hospitals XV. His brother, J. Foll, is Captain of Reading University XV.



E. M. P. HARDY has been playing for the Army and for Yorkshire.



SINCE June the following Old Boys' meetings have taken place :—

June 4th. London and South of England : Dinner at the Dorchester Hotel. At this meeting Dr R. P. Liston resigned his position as Secretary and Treasurer of the Area, which he had held since 1933 ; his place has been taken by Mr J. H. Alleyn.

July 2nd. Ampleforth-Holy Child Convents Dance at the Hyde Park Hotel.

July 26th to August 1st. Old Amplefordians Cricket Tour.

November 12th. Yorkshire and North East of England : Dinner at the Chase Hotel, York. Mr C. Robinson was elected Area Secretary in succession to Mr E. W. Fattorini.

December 7th. Liverpool and North West of England : Dinner at the Constitutional Club, Liverpool.



WE have received notice from the Secretary, Group Captain C. J. Flood, of the Annual Meeting of the Old Amplefordian Golfing Society. "The Annual Meeting will take place at Cooden Beach Golf Club, near Bexhill, on May 21st and 22nd, 1949. Competitions for the Raby and Honan Cups will be held, and as both are off handicap all are welcomed. Will those interested please contact Charles Flood, 64B Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. T.W. 20756."

Reading from left to right

Back Row

M. Tate
P. Vincent
J. Baker
J. Inman
J. Curry
A. Astle
N. Sayers
C. Campbell

Front Row

I. Petrie
G. H. Bruce
P. Sheehy
P. J. Sheahan (capt.)
J. M. Cox
G. A. Hay
N. J. Hewett



SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

RUGBY FOOTBALL

FIRST FIFTEEN

Played 10. Won 6. Lost 4. Points For 95. Points Against 83.

Headingley "A"	Home Won	12—6
Newcastle Royal Grammar School	Home Lost	9—15
Giggleswick School	Home Won	6—5
Mount St Mary's College	Away Won	18—0
Stonyhurst College	Away Lost	3—12
Denstone College	Away Lost	3—12
Sedbergh School	Home Won	11—9
Durham School	Away Won	19—0
St Peter's School	Home Won	6—0
Old Amplefordians	Home Lost	8—9

FIFTEEN

Full-Back—N. J. Hewett.
Three-quarters—J. Baker, J. M. Cox, M. Tate, J. Curry.
Half-backs—C. Campbell, P. J. Sheahan.
Forwards—N. Sayers, H. G. Bruce, A. Astle, P. J. Sheehy, J. Inman, P. Vincent, I. Petrie, G. A. Hay.
The following also played:—
I. Bruce-Russell, S. Thomas, T. Fattorini, B. Kenworthy-Browne, J. Gosling, J. Dick, P. Vincent.
Colours were awarded to:—
H. G. Bruce, J. M. Cox, G. A. Hay, N. J. Hewett.

THE 1948 side began as a weak side characterized by a lack of vigour and determination. If it was never brilliant, it ended as one which will be remembered above all for these two qualities. It was clear from the start that the strength of the side lay in the forwards. But it was also apparent that, though we had the nucleus of a fine side, we lacked the players to fill some vitally important positions, and that we were going to have difficulty in developing an attack outside the scrum. The dominating problem was to find a stand-off. The problem remained to the end and was never satisfactorily solved: perhaps it could never have been solved without withdrawing the attack from the centre. The fortunes of the side, to some extent at least, varied according to the success of that vital link. M. Tate and C. Campbell were both tried in that position, but it was J. Dick who was eventually chosen to play there against NEWCASTLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Conditions were perfect for good open rugger and straight from the kick-off Newcastle settled down to play a hard, and constructive game which they deservedly won by four tries and a penalty, to three tries. The touch-line critics were in fine form by the end of the game and with some justice. There was never much doubt where the initiative lay and in the last fifteen minutes Ampleforth were all too obviously a beaten side. For the most part their play was characterized by a too lady-like lack of vigour. At fly-half, J. Dick showed some improvement but his reluctance to fall on the ball led to two of the Newcastle tries. The line never moved really smoothly—we were often to see this in the future—and P. J. Sheahan, in the circumstances, was not to be blamed for his tendency to hold the ball. Though he ran back into his forwards too often, he played an adroit and intelligent game, neat and effective in his kicking, and the brains behind several attacking movements.

Reading from left to right

Back Row

M. Tate
P. Vincent
J. Baker
J. Inman
J. Curry
A. Astle
N. Sayers
C. Campbell

Front Row

I. Petrie
G. H. Bruce
P. Sheehy
P. J. Sheahan (*capt.*)
J. M. Cox
G. A. Hay
N. J. Hewett



In the centre M. Tate and J. M. Cox tackled splendidly, but they were only prepared to feed their wings as a last resort; this meant that the undoubted speed of J. Gosling and the undoubted determination of J. Curry were largely wasted. The forwards did their part in the set scrums and probably had the most of the ball. Where they compared poorly with Newcastle was in their slowness in breaking up, and in a certain hesitancy in the loose. But this criticism does not apply to P. J. Sheehy who was always busy, always bustling, and a fine example to anyone who cared to follow his lead. This was, in short, a spirited display by Ampleforth.

All this, and much more besides, was said by the critics. The road to improvement was to be a long one. Nor could one say that vigour and determination were the chief characteristics of the next match against GIGGLESWICK.

A sunny afternoon, a strong wind, and a pitch on the hard side, all tend to militate against good football. Such were the conditions and neither side overcame them. The game in fact was poor, especially in the second half when the kick ahead and the diagonal cross-kick were seen far too often.

The early run of the game favoured Ampleforth and for fifteen minutes the Giggleswick line was under continuous pressure. By half-time the forwards had scored twice. Apparently content with this lead the side settled down to play a defensive game with frequent kicks ahead or to touch from attacking positions. Giggleswick looking far more dangerous in the second half scored a fine three-quarter try, converted it and reduced our lead to 6-5. Ampleforth were, however, saved from defeat by the whistle after a period of constant attack.

The game from Ampleforth's view had revealed two things. Firstly, that because of the much improved play by the half-backs, the three-quarters looked dangerous; secondly, that we were particularly strong in defence.

What was now needed was a decisive victory, and the game against MOUNT ST MARY'S on the following Saturday went a long way to restoring any lack of confidence in the side.

Not only is a try from the first kick-off a rare incident, but it inevitably acts as a strong stimulant. Ampleforth kicked off, a Mount forward fumbled and P. B. Kenworthy-Browne, gathering the ball in his stride, scored close to the flag. Nor was that all, for within a few minutes J. M. Cox, who, throughout, played a strong game in the centre, took full advantage of a dropped pass by dribbling the ball almost to the line and again Kenworthy-Browne scored. Six points in as many minutes: they were, perhaps, the most important minutes in the season for the side, as it was then that they first grew conscious of their united power. The tackling of M. Tate and J. M. Cox was magnificent and when these two received the ball at speed from J. Dick who was working well with P. J. Sheahan they were difficult to hold in check and often jinked through the defence. Here lay the main spearhead of the attack and when, as frequently happened, the forwards joined in the defence was completely beaten. Six tries were scored but, alas, not one was converted.

It was a much more confident side therefore which went to STONYHURST, one which was beginning to play as a unity and with determination. It was a delightful game on an equally delightful afternoon and provided the large gathering with something well worth seeing. From beginning to end the match was packed with incidents, often thrilling, and there was no doubt that the winners deserved their victory. Stonyhurst won because they were quicker at doing the right thing in the loose mauls though it should be added that Ampleforth were more appreciative of the effectiveness of the dribble and often gained valuable ground.

For twenty minutes it really seemed

as if Ampleforth would win for only not did they open the scoring with a penalty goal but twice they would have scored if their left-wing had dived over the line. These chances were not taken, however, and in their turn Stonyhurst went into the attack. Grim tackling prevented any further scoring but unless Ampleforth could take up the offensive it was only a matter of time before Stonyhurst would score. This they did, first from a penalty kick and then from an excellent try in which the Ampleforth defence was completely beaten. The second half was almost a facsimile of the first. Ampleforth penned Stonyhurst in their own 25 for long periods and twice it looked, from a distance, as if the forwards had scored a composite try. It was not so, and again Stonyhurst turned the tables by hammering hard at the Ampleforth line. Passes went astray when they had the Ampleforth line at their mercy but twice they finished off two spectacular movements that brought the final score to 12-3. The game had been lost but the team had no reason to be discouraged—nor were they. Perhaps fortune had been a little unkind.

Three days later there was no doubt; fortune had indeed turned against us: four regular members of the side were unable to play against DENSTONE, and during the game itself there were two serious injuries. Despite this however the team put up a poor resistance when they were beaten 27-3. Bad tackling must never be excused and it was this alone that accounted for failure. Against this let it be quickly added that the forwards played a fine and determined game throughout and only in the last minute

were they beaten by a heavier set of forwards. This was no wonder when one recalls the extra work they were called upon to do in defence. And behind the Ampleforth pack in which P. Sheehy, H. Bruce and G. Hay were outstanding—there were no better forwards on the field—P. Sheahan at scrum-half and J. Curry on the wing were untiring. Denstone scored within the first few moments when their fast and strong running wing went over near the corner flag. A long kick at goal added the extra points. By half-time the same player had scored again and two other tries had been added so that Denstone held a big lead of 14 points at the interval. Ampleforth's position was far from enviable though there was a bright moment when early in the new half J. Baker landed a penalty goal. But almost at once Denstone kicked a similar goal at the other end. Then the game took a dull turn with neither side producing anything constructive or interesting. Before the end, however, Denstone came back to the attack and scored two good tries, both of which were converted. The three-quarters had never looked like scoring—due to some extent to J. Dick who, however, was injured. He had played as well as he could, but from now on he was to make way for C. Campbell. It was our first decisive defeat. Coming only four days before the Sedbergh match, with three regular members of the side still unfit, only a brave or foolish man would have put much money on our chances of winning, even if he had known that all three substitutes were to distinguish themselves and play themselves into the side.

AMPLEFORTH V. SEDBERGH

On Saturday, November 13, in an atmosphere of damp fog and intense excitement, Ampleforth beat Sedbergh by a goal, a penalty goal and a try, to two tries and a dropped goal. Though there have been many close games, not since 1935 have Ampleforth succeeded

in winning this match, and seldom can a faster and better game have been seen in worse conditions. Rain fell heavily for an hour before the match, the ball from the first was greasy, yet the football on both sides was fast and skilful, and for this most stimulating performance

Sheahan and his team deserve our thanks as well as our congratulations.

Sedbergh kicked off and for some five minutes play was largely in their half. Ampleforth were soon awarded a penalty, and Baker's kick was a good one, but not good enough. Back came Sedbergh and it seemed certain that they must score. Time and again the ball came quickly from the loose to fast moving threes penetrating a disorganized defence, and it was only some fine tackling by N. J. Hewett at full-back, who played a faultless game, which prevented them scoring. Another quick heel and a quick pass and they took the lead with a nicely judged drop goal.

Ampleforth then went into the attack again, and received in close succession two penalties in the Sedbergh 25; Baker's first shot was successful, his second missed by a few inches. At this time Ampleforth seemed to be showing underneath Sedbergh in the tight, and to secure more of the ball there; but Sedbergh generally had it in the loose and made good use of it. Many a Sedbergh attack perished beneath the noble tackling of M. Tate, J. M. Cox and J. Curry. Then Ampleforth took the lead for the first time. A shrewd kick-ahead by C. Campbell faced the Sedbergh full-back with a horrid decision—should he run forward to take the ball full-pitch or risk the bounce? Correctly, no doubt, he dashed to it, but succeeded only in making it into a yorker. He missed it completely, and Campbell ran in to score a good try which Baker faithfully converted. Thus at half-time Ampleforth led by 8—3.

So far, so good; but could Ampleforth keep up the gruelling pace? Her less sanguine supporters doubted it, and were proved gloriously wrong. Sedbergh were by now continually getting the ball, and their strong running threes were handling with remarkable sureness. If the ball had reached the wings more often they must surely have scored more than they did, for all the valour of the stout-hearted Ampleforth defence. During this period

of attack after attack, relieved only by a few short-lived Ampleforth raids, Sedbergh scored two excellent tries; both were in the far right hand corner, and neither were converted. So Sedbergh led 9—8 with fifteen minutes to go. How many must have thought that we had lost once again! Then, suddenly, five minutes from the end came one of the finest tries scored at Ampleforth. P. J. Sheahan kicked ahead from the Ampleforth 25, P. J. Sheehy raced up and beat the full back to it, the ball went loose, the movement gathered momentum, and then with one tremendous rush led by Sheehy the forwards swept up into the Sedbergh 25 and, with the spectators in a frenzy, I. Petrie scored. The kick failed, but Ampleforth led.

It is unfortunate that neither Homer nor Mr R. C. Robertson-Glasgow could be present to describe the tenseness of the remaining five minutes. Sedbergh applied tremendous pressure; Ampleforth replied with another spirited raid; and when the final whistle went the ball had just gone into touch ten yards from the Ampleforth line. The teams retired to the pavilion amid well-merited applause, and the rest of us groped our way home through the fog after a grand game of rugby at its best.

It might well be asked whether Ampleforth were a better side than Sedbergh. Undoubtedly had there not been a wet ball the result would have been different. The Sedbergh threes handled the ball with incredible sureness and their forwards heeled magnificently. But the better side on any particular day is the side which makes the most of its chances. Whilst Sedbergh, having won an attacking position, so often threw away their chances; Ampleforth, in contrast, seized every advantage and exploited it to the full. The forwards were for the most part beaten in the tight scrums and loose mauls as well as in the line-outs—but they won the match for they were quicker in the open and this was the turning point of the game.

Victory over Sedbergh came as a tremendous stimulus to the side. That they should have at last brought off what so many sides have tried to do finally welded them into a unity and their convincing win over DURHAM a week later was something more than statistically convincing. Five tries, two of which were converted—one from the touch line—were a notable achievement in conditions which were far from good. The ground was excessively treacherous and the ball was difficult to control either by hand or by foot. Once as C. Campbell was about to score under the posts the ball slithered from his hands. Playing for the second time in the team as stand-off, it was one of the few mistakes he made, for the remainder of his play was filled with constructive ideas and moves which enabled the centres J. Cox and M. Tate to move into attack at speed and force openings for their respective wings J. Baker and J. Curry. Nor were these the sole members of the team to touch top form. P. J. Sheahan from the base of the scrum was throwing out long smooth passes, while the forwards were heeling smoothly and frequently. And behind all N. Hewett fielded the ball as if it had no terror for him. Confidence was the predominant feature and the play of Ampleforth's backs was a joy to witness. The kick-ahead was never overdone; the cut-through was always the cut-out; the inside pass to the forwards was not forgotten; the tackle was low and full of determination. Added to this the forwards, too, gave their best with P. Sheehy standing out in a set that worked as a unit and brought off several devastating rushes, one of which took the ball from one end of the ground to the other. They had at last become a team. It is sweet to win, but it is sweeter still to win skilfully.

Only one school match remained—against ST PETER'S—but in some ways it was rather a disappointing game.

When a thick mist enshrouds the

ground so that the players on the far side of the field become indistinguishable or even invisible, it is difficult to give a very clear account of a game. For the players themselves, besides the rather dim light which made it unpleasant, the slippery ground and ball brought with them difficulties which neither side were able to overcome successfully.

Of the play until half-time little more need be said than that neither side scored; the play was lifeless, for the most part unconstructive, and continually interrupted with infringements. Both sides had resorted to the kick ahead and the kick for touch—but after the first few minutes these were used with little discrimination or accuracy.

The second half, however, began and continued at a much faster pace. Once again the Ampleforth forwards began to wear down their opponents and to dominate the game. It was largely due to their efforts that St Peter's were forced to defend for nearly the whole of this half except for a few short-lived rushes into the Ampleforth 25. Chances of scoring inevitably followed but they, like the slippery ball, were thrown away. And then, fifteen minutes from time, came the first score. It was a try curiously reminiscent of the last try against Sedbergh. Again the long kick ahead from the Ampleforth 25, again the full back fumbled and was left standing as the forwards took the ball up the field in one long rush for C. Campbell to score well out to the right. But the kick failed and the pace of the game again quickened. Soon after came a second try and this time from a shallow cross-kick by J. M. Cox which Curry, on the wing, gathered to score in the corner . . . it must have been very nearly the only time he touched the ball during the match.

During the last few minutes St Peter's were nearly out of sight in the mist and ominously near our line, but just before the final whistle they

were forced back on the defensive and the score remained 6-0 to Ampleforth.

And so the last school match ended with one more win. It had been a memorable season. Starting with a period of defeat and unconvincing victories when it seemed that we must have one of the weakest sides for many years, it is the finest tribute to the side and the fine lead that Sheahan gave that so defeated, and often depleted, a side that never became disheartened and always took the field determined to win. Undoubtedly we had in the end a fine pack of forwards who were better in the loose than any we met. Outstanding amongst them was P. Sheehy, a tower of strength in every part of the game, at the head of most attacks, prominent in the line-outs, and an outstanding leader by his own example. Of the other forwards H. Bruce and G. Hay deserve special mention for together with Sheehy they formed the basis of a fine pack of forwards. But only once, at Durham, did the three-

quarters really move as they should have done. Rarely did we see J. Cox and M. Tate, who have the makings of good attacking players, move as centres should do, piercing the defence and making openings for their wings. All too often they received the ball with their opposing centre on top of them. But if the three were weak in attack they made up for it in defence; it was rare to see a tackle missed, and it was this which made possible many of the victories which could not have been won except for the rock-like defence.

On the last Sunday a most enjoyable game was played against the Old Amplefordians—many of whom had travelled over-night to be able to play. Although conditions underfoot could hardly have been worse and the ball was slippery from the start, it was not entirely a forward game for there were some good three-quarter movements, one of which produced the final try for the Old Amplefordians to win 9-8 after an exciting game.

THE SECOND FIFTEEN

Played 6. Won 3. Lost 3. Points For 34. Points Against 66.

Pocklington Grammar			FIFTEEN
School 1st XV	Away Lost 6-27	<i>Full Back</i> —I. M. Bruce-Russell.	
Barnard Castle		<i>Three-quarters</i> —M. W. Chapman, J. Smyth, H. Smyth, W. Gilchrist.	
School 1st XV	Home Lost 3-28	<i>Half-backs</i> —J. J. Dick, A. D. Wauchope.	
Newburgh Priory		<i>Forwards</i> —S. N. Stourton, M. Saunders, S. B. Thomas, T. P. Fattorini, D. W. Moylan, P. Ford, J. Jurgens, B. P. F. Kenworthy-Browne.	
School 1st XV	Home Won 5-0		
Ripon Grammar			
School 1st XV	Away Won 11-3		
Durham School	Home Won 3-0		
St. Peter's School	Away Lost 6-8		

Colours were awarded to Bruce-Russell, Chapman, Dick, Fattorini,

Kenworthy-Browne, Moylan, Stourton, Thomas, Wauchope.

THE THIRD FIFTEEN

Played 3. Won 1. Lost 2. Points For 18. Points Against 38.

Richmond Grammar			FIFTEEN
School 1st XV	Home Won 9-0	<i>Full Back</i> —D. Booth.	
Boys' Squadron,		<i>Three-quarters</i> —P. Brinsley, P. Mitchell, H. Stacpoole, W. Hopkins.	
Royal Signals	Away Lost 6-26	<i>Half-backs</i> —J. Murphy, J. Phillips.	
Archbishop Holgate's		<i>Forwards</i> —R. Harrington, B. O'Connor, D. Milroy, J. Faber, D. Swarbrick, M. Simons, M. Everest, P. Ryan.	
School	Home Lost 3-12		

THE COLTS

Played 5. Won 4. Lost 1. Points for 59. Points Against 15.

Durham School	Away Won 13-0	Boys' Squadron,	
St Peter's School	Home Won 19-0	Royal Signals	Home Won 16-3
Barnard Castle		Pocklington Grammar	
School	Away Won 5-3	School	Home Lost 6-9

NOT for some time have the Colts been so well balanced a side. Essentially an attacking side, quick to take their opportunities, they were nevertheless strong in defence as is born out by the fact that they scored sixty points in five matches, while only fifteen were scored against them.

The forwards were larger and heavier than usual, and, although they did not develop as quickly as the three-quarters, they were a formidable pack by the end of the season. They fulfilled their primary duty well—that of giving the ball to their three-quarters—and they were quick in support both in attack and defence. They were weakest however in the loose where sometimes they lacked cohesion, though doing well individually. It is, perhaps, invidious to make distinctions in a pack which contains so many players of promise, but mention must be made of J. J. Knowles, the Captain, and Z. T. Dudzinski who were outstanding.

The forwards were well supported by a strong three-quarter line. How often, however, that line failed to move

as it should have done due to the spoiling tactics of the opposing wing forwards, and sometimes the slow heels from the scrum. The halves, J. Wansbrough and I. Simpson were both new to their positions and although they were capable of great things, this vital link was sometimes found to be weak. But when all was going well there the team looked a most promising side. The centres, S. M. Bradley and L. A. Kenworthy-Browne, improved considerably as the season progressed; they learnt to find their openings and were quick to seize their opportunities. They were sometimes slow to give the ball to their wings, T. Dewey and C. Johnson-Ferguson, who, though not exceptionally fast, were very determined runners. It was pleasant too to feel that there was no really weak link in the defence with M. Longy at full back to cover up any mistakes. Mention too should be made of the reliable place-kicking of S. M. Bradley and of the excellent leadership of J. J. Knowles.

It was a most successful season, although it ended in the only defeat.

Playing far below their form they lost to Pocklington; but in that match perhaps the most important lessons of all were learnt—and that is the object of the Colts.

Colours were awarded to J. J. Knowles, Z. T. Dudzinski, S. M. Bradley, L. A. Kenworthy-Browne, I. A. Simpson, C. R. Hughes-Smith, M. S. Boyle and M. L. Benten.

HOUSE MATCHES

HOUSE matches are always very hard, exciting games in which a great deal of energy and determination is shown—and this year's were no exception.

Conditions were not difficult, though it was rather wet underfoot, when the first round was played. St Thomas's succumbed to the superior weight and years of the St Cuthbert's side, but not before they had shown that by next year they will be a force to be reckoned with. Nearby St Wilfrid's were beaten by a less distinguished but more united side, St Edward's. But it was the match between St Dunstan's and St Oswald's, considered by many to be the favourites, which provided the best game. It was won by St Dunstan's in the decisive first quarter of an hour when they scored twelve points. After that eventful start St Oswald's young but skilful backs struggled to draw level but the excellence of the covering forward defence prevented all but one try. Possessing an outstanding pack with P. J. Sheahan at scrum-half, St Dunstan's decided to keep the ball in the forwards as much as possible; these tactics proved successful and took them through to the final for in the next round they overwhelmed St Cuthbert's. After twenty minutes good combined play St Cuthbert's deteriorated, their forwards lacked cohesion and the tackling of their backs became painfully bad.

FIFTEEN

Full-Back—M. Longy.
Three-quarters—C. Johnson-Ferguson, L. A. Kenworthy-Browne, S. M. Bradley, T. Dewey.
Half-backs—I. A. Simpson, J. Wansbrough.
Forwards—M. S. Boyle, H. L. Benten, E. Schulte, J. Fennell, Z. T. Dudzinski, C. R. Hughes-Smith, J. J. Knowles, G. Howard.

In the other semi-final St Aidan's met St Edward's. They were two evenly matched sides, but few can have foreseen how evenly matched. St Edward's, with only four minutes to go, seemed certain to win for they had managed to survive many attacks and were still leading 9-3; but these four minutes were to lose them the match and, possibly, the cup for St Aidan's produced a magnificent final effort. They scored, and two minutes later they scored again to equalize. In silence J. W. Baker went back to take the kick on the touch line. It was a magnificent kick but it hit the upright and bounced back. Extra time was played but produced no further score. Two days later, therefore, they met again. Nature seemed determined there should be no replay: for an hour it had rained, massed thunder clouds hid the sun and a strong west wind blew. When the sides took the field, however, the wind had died down but the ground remained a morass—conditions one usually associates with House matches. Both sides wisely used the kick ahead and the forward rush, but until twenty minutes from the final whistle neither side had managed to score. Then from a kick ahead came another long rush and it was only checked by the St Edward's full-back a yard from his own line. There were three opposing forwards over him, and had he released the ball, there would

have certainly been a try; being unable to get up he clung to it so that a penalty try was awarded which J. W. Baker failed to convert. It was a match packed with incidents and thrills, noteworthy for the vigorous and intelligent forward play of both sides. St Edward's were unlucky not to score and the best result would have been another draw.

The final was confidently forecast as an overwhelming defeat for St Aidan's—playing their third House match in a week—especially as the match ground was now in perfect condition for a mud bath and a rollicking forward game. When St Dunstan's scored in the first few minutes this opinion was merely confirmed and the majority of the spectators cheered the losing side. But the continued attacks were held, St Dunstan's were forced on the defensive and then from a long kick ahead and a long rush P. C. Cowper touched down far out on the left. There were many exciting moments in the second half, the most notable being a heroic rush by S. N. Stourton from one end of the field to the other, but neither side was able to score, and the result remained a tie 3-3.

One may legitimately wonder how it was that St Dunstan's, potentially much stronger, were unable to bring off the expected victory. Perhaps they were over-confident, certainly in the first half they failed to press home their opportunities. Tactically they were at fault too. Whereas St Aidan's kicked ahead, St Dunstan's still pursued, in the face of many knocks-on, their policy of short inter-forward passing. In two matches it had served them well; but now, when conditions were changed, the same tactics were held to with disastrous effects. St Aidan's rose to the occasion magnificently. Of their forwards it is difficult to speak too highly for they played as they had never played before; they dominated the game sufficiently to give their backs their opportunities and they withstood the much heavier, more experienced and older opposition. A tie was certainly the fairest result.

LEAGUE MATCHES

The Senior and Junior Leagues were won by St Edward's House who remained unbeaten.

THE BEAGLES

THE new season began with the following as the Hunt Officials: Master of Hounds, M. Lowsley-Williams; Whipper-in, D. R. Macdonald; Field Master, A. Jackson; and the following formed the Committee: A. Velarde, M. Girouard, J. Macauley, P. Comins, J. Dick, K. Wright, I. Petrie. Jack Welch is still hunting hounds, now in his twenty-sixth season with this pack.

From its start in September to the end of this term the season has been one of the most open on record, and the weather could hardly have been better. Apart from a spell of fog at the end of November, the days when hounds have been out have all been mild and

clear, and scent has accordingly been good on the whole. The result of these favourable conditions has shown itself in the way the pack has settled down to a high standard of hunting and has shown consistently good sport. More hares have been killed already than were killed in the whole of last season.

With so many good days to choose from it is not easy to select the best days for special mention. On October 13th a large Field enjoyed a persevering hound hunt on the edge of the Pickering moors at Stape. The first hare was found in the heather and provided an interesting hunt of an hour and twenty minutes on the moor and fields round Raindale

Head before hounds worked up to her and killed in full view of the Field.

An unusual hunt followed the meet at Head House, Hartoft, on November 1st, hounds hunting steadily for forty minutes in thick fog before killing their hare out on the moor. We called off after this and were lucky to find hounds and Field "all on" as visibility was never more than about fifty yards and there were no landmarks whatsoever on the moor. The day ended with an excellent tea at the Black Swan, Helmsley.

Conditions on November 13th at Grouse Hall, Hutton-le-Hole, were less favourable. However, the small Field of keener members who were out enjoyed the day in spite of the almost continuous rain. Nor did the fact of having to wade the River Dove twice prevent practically all of them from being up at the kill in Mr Wildsmith's field of kale above the river.

Perhaps the best hunt came from the meet at Gilling Grange on November 17th. Finding on the top of Cawton Heights above Syke Gate, hounds ran fast down the hill to Coulton Lane. Crossing the lane they raced up Major Brooke's grass fields with Grimstone Manor on their right and checked at the top. Recovering the line on their own they were soon away again and bearing left-handed past Thorn Tree House and Cold Harbour. There they checked again for a while, before again

THE GOLF CLUB

THE Golf Club has been revived and a useful little nine hole course has been laid out on the cricket fields. It is hoped that this will be extended down to the Ram and Jungle fields during the next term, since these are now going to be cut by the gang mowers during the Summer Terms.

Membership of the Club was restricted to the Fifth and Sixth Forms and amounted to about seventy.

getting away and running back towards the south end of Blackdale Plantation. There was a seed field there between the wood and the Gilling-Coulton Road. The hare crossed this field only a short way ahead of the pack, who were running hard even off the grass. She must have clapped just inside the wood in the bracken, for hounds killed there after a first-rate hunt of just on an hour.

The last day of the term was at Tom Smith's Cross. There were rather too many hares and hounds must have changed more than once. They ended the day in the right way by killing a hare on the edge of the ghyll above Crief.

Of the Saturday hunts three at least deserve mention. October 23rd, at Murton, when two good hunts both ended the right way. October 30th, at Oxgill Bridge, Bransdale, when hounds ran their hare to ground after a good hunt of just on an hour. December 4th, at Bransby Cross Roads, when three hares were killed in a good day's hunting in and around Black Moor. Then on December 11th the remarkable run of just under two hours with a good four mile point on the line of what was undoubtedly a fox, hounds running from Boonhill, North of Fadmoort across Sleightholmedale, Skiplam, and Beadlam to Riccaldale, where they were stopped.

In spite of the rain and delay in obtaining worm killer we managed to get in three events. The first on All Monks resulted in Murphy, McKeever, Strode and Hewett gaining prizes. The handicap singles Knockout Competition resulted in Sheahan beating Bonser on the fourteenth green. The latter, a very dark horse, had his handicap reduced for the final from eight to four, Sheahan playing from scratch. The

final event played in very cold weather, was a match between a School and Monastic eight in which the Monastic side beat the School by four events to one.

There was a keen interest shown and

it is hoped to organize a competition for House sides in the near future.

J. Murphy was appointed Secretary with Harwood and Sheahan forming a Committee.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

THE Contingent has once more changed its name in company with all the Public School Contingents of the former Officers' Training Corps, yesterday known as Junior Training Corps, today Combined Cadet Force.

We venture to suggest that a more suitable name might have been "Universal Training Corps," or "Basic Training Corps," but Combined Cadet Force it is, and every effort will be made to maintain round our new name the spirit of the Officers' Training Corps and to bring to it the requirements of "combined training."

As this is a cross roads in our history perhaps the writer may be allowed to pause and ask what is required of the Public School boy who is a member of his School Contingent by those in the Services who are obviously interested as never before in the early training of future "national service" candidates.

In the "Old Days" a boy who had passed the examination for Certificate "A" really did know something of the Army, its administration, its method of fighting, etc. He had to put his knowledge on paper and this was corrected centrally. Before doing the "written" paper he was required to satisfy a board of officers that he could command a platoon within a company at drill, move it about at the will of the supervizing officer, take it on patrol or organize it for the attack and defence and he invariably failed to pass the board if he did not know how to look after the men. Senior boys presented themselves for the examination and those who passed it seemed, to the writer, the right ones and, having passed, the boy had something of the

leader about him. Nor infrequently on leaving school he took a commission in the Territorial Army for which, by the way, the Contingent received the handsome sum of nine pounds. However, the Socialist government of 1931 did away with such favouritism but the boys continued to take commissions in the T.A. It would seem that in the past the Army required boys of character and personality who had elementary knowledge sufficient, with further training, to become good leaders. So often the inspecting General would emphasize that the Corps was not a militaristic organization teaching the art of war, but that its training would be of use wherever men were found.

The teaching of leadership, then seems to be the key for understanding the past, and we feel it must be the key also to the understanding of the new idea.

There would seem to be a factor in the training of leaders common to all the Services, but nowadays something more is required before a man can be taken at his worth or maybe in order that his worth may be more carefully assessed, and it is a piece of paper. For the Army it is Certificate "A," for the Royal Air Force, the Proficiency Certificate and for the Royal Navy, purposely put last, the Chief Petty Officer's Certificate. However the Navy has, in our view, maintained its primacy for it is prepared to accept the paper proper to its sister Services in lieu of its own.

The idea behind the organization of the Combined Cadet Force is that a boy with a common basic training is capable of deciding to which Service

he will go when called for national service. The standard of basic training is reached when he passes Certificate "A" Part I, which, in the humble opinion of the writer, is no standard at all for it would mean at the worst that the boy had paid some attention during about five hours training to the advice of a Cadet N.C.O. At the age of fifteen most boys are in possession of this certificate, and he knows how to obey a word of command in drill, how to set a map, how to write a message, how to "use" ground and how to point a rifle effectively. At this stage it is proposed he should decide to join the "Army Section" or "The Navy Section" or the "Air Section." Should such a one elect to join the latter and in three years time offer himself to the Royal Air Force for air crew training and be told that his eyes were not good enough, he would have no piece of paper which the Army would respect for the benefits in the Army go, we think quite rightly, to those who are in possession of Certificate "A" Part II, and moreover he will have had little training in leadership for most of his time will have been taken up digesting the excellent technical syllabus designed by the Royal Air Force.

In the interests of the boy at school and later, he should have as much knowledge of the Services as is possible and he should be given it at an age when he can appreciate the good services of visiting officers. That time would appear to be after he has done the work for Certificate "A" Part II at the age of sixteen, or preferably, at the end of the following two terms during which time he would have had the opportunity of proving his worth by instructing and disciplining himself in the service of others.

With a syllabus common to three Services, to be followed between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, a Certificate accepted by them in lieu of the existing Certificates would, to our mind, give birth to practical combined training. For the authorities the problems

must be a nature which makes this undesirable. It will, however, be the aim of this Contingent to arm its boys with the necessary Certificates, encourage them in all the Services and at the same time—but there must be time—to teach leadership.

During this term the Air Section of the Corps was revived and twenty N.C.O.'s all of whom had passed Certificate "A" Part II and who had received some training in leadership elected to follow a course of lectures given by Flight Lieutenants Kitley and Oxby. Towards the end of term they visited the R.A.F. Station, Topcliffe, in the vale of York, where they put into practice in the air some of the lessons learnt in the classroom. We are most grateful to Group Captain Brake, Commanding the Station, and to his officers for a most enjoyable and instructive visit.

Our friends the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, reinforced by Michael Hardy, a member of the Regiment, were here on every Corps Day. The experiment of having the Cadet instructors in Certificate "A" subjects refreshing their knowledge under regular and Contingent officers during the actual term in which they are instructing, has proved successful. The marks in both parts of the Certificate Examination were much higher than in previous years. "M" Travelling Wing, who have since left the area took part in this instructing. We take this opportunity of thanking those who have given such valuable help in the training.

At the end of the Summer Term the Contingent will go to Camp at Gandale, near Catterick from July 21st to 28th. This will be the first big Camp since 1938. Those doing Air Training, should the dates be suitable, will have the opportunity of attending camp at an R.A.F. Station.

We welcome Br Luke Rigby as an officer.

We have heard, as winners of the Country Life Competition last year, that the conditions are to be such that

it is unlikely that there will be many "possibles" scored in the target shooting. The "Bisley" target is to be used and a small snap-shooting target instead of last year's large one. The eight is in good form as the results will show and the bid to win the Competition again this year will be a strong one.

Promotions with effect from September 21st, 1948.

To be Under-Officer: C.S.M.'s J. C. Gosling, P. Sheehy. C.Q.M.S. P. J. Sheahan, Sgt C. A. Campbell.

To be C.S.M.: Sgts A. F. Asle, C. J. de Hoghton, P. J. Power, D-M. J. St. C. Gainer.

To be C.Q.M.S.: Sgt P. F. Ryan, L-Sgts H. G. Bruce, B. P. Kenworthy-Browne.

To be Sgt: L-Sgts P. B. Green, D. S. Lamb, D. W. Moylan, M. G. Williams, Cpls G. A. Hay, J. C. Inman, A. H. Jackson, J. McEvoy, H. A. Stacpoole, S. B. Thomas, R. A. Skinner. *To be L-Sgt:* Cpls R. H. Bertie, M. H. Brackenbury, S. F. Cave, M. W. Chapman, J. Corcoran, G. F. Hadcock, J. P. Hawe, A. F. Hornoyold, J. M. Kendall, J. A. Kenworthy-Browne, G. D. Mocatta, B. Moore-Smith, A. J. Nugent, J. Phillips, T. O. Pilkington, R. M. Powell-Heath, H. D. Swarbrick, J. A. Young.

To be Cpl: L-Cpls J. M. Cox, J. F. Murphy, I. M. Bruce-Russell, F. E. Bernard, P. J. Bishop, P. A. Convery, P. C. Cowper, E. H. Cullinan, B. A. Davis, A. R. de Larrinaga, D. J. de Lavison, P. F. Dwyer, J. G. Faber, T. P. Fattorini, A. E. Firth, P. C. Ford, W. D. Gallwey, A. D. Goodall, R. B. Harrington, J. S. Hattrell, C. H. Hugh-Smith, C. F. Knollys, P. A. Mitchell, M. C. McKeever, G. D. Neely, J. A. Paul, M. Saunders, P. B. Sawdy.

Promotions with effect from November 20th, 1948.

To be L-Sgt: Cpls M. Everest, A. T. Garnett, L.-Cpl J. M. Kidner.

To be Cpl: L.-Cpls W. L. Gilchrist, M. Girouard, S. C. Harwood.

The following passed Certificate "A" Part II and were appointed L.-Cpl on December 4th, 1948.

Cadets P. R. Ballinger, D. M. Booth, G. J. Connolly, M. Corbould, P. B. Curran, J. N. Curry, J. S. Dobson, M. D. Donelan, P. M. Drury, Z. T.

SHOOTING

CLUB MATCHES

1st VIII		For A'st.
Worksop	Won	656 646
Rugby	Won	656 462
Taunton	Won	654 640
Mount St Mary's	Won	654 590
Whitgift	Lost	665 670
Rugby	Won	665 541
Mill Hill	Won	665 531
Oundle	Lost	654 667
Lancing	Won	654 609
Haileybury	Won	663 632
Stonyhurst	Won	671 636
George Watson's	Won	678 612
Beaumont	Won	678 637
Blundells	Won	678 660
Ellesmere	Won	678 649
St Peter's	Lost	662 667
Stonyhurst	Won	662 660
Denstone	Won	662 655
Worksop	Won	662 655
2nd VIII		For A'st.
Taunton	Lost	624 667
Whitgift	Won	658 534
Stonyhurst	Won	643 611
Blundell's	Won	641 611
St Peter's	Won	655 640

Extract from *London Gazette* dated July 16th, 1948. *To be Lieut-Colonel* with effect from April 1st, 1948, Major R. P. H. Utley, Commanding Ampleforth College Contingent.

Extract from *London Gazette* dated December 28th, 1948. *To be 2nd Lieut* with effect from September 1st, 1948, E. Rigby.

Dudzinski, J. S. Evans, T. M. Eyston, F. M. Fisher, M. A. Freeman, J. Gainsford, M. A. Gibson, D. R. Goodman, J. A. Haslett, J. E. Havard, J. B. Henderston, M. J. Howard, C. R. Hughes-Smith, P. James, J. M. Leonard, G. M. Moorhead, P. M. Morland, P. J. Murphy, C. D. McDonald, J. C. McEvoy, J. G. McGuigan, J. L. Nathan, B. J. O'Connor, J. C. O'Loughlin, J. C. O'Sullivan, I. A. Perrie, J. R. Reynolds, I. Russell, N. A. Sayers, J. F. Scrope, M. H. Simons, S. N. Stourton, M. Tate, P. W. Unwin, A. J. Vigne, A. D. Wauchope, P. P. Wiener, J. C. Wilson.

The following passed Certificate "A" Part I on December 6th, 1948:

Cadeis M. A. Baldwin, P. D. Blackledge, A. Brodnicki, K. M. Bromage,

J. H. Clanchy, T. J. Connolly, Lord David Chrichton-Stuart, T. C. Dewey, C. J. de Guingand, M. F. Dillon, A. C. Dobrzynski, R. G. Dougal, H. Dubicki, J. S. Elliman, D. J. Farrell, J. D. Fennell, N. J. Fitzherbert, T. D. George, H. M. Grant-Ferris, J. A. Heyes, P. A. Hother-sall, D. P. Jeffcock, C. C. Johnson-Ferguson, J. D. Kane, J. G. Knollys, J. J. Knowles, A. Krasicki, E. H. Leonard, T. E. Lewis-Bowen, I. W. Lissett, M. A. Longy, D. R. Macdonald, N. McLeod, J. N. Mahon, E. J. Massey, R. J. Maxwell, H. J. Morland, M. R. Morland, R. S. Moylan, P. P. Murray, Hon. T. F. Pakenham, D. Phillips, M. J. Ross, A. Rozanski, E. O. Schulte, O. F. Sitwell, D. E. Stapleton, A. C. Vincent, J. R. Watson, I. R. Wightwick.

SCOUTING

ROVERS

THE Crew have had a very successful term, and have been able to get a lot of very useful work done. The membership is up to its full limit and we had therefore to turn down several applicants. Some of the Crew have however left the School and there will therefore be vacancies for those who could not get in this term. Sheehy was re-elected Crew Leader and, since he had also to perform the duties of Head Monitor, C. Campbell was elected Active Leader. Both are to be congratulated on the work done.

The annual "binge" was a great success. It is hoped that next term we will be able to get to work on the extension of the golf course.

SEA SCOUTS

Never has the troop been in such a flourishing state. This is due in great part to the leaders of last year and of course to the present leaders and personnel. There are almost seventy members in the troop and what is even more in-

dicative, the same number have all come out most regularly to the work at the lakes.

Fr John has been helping Fr Jerome and Fr Francis this term with the result that the work on the boats is being done now by a skilled carpenter. An example of this was when we broke the mast of the eighteen ft. *National*; normally this would put the boat out of commission for weeks but to our surprise it was fitted out within forty-eight hours. While Fr John and Fr Francis have been working on the lakes the project of emptying the top lake has been going on apace and in spite of enormous difficulties we can hope that the lake will be dry in a very short time. The job has been of great interest but at the same time incredibly dirty.

We were shown this term the film of our French trip taken by Fr Leonard and we wish to congratulate him heartily on the excellent effect of the whole.

The officials for this term, especially the Quartermaster and his Staff, are all to be congratulated on an excellent

term. They were as follows: Troop Leader J. Corcoran, Patrol Leaders Sayers, Ryan, P., B.-Russell, Creagh, Cullinan, T., Lewis-Bowen, Connolly, N., O'Sullivan, Hornyold, S., Vincent, A., and Quartermaster Duffett.

THE THIRD TROOP

The weather this term has been unusually good, so the Troop has been able to carry out many more outdoor activities than is possible as a rule. A permanent foot-bridge wide enough to take the trek-cart and strong enough to allow the farm cattle to cross it, was constructed across the stream to the East of the Mole-Catcher's Cottage and a partly metalled path is in course of construction from it up to the cottage itself.

The stage was completed so that it is hoped that with better facilities the standard of Patrol shows will improve. Besides these constructional activities several enjoyable wide games were played and outings to Nunnington were held, though on these two occasions the weather was not kind.

We are very grateful to Mr Slingsby for allowing us to visit his Glider Factory again and needless to say Mrs Passman's teas are a thing to look back to.

The Troop Leader this year is J. C. Stevenson and the Patrol Leaders are R. Miles, A. Young, A. Randag, C. Manners, P. Utley and D. O'Brien. Patrol Leaders: A. Randag and C. Manners and Scout P. Watkins are to be congratulated on obtaining their First Class Badges.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE House started the year with ninety-three boys, forty-four from last year, and the rest from Gilling and elsewhere.

P. W. WADE was appointed Head Monitor.

THE Captain of Rugby was R. G. Macfarlane Reid, with R. R. Beale as Vice-Captain.

THE other Monitors were: J. D. R. Honeywill, A. M. T. Simpson, A. N. V. Slinger, C. Manners, R. R. Beale, P. J. B. Utley, A. J. Morgan, K. Sellars, A. M. Armstrong, R. M. Micklethwait, E. K. Lightburn, J. C. C. Stevenson, R. O. Miles, A. H. Dunbar.

THE term has been successful on the whole both academically and on the rugby field. The weather has been set at "mainly fair" and thus was conducive to the many out-of-door activities of the boys. The gardens appear to be flourishing and the pet place has a full complement of inhabitants. During the one really cold week the boiler elected to spring a leak, with the result that the central heating went off for a fortnight. An appeal to Mr Appleby, however, produced a number of gas stoves which kept the house reasonably warm until the boiler was repaired.

THE health of the boys has been good, there being only the normal minor ailments to report.

THE House would like to offer their congratulations to Fr Anthony on his appointment to St Aidan's House. He was once a member of the Junior School in the far off days when Fr Dunstan held sway in the present Music Gallery in the College. Also to Br Martin—the new Games Master—who was

Head Monitor and Captain of Cricket in the Junior House in 1935.

THE Retreat was given by Fr L. Collingwood of St Edward's, Golders Green. His conferences were inspiring and useful, and we take this opportunity of thanking him for them.

THE old Preparatory School Board, at the end of the classroom gallery has at last been converted into a Junior House Board, recording the names of Head Monitors, Captains of Games, and those who won major scholarships to the Upper School since the Junior House settled here in 1930.

WE would like to thank Mr Gordon Gilbey for the gift of a silver cup, which will be used for the winner of the High Jump Competition in the summer.

ON two evenings a week Mr Cursewell from Gilling has been coaching boxing in the gym. The lessons have been keenly and regularly attended by about thirty boys.

A NUMBER of concerts have been given during the term by members of the School Music Staff. These have been appreciatively attended by a large majority of the House, which goes to show the appeal which good music has even for the quite uneducated ear. At a final concert at the end of the term a number of budding instrumentalists made their debut, and the top half of the House, trained by Frs Laurence and Austin sang the Aria "He shall feed his flock" from *The Messiah*. We would wish to record our thanks to all those who have contributed to making these concerts a success.

IN the Chapel the usual high standard

of singing has been maintained. Fr Laurence's book, the principles of which have been adopted here for the last four years, has at last appeared from the printers, and contributes greatly to the unanimity of the Sunday Mass. The House sang a full plainchant Requiem for the Old Boys killed in the war during the Retreat. Fr Paul presided at the carol service on the last Sunday, which as usual went with a swing.

THE Scouts gave their usual enjoyable Christmas Party at the Mole Catcher's Cottage, which various members of the Staff attended. The improvements over there since the present writer last attended the function are considerable. One can now get there without losing one's shoes in the mud, and a whole village street of Patrol huts has arisen, all of which testifies to the hard work of the Scout Masters and their charges.

THIRTY-SIX boys have had regular shooting practice on Sunday evenings and the standard reached by most is satisfactory. An eight was chosen to shoot with the tubed S.M.L.E. rifle over cover against the third eight of the Upper School who used the Mossberg rifle and no cover. The result was encouraging for the Junior House for they won fairly easily and the score was a high one.

RUGBY

THE term started with a first set that included only three regular members of last year's team: R. G. M. Reid, J. Beale and P. Serbrock; the first two being Captain and Vice-Captain respectively. This left room for much competition for the twelve remaining places. The ordinary games being therefore something in the nature of trials, the standard of play generally was high. There was also a full fixture list of

matches to be played, and this too did much to make each game a keenly contested trial.

THE result was that the selection of a team was far from easy, and it was not until well on in the term that any particular fifteen names were implied when reference was made to "the team." In the last year or so the strength of the team lay unmistakably in the forwards. To say that the same does not apply this year does not imply that the forwards are weak; they have developed into a skilful and hard-working pack. The difference is rather that the quality of the back division is such that the strength is now spread throughout the team. That is perhaps the mark of this year's XV.

AT this stage in the School, where even slight differences in size and age mean so much and where it is hard to match a side at all closely, scores and match results may be misleading. Suffice it to say that of nine matches played, six were won and three were lost to bigger and heavier sides. As was to be expected, the best rigger was to be seen in the two matches against Malsis. The play in these games was of a very high standard.

DURING the term Colours were awarded to the following: C. Moore, W. Fattorini, K. Sellars, A. Morgan, P. Wade, D. Hawe, J. Leonard, J. Honeywill, A. Armstrong. And the following played in matches: M. Bulger, D. Massey, J. Kirby, K. O'Driscoll, R. Micklethwait, E. Lightburn, L. van den Berg, F. Baker, A. Hartigan, A. Simpson, R. Martin, P. Poole.

THESE notes would not be complete unless attention were drawn to the great amount of voluntary practice that was put in on free afternoons. The result was clearly evident in games and matches in the high standard of handling the ball and the accurate kicking of all kinds. Place-kicking was particularly improved.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were:—

Head Captain: A. Whitfield.

Captains: D. P. Morland, A. B. Smith, S. L. Sellars, P. Wright, D. F. P. Halliday.

Sacristans: J. D. Rothwell, P. A. B. Llewellyn, C. P. King, E. C. Bannen, A. M. T. Eastwood.

Secretaries: A. J. B. Lyons, N. P. M. Oxley, D. H. Lewis.

Librarians: J. A. S. des Forges, B. J. Mahon.

Bookmen: Viscount Encombe, M. L. S. Wynne, T. M. S. Birch.

Custodians of the Ante-room: R. A. Schulte, J. E. Booth.

Keepers of Carpentry: C. Beck, M. C. Langford.

Lockermen: C. I. McGonigal, A. Gallagher.

THE following New Boys joined the School in September: A. W. Bean, R. D. O'Driscoll, S. Reynolds, E. H. Brotherton-Ratcliffe, M. W. Festing, J. A. G. Halliday, T. Martin, C. F. H. Morland, B. J. Morris, M. G. L. Stacpoole, A. P. J. Brennan, G. L. Jackson, E. A. Sturupp, K. M. du B. Tolley, G. P. M. Brocklehurst, C. C. Burn, R. G. F. Burton, W. H. Considine, A. W. Gilbey, P. K. S. Kassapian, J. C. R. Marjoribanks-Egerton, A. M. Moor, B. T. O'Driscoll, S. K. O'Malley, R. E. Randag, S. J. Rothwell, G. M. Dudzinski, C. G. Wojakowski.

GLEAMING white new painted rigger posts gladdened the eyes of the School when they returned: the new fields were all set fair and waiting for the first games. It is very pleasant to be able to see all the playing fields from the House. The match field is "Farfield" and very properly Gilling won their first game here soon after the beginning of term in a hard fought encounter with a Junior House team. There have been a great number of

hockey games played on "short" afternoons on "Acre"—not with great skill but with much enthusiasm.

THE new Carpenters' Shop and the Art Room are now functioning and should be the scenes of a steady output of "things that I made myself." The first fruits of the Art Room, which of course has been a stable in its time, were suitably a goodly number of cardboard "cut-out" cribs just in time for Christmas.

TWO new activities have started during the term in the realms of Art and Sport. Mr Lorigan has begun to build up a team of "Recorder" players and one has heard the pleasant notes of the first learners at regular practices. At the Christmas party on the last day of term R. Whitfield and C. F. H. Morland played two carols which were enthusiastically applauded. The other new thing is the game of badminton; a court has been marked out in the Gymnasium and a number of Second Form boys are picking up the game. In the tournament D. M. D. Thompson beat C. P. King in the final round.

BESIDES the Wednesday Cinema—there has been rather a good series of films beginning with *Overlanders* and ending in a blaze of Bigglesian thrill and adventure the name of which has escaped the memory of the writer—there has been a variety of other entertainments. The Gilling Puppets produced two performances; there were two Epidiascope Competitions; Mr Appleby gave a most interesting talk illustrated by lantern slides of his epic bus drive across France with the College Scouts; the Ampleforth Highland Reel Society gave a splendid demonstration of some Scottish dances; and on the feast of St Cecilia the various groups of singers gave an excellent concert. The Second

Form have enjoyed a great deal of dancing tuition in recreation time under Mrs Fisher's expert guidance.

BUT it has unfortunately been one of those "difficult" terms: for the mysterious 'flu germ somehow got into the House and there was a sad and prolonged procession to the infirmary. This curtailed the rigger activities and all the later matches had to be cancelled. That was most disappointing for it looks as though there is the making of a good team.

THE First Form held a Draughts Tournament in which forty boys took part. J. A. Roach, D. Rae, N. S. Johnson-Ferguson, J. H. O. Bridgeman, D. A. Poole got through to the last rounds; in the final Roach vanquished Bridgeman.

ON the feast of All Monks' the following boys made their First Holy Communion: G. L. Jackson, C. C. Burn, A. W. Gilbey, A. M. Moor, C. G. Wojakowski; and on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, R. G. F. Burton.

ON the last week-end of term two performances of the 1948 Nativity Play were given. As there is something rather "special" about Nativity Plays not even the names of those taking the

parts need be given; suffice it to say that a number of the Second Form put in a lot of work getting it up and that they had the satisfaction of giving quite a large gathering, which included Fr Abbot and Fr Prior, an enjoyable Christmas present. That was the spirit in which it was performed. Between the scenes the First Form sang a number of carols.

A CHRISTMAS tree, festive with colourful objects manufactured by the Lower Forms, appeared in the Hall for the last few days of term. Mr Bowes found the tree and Mr Skilbeck discovered the necessary red, blue and orange lights. The Christmas Party followed a somewhat different pattern to former years. The main entertainment was supplied by the various groups of singers who performed a delightful programme of carols and songs. And perhaps the "recorder" duet already mentioned was the high-light of the evening and gave promise of many future discoveries in this new venture of the musical world. Fr Hilary bade the School farewell and paid tribute to the gallant work of Matron and the Staff during a term rather full of ups and downs. And Cook should certainly be congratulated: the plum puddings, mince pies and Christmas cake were of the highest standard.

THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

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President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

- OBJECTS.
1. To unite old boys and friends of St. Lawrence's in furthering the interests of the College.
 2. By meeting every year at the College to keep alive amongst the old boys a spirit of affection for their Alma Mater and of good will towards each other.
 3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the boys by providing certain prizes annually for their competition.

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CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
DR STEPHEN GOFFE, 1605-81—Royalist Agent and Oratorian Dom Justin McCann	67
WALES—A PRESENT OPPORTUNITY Huw Ballard-Thomas	77
BETWEEN TWO WORLDS Dom Philip Holdsworth	85
PASSIONTIDE (Poem) J.L.R.	92
POVERTY AND RICHES Dom Alban Rimmer	93
BOOK REVIEWS	96
NOTES	102
SCHOOL NOTES	107
SCHOOL SOCIETIES	114
OLD BOYS' NEWS	118
SCHOOL ACTIVITIES	126
THE JUNIOR HOUSE	137
THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	139

THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part II

DR STEPHEN GOFFE

ROYALIST AGENT AND ORATORIAN

1605—81

MY first introduction to the man whose name stands at the head of this paper came through Fr Serenus Cressy's *Treatise of the Passion* (described elsewhere in this issue). That book was presented to Goffe upon an important occasion and is dedicated to him in terms which imply that Cressy and he were good friends. When I went on to examine Goffe's career, I found that it exhibited a close parallelism with the career of Cressy. The two were born in the same year, were at Oxford together, were sound churchmen and strong royalists, and both ultimately were reconciled to the Church: Cressy in 1646, to become a Benedictine; Goffe at no very different date, to become an Oratorian. Were they friends at Oxford and throughout their anglican careers? It is probable, but it may not be affirmed; it is only at a comparatively late date (1652) that we have a clear record of contact and friendship. However, I discovered that Goffe's career, besides being parallel to Cressy's, was a career of much historical interest. And so, for one reason and another, I searched in all likely places for information about him. I now venture to put the results of this search before the reader, hoping that he will not find the record utterly devoid of interest. I propose to exhibit Goffe's career step by step, in its well-defined stages, and shall begin with Oxford.

1. OXFORD

Stephen Goffe was born in 1605, being a son of the puritan incumbent of the parish of Stanmer, in Sussex. He went up to Oxford in 1621 and matriculated as a member of Merton College on November 10th, being then sixteen years of age. He took his bachelor's degree on December 15th, 1624. At the time when he took his master's degree (June 2nd, 1627) he had become a member of the contiguous St Alban Hall (since 1882 absorbed into Merton). On being appointed chaplain to the King (1636), he received from Oxford the degree of doctor of divinity (August 31st). We do not know the date of his ordination but may safely place

it near the time of his master's degree (1627). These items of preferment are recorded by Foster: rector of Hurstmonceaux, 1639; canon of Chichester, 1641.¹

There is no record of Goffe's life at Oxford. Later on we shall find him devoted to studious pursuits, and it is probable that he was a diligent student at Oxford, perhaps laying there the foundation of the reputation reported by Wood, that he was "a learned man and well read in the Fathers."² Whatever the influence of his earliest upbringing, he left Oxford a staunch churchman.

2. ARMY CHAPLAIN

When next we meet Stephen Goffe, it is 1632 and he is in the Netherlands, acting as chaplain to English troops in the Dutch service and attached to the regiment of a distinguished soldier, Lord Vere of Tilbury (previously, Sir Horace Vere). As such a chaplain he had much trouble over church services. It may seem odd to us now that it should not have been taken for granted that regimental services for these English troops should conform to the liturgy of the Church of England; but it was only after an acute struggle, in which Goffe played his part, that this principle was established. Among the colonels Goffe encountered both Protestant zealots and free-thinkers; among the chaplains, various shades of nonconformity. On the other hand, the majority of the officers and men would have been best contented had they been allowed to worship according to the forms in which they had been nurtured. Goffe reports the officers complaining that their chaplains were making the way to heaven hard for them. The situation was rendered more difficult by the Presbyterian Dutch, who disapproved of the Church of England and considered that its liturgy should not be used on their territory or its bishops (i.e. Laud) exercise any jurisdiction there. The dissenting chaplains made use of Dutch prejudices in their own interest, so that when Goffe ventured to employ the *Book of Common Prayer* he found himself a storm-centre. The matter was even referred to the Dutch Council of State, and the *Prayer Book* submitted for examination to the professors of Leyden (1633); but the English ambassador at the Hague, Sir William Boswell, with whom Goffe had established friendly relations, dealt firmly with both these bodies, so that the right of the

¹ Goffe's dates in this paragraph are from Joseph Foster: *Alumni Oxonienses* and derive from the university registers. The *D.N.B.* gives Goffe his B.A. in 1623 and makes him a brother of the regicide, Colonel William Goffe of Haverfordwest. So also Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of the English Catholics*, who adds these items of his own: birth 1603; university, probably Cambridge. Foster gives these particulars of Cressy's Oxford career. Matriculated January 21st, 1620, as a member of Magdalen Hall (since 1874, Hertford College); B.A. 1623; fellow of Merton, 1625; M.A. 1629.

² Anthony Wood, *Fasti Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, I. 494, where he surveys Goffe's career.

English soldiers to have their native liturgy was conceded. Recalcitrant chaplains were replaced by sound churchmen.¹

This was a success for Archbishop Laud; but Laud could do nothing in regard to another phenomenon (also reported in the Boswell letters) which Goffe encountered in Holland, viz. the presence in the chief towns, as resident ministers to English congregations, of men of strongly Protestant views (of various sorts) who had taken refuge in exile from Laud's "anglican persecution." One of these ministers, a Mr Goodyer at Leyden, refused to admit Goffe to the sacrament. Goffe was much upset and declares to Boswell: "My offence is that I am of the faith of the Church of England." Another, a Mr Dampont, is at loggerheads with good Mr Pagett at Amsterdam, has some odd view or other about the administration of baptism, and publishes a pamphlet in which he expresses the opinion that no diocesan bishop will enter heaven. All things considered, it was a very crazy religious world in which Goffe found himself. Small wonder that he was happiest—as we shall see—in his study at Leyden and in his association with such persons as Voss and his tutor.

The letters to Boswell, sometimes written in the field but mostly at Leyden, are attractive in their spontaneity. They are the unstudied outpourings of a man sure of a friendly hearing as he recites his experiences, hopes and fears. He says what comes to his mind at the moment, without censorship. Thus, on one occasion, the army being in the field, he was detached from his own colonel and found himself in danger of being compelled by a hot-gospeller to give the men a service every night, which service would be expected to be in accord with that colonel's views. Goffe tells Boswell that he wouldn't be surprised if he wrecked the project by reading "prayers out of our masse book," i.e. the *Book of Common Prayer*. Yet he was not by nature a contentious man, but peaceable, affable, sociable, with a distinct gift for friendship. He was on good terms with his own colonel and with the regiment. He made a valuable friend of the Queen's favourite, Henry Jermyn, subsequently Baron Jermyn of St Edmundsbury (1643) and Earl of St Albans (1660). The abusive author of *Legenda Lignea* can do nothing better with Goffe's sociability than represent him as the boon companion of drunken soldiers, as himself a drunken sot and worse.²

¹ S. R. Gardiner, *History of England* 1603-42, vii, p. 316. This business is copiously illustrated in twenty-four letters of Goffe to Boswell, chiefly of the years 1633 and 1634, which are in British Museum Add. MS. 6394. These letters are used in the above account.

² *Legenda Lignea*, London, 1653, a series of libellous chapters on distinguished converts to Rome by an unknown "D.Y." The vituperation is greatly overdone. Goffe is dealt with in pp. 142-52. The tone may be gathered from the opening words: "A third eminent Apostat and false Brother is an infamous Companion, one well known in many Countreys, and notorious by the name and title of Mr Doctor Goff; a vaporer, who hath been an impudent stickler and infinitely pragmatick ever since he was but pen-feathered and but a School-boy."

3. STUDENT AT LEYDEN

His colonel being an unexact person, who required very little from him besides a Sunday service, Goffe found it possible to matriculate at the University of Leyden and to continue there his Oxford studies, thus following the careers of army chaplain and student concurrently. At one moment there was a real danger of his being appointed to a post which would have terminated his student career; his letter to Sir William Boswell on that occasion is a veritable *cri de coeur*. He lodged in Leyden with a professor of oriental languages, by name Ludovic de Dieu, and studied Hebrew under his guidance. He made a friend of the learned Gerard John Voss, who was so acceptable in England for his learning and the moderation of his Protestantism that he was made a canon of Canterbury. Goffe and Voss corresponded in scholarly Latin, and some nine letters of Goffe to Voss are printed in two collections of such things. For the most part the letters contain little beyond scholarly courtesies expressed in correct Latin. In one, however, he begs Voss to give up general literature and concentrate on theology; in another he asks him to equip him with arguments and authorities so that he may be able to deal effectively with "the chief point which the Papalists make in regard to our schism from the Roman Church."¹

4. ROYALIST AGENT

When, in 1636, Goffe became chaplain to the King, his career as an army chaplain drew to its close and he found himself presently occupied with high matters of state. He had intelligence, education, social gifts and considerable address; he was a very faithful servant of King and Queen; it is not surprising that he was entrusted with many important missions.

Legenda Lignea depicts him in this phase as

admitted to some Transactions of secrecy, employed in travells, and sometimes transmitted (as a minor Agent and Amvoy) from England to France, from France to Flanders, from thence to Holland and other Countreys (p. 145).

This record is echoed by the *D.N.B.*, when it speaks of missions "in France, Flanders, Holland, and other countries." To give an account of his various missions would take me far beyond the limits of this paper.

The Queen left England in 1644 and set up a royalist centre in France, from which she did her best to help the King. Goffe was sometimes at her side in Paris, sometimes absent in her employ, and sometimes in England, as near as he could come to the doomed King. In 1644-5 he was at the Hague, acting as the Queen's agent in so important a business as her negotiations with the Prince of Orange, in which the marriage of

¹ These are the two collections mentioned above: (1) *G. J. Vossii et clarorum virorum ad eum epistolae*, London 1690; (2) *Praestantium et eruditorum virorum epistolae*, Amsterdam 1704.

Prince Charles with the Prince's daughter was offered in return for military and financial aid.¹

Queen Henrietta Maria, "Henriette de France," was entitled to sympathetic treatment at the hands of her fellow-countrymen and was presently installed at St Germain-en-Laye, where she was able to establish a semblance of the English court. In attendance upon her were such persons as Lord Jermyn and Stephen Goffe; among her ladies-in-waiting, was Crashaw's idol, Susan, Countess of Denbigh. Her court was not only a political centre for the royalist cause but also the refuge of needy English exiles. It is recorded of Goffe that he befriended the poet, Abraham Cowley, securing for him the powerful patronage of Lord Jermyn. Crashaw, having been deprived of his fellowship at Peterhouse (1643) and having become a Catholic, was in Paris for some two years about this time (1646). Cowley discovered him living in great poverty and introduced him to the Queen's benevolence. Crashaw's Oxford editor not unreasonably surmises that he had first met the Countess of Denbigh at Oxford, three years before, when the royal court was established in that city. However that may be, it seems certain that he met her in Paris and found opportunity to express the romantic devotion, mingled with religious zeal, which he entertained towards her. To her he dedicated the third edition of his poems, which was prepared at this time.² Such was the court in which Goffe moved as the Queen's most trusted agent. He could scarcely have failed to know Crashaw and his poetry. In attendance at the same court, as the Queen's chaplains, were Fathers of the French Oratory. Would it be extravagant to surmise that Goffe's close association, from 1644 onwards, with this Catholic milieu, and perhaps also the example of Crashaw's ecstatic piety, had its influence upon him and set him on the road to conversion?

When next we meet Goffe it is 1647 and he is in England, endeavouring to be of direct service to the King. For some months of that year (August

¹ Notice is taken of this and other missions of Goffe's in S. R. Gardiner, *History of the Great Civil War*, I. 348, 409; II. 125, 158, 172; III. 5. In 1645 (October 15th) the parliamentarians captured the letter-cabinet of the King's chief secretary, containing several important letters, among them some of Goffe's (from the Hague, April and May) concerned with the mission mentioned in the text. Parliament had the letters printed as: *The Lord George Digby's Cabinet and Dr Goff's Negotiations; Together with His Majesties, the Queen's, and the Lord Jermin's, and other Letters. Taken at the Battel at Sherburn in Yorkshire about the 15th of October last. Also Observations upon the said Letters*. London, 1646.

² *Carmen Deo Nostro*, Paris 1652, which volume starts with his impassioned poetic address "To the Noblest and best of Ladyes, the Countesse of Denbigh." As regards Crashaw's residence in Oxford, Wood reports, on the authority of a Master of Arts contemporary with the event, that Crashaw was incorporated as a member of the university in 1641. Queen Henrietta Maria, when writing to the Pope on Crashaw's behalf in 1646, speaks of him as having been "nurtured in the Universities" of England.

24th to November 11th) Charles was the virtual prisoner of Parliament at Hampton Court. It is recorded that Goffe was one of a group of royalists who tried to deliver the King from this durance, and that he was "seized upon suspicion and committed to prison, but found means to escape" (*D.N.B.*). The King did finally escape and made his way to Carisbrooke Castle, counting on the loyalty of the Governor. He was treated kindly, but did not get the sort of loyalty that he had expected. During this period, towards the end of 1647, we are told of Charles that "through the agency of Dr Gough, one of the queen's chaplains, he sought to prevail on the Scottish commissioners to recede from their demand that he should confirm the covenant."¹

From this date until the summer of the year 1648, we have no news of Goffe. When we meet him again he is in Holland, engaged in promoting the interests of his friend and patron, Lord Jermin, who had the ambition to become Lord High Admiral of a royalist fleet. This is what Clarendon says:

Dr Goffe, a Man well known in that time, as the chief Agent and Confident of my Lord Jermin, was presently sent into Holland, to dispose the Sea-men to be willing to receive the Lord Jermin to Command the Fleet.

At the same time Dr Goffe, who was a dextrous Man too, and could comply with all Men in all the Acts of good fellowship had gotten acquaintance with others of the Sea-men.²

For the rest of 1648, and until after the tragic January 30th, 1649, which saw the execution of the King, we have no news of Goffe's movements. Charles had been moved from Carisbrooke to Hurst Castle towards the end of 1648 (December 1st) and from there to Windsor (December 23rd). The court to try him was set up by a measure passed on January 6th, 1649. There followed, in Westminster Hall, the trial and condemnation (January 20-27th). Did Goffe return secretly to London at this time, hoping against hope that he might yet be able to do something to help his master? It would be in keeping with his character

¹ Lingard, *History of England* (1849), VIII, p. 191. Although it is possible that Goffe in 1647 was already a Catholic, yet he was certainly not a Catholic priest, so that he could not in a technical sense have been "one of the queen's chaplains." Lingard's narrative (p. 70) would provide Goffe with sufficient reason for not publishing his conversion, viz. lest he should do serious damage to the King's cause: "Scarcely a day occurred in which some order or ordinance, local or general, was not issued by the two houses; and very few of these, even on the most indifferent subjects, were permitted to pass without the assertion that the war had been originally provoked, and was still continued by the papists, for the sole purpose of the establishment of popery on the ruins of Protestantism. The constant repetition acted on the minds of the people as a sufficient proof of the charge; and the denials, the protestations, the appeals to heaven made by the king, were disregarded and condemned as unworthy artifices, adopted to deceive the credulous and unwary."

² *History of the Rebellion*, Book XI, 32, 34 (Macray, Vol. IV, pp. 338, 339).

and devotion to have done so; but the records are silent. When next we hear of him it is February 4th, 1649. Goffe is in Holland, at the Hague, where Prince Charles was then staying as the guest of his brother-in-law, the Prince of Orange. He is the bearer of bad news, which he must needs break to Charles.

On the 4th the fatal news of his father's death was conveyed to him by Dr Stephen Goffe, who, after conversing for some time on other matters, addressed him as "Your Majesty." Charles, seizing the meaning of the words, withdrew himself to his chamber and buried himself in a passionate outburst of grief.¹

Again the records are silent, until June 2nd, 1650, when Charles sailed for Scotland and the adventure which ended disastrously with the Battle of Worcester. Gardiner tells us that, needlessly affronting Scottish sentiment, he took with him "his English chaplains, Goffe and Harding."² *Legenda Lignea* (p. 150) says that the Scots would have none of Goffe, despite his accommodating affability; "the Northern noses quickly smelt the Foxes skin" and he was sent packing. We know from other evidence that he did not remain with Charles but was back on the continent in the late summer of 1650. Here we rejoin Clarendon, to find him telling the story of the subsidies for the King's cause obtained from Moscow and Poland, estimated to have amounted to a total sum of £10,000. Charles gave permission for the payment out of this money of debts owed by him to his agents. This is what Clarendon says regarding the 20,000 roubles contributed by Moscow:

whereof Dr Goffe had eight hundred pounds for Services he had performed, and, within few days after the receipt of it, changed his Religion, and became one of the Fathers of the Oratory.³

Since the distribution probably took place in the autumn of 1650 and Goffe did not enter the Oratory until January of 1652, there would seem here to be some "telescoping" of events. I conjecture that what happened in the autumn of 1650 was that Goffe, already secretly a Catholic, then threw off all disguise and openly associated with the Oratorian Fathers at the Queen's court. An exact writer, whose whole working life was spent in Paris, associates his conversion with those Fathers:

Après la catastrophe qui arriva en Angleterre il s'en vint en France en la Compagnie des Prêtres de l'Oratoire qui étoient à la Cour de la Reine Henriette de France, et il se fit Catholique. Il entra dans la Congregation de l'Oratoire à l'âge de 47 ans le 14 Janvier de l'an 1652, et reçut à Paris tous les Ordres de l'Eglise selon le Pontifical Romain.⁴

¹ Gardiner, *Commonwealth and Protectorate* (1903), Vol. I, p. 18.

² *Ibid.* p. 236.

³ *History of the Rebellion*, Book XIII, 130 (Macray, Vol. V, p. 233).

⁴ Michel Le Quien, O.P. (1661-1733): *Nullité des ordinations anglicanes* (1725), Vol. II, p. 317.

5. INTERLUDE: A QUEER STORY

In the year 1688, seven years after Goffe's death, Dr Humphrey Prideaux, prebendary of Norwich, published *The Validity of the Orders of the Church of England, made out against the Objections of the Papists, in several Letters to a Gentleman of Norwich*. The last, and very long, letter contains this item (p. 46):

And in the late times, when one Goffe went over unto the Church of Rome, a Question arising about the validity of our Orders, on his taking upon him at Paris to say Mass by virtue of his Orders received in our Church, it was referred to the Sorbon to examine the matter, where it being fully discussed, they gave in their opinion that our Orders were good; and this I have by the Testimony of one now an eminent Papist, who some years since told me the whole Story from his own knowledge, he being then in Paris when the whole matter was there transacted; and although afterwards, as he told me, the Pope determined otherwise of the matter, and ordered the Archbishop of Paris to re-ordain him, yet the Sorbonists still stuck to their opinion that he was a good Priest by his first Ordination.

In the second edition of the tract (1716) there is a marginal note, informing us that the "eminent Papist" was "Mr Obadiah Walker, Master of University College in Oxford."

Nothing connected with Goffe's career has received so much attention as this story. Le Quien, though concerned with the question of Anglican Orders, does not mention it; nor has Wood any reference to it. It appears to have been born with Prideaux's book and from there has passed into the standard biographical notices and into such a treatise as Canon Estcourt's *Question of Anglican Orders* (1873). The church historian, Dodd, has a full and judicious discussion of it (Vol. III, pp. 305-6).

At the date when Dr Prideaux was writing, the alleged event occurred some thirty-eight years previously. He had received his account of it "some years since" from Walker. At the best it is hearsay evidence, which is notoriously unreliable and is not admitted in the courts of law. It is quite possible that some individual "Sorbonist" may have held such a view about Goffe's Orders; it is very difficult to believe that the theological faculty gave any such corporate decision as is alleged. If they did, there would surely be record of it; but this is lacking. Dodd studied at the Sorbonne towards the end of the same century (1693-7) and tells us that, though "he was very inquisitive about things of that kind," yet he "never heard of any such declaration made by the divines of that faculty." It would, indeed, have been in direct conflict with the standard practice in regard to convert clergymen, both before and after that time. In the next century (1723), when Peter Francis le Courayer published the same views, his book was so severely censured by the Sorbonne that he thought it necessary to leave France. Dodd raises

the personal question: Would Goffe, after acting so, have "injured his conscience by submitting to a re-ordination?" I have no difficulty about his submission, when persuaded by Church authority that it was necessary; my difficulty lies in the supposition that he ever acted so, for it seems to me quite out of character. However, the story has something of the intangible quality of a rumour or piece of gossip, so that it is hard to come to grips with it. On the whole it would seem better not to take it too seriously, but to pass on to events of which we can be certain.¹

6. ORATORIAN

Goffe went to live with the Oratorian Fathers on Christmas Eve of 1651 and was formally accepted as a candidate for membership of the Congregation on January 14th, 1652. Here we rejoin Fr Serenus Cressy, who was himself then in Paris, acting as chaplain to the English Benedictine nuns there (now at Colwich). Cressy evidently took a warm interest in Goffe's "clothing," for he presented him with the *Treatise of the Passion* that he had written, adding this dedication:

TO MY WORTHY FRIEND DOCTOR S.G. ATT THE VERIE REVEREND FATHERS OF THE ORATORIE.

Sir, if you can finde leasure to reade and if you can possibly reade so ill a hand, please to looke over these thoughts of mine latelie writt in my Noviship, meerlie because finding myself unapt for Meditation I was forced to supplie itt with my pen, which every day writt downe what my spirit suggested to itt upon the subject of our Lords passion. I assure you they were never written to be read, yet to a friend I can communicate my fallts. God Almighty prosper and perfect his good worke in you and give you Courage to persevere in your happie designe. Holocaustum tuum pingue fiat: the prayer of your affectionate Servant
BRO: SERENUS CRESCY.

1652. Jan: 15.

Goffe was ordained priest early in the year 1654. Richard Lovell writes from Paris (January 16th, 1654) to Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State:

On Tuesday last that eminent convert Dr Goffe sayd his first masse, and was honourd with the companie of our Queen, &c.²
Until the Restoration, while the Queen Mother held her court in Paris, Goffe was one of her official chaplains. His normal place of residence

¹ There is an account of Goffe and this matter in the diary of Père Louis Batterel (c. 1680-1752), published 1902-11 as *Mémoires domestiques pour servir à l'histoire de l'Oratoire*, III, 169-175. Batterel does little more than repeat the Prideaux story, which was apparently translated and read to him by Père Courayer.

² *Nicholas Papers* (Camden Society), Vol. II, p. 45.

was an Oratory near Paris, called "Notre-Dame des Vertues," of which house he became in 1655 the superior. It is reported of him that he was able, out of his own resources and with the help of the Queen, to practice a very generous hospitality, especially towards English exiles, whether Catholic or Protestant, of the period of the Commonwealth. Dodd tells us that he had as many as fourteen exiled clergyman under his roof at one time and denominates him a "common father to many English exiles during the usurpation" (*Church History*, III, 306).

Little more need be said about Stephen Goffe's career. The ship of his life was now in quiet waters. Although an Oratorian is not a monk, yet he would have some experience of the *labor et latebrae* of which St Bernard speaks, and in some measure also be controlled by those *retinacula monasticae servitutis* which the Venerable Bede attractively alleges in excuse for his remissness as a correspondent. For the most part his time would be spent in the quiet daily round of his Oratory, though there remained his duty to the Queen so long as she was in France, and though we find him entrusted with the care, until he was ten years old (1659), of "James Crofts," the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth. After the Restoration he contrived to revisit London, where John Evelyn, the diarist, encountered him. If Evelyn is none too sympathetic in his record of their meeting, there were others who would welcome him warmly: the King, the Queen Mother, and one of the latter's chaplains, Fr Serenus Cressy.

Stephen Goffe died in Paris, in the Oratory of the Rue Saint-Honoré where he had gone to reside on Christmas Eve of 1651. It was almost exactly the thirtieth anniversary of that day, being Christmas Day of the year 1681. He was seventy-six years of age.¹

DOM JUSTIN MCCANN.

¹ The death date is in Old Style and was perhaps recorded so for the sake of the anniversary indicated in the text. No book that I have seen translates it into the New Style equivalent: January 4th, 1682.

WALES—A PRESENT OPPORTUNITY

SINCE the average non-Welshman's acquaintance with Wales is confined to the impressions gained during a holiday spent "doing" Snowdon or renting a bungalow on one of the many beautiful strips of coastland, it is dangerous in a discussion of any problem relating to Wales, to pre-suppose any real knowledge of the people or the country. Despite the prevalent belief in certain circles in America that Welsh is a dialect of English (!) it is true to say that scarcely any of the generalizations made about England can be applied with any safety to Wales; and this is especially true of any aspect of its religious life. Julius Cæsar—the Roman Emperor—noted in his writings that the Welsh people were characterized by their religiousness and their fighting qualities, and this view has been supported by various writers throughout the centuries. Even a modern critic noted that "The Welsh are a strange people who occasionally invade England and sing hymns at rugby matches!"—which appears to corroborate Cæsar's evidence on both counts. It is as well to remember, too, that the Welsh tradition in most things is considerably older than that of England. A fair quantity of poetry which survives, surprisingly sophisticated in both its form and content, bears witness to an established specifically *Welsh* culture in the sixth century; whereas the obscurities which surround the early history of Christianity in these islands at least permit us to know that the Faith was flourishing round about the centres of the Celtic monasteries for some time before Augustine came to Canterbury. (It is interesting to note that the early poetry referred to above contains these most significant lines—"Although they went to churches to do penance, yet Death came to them.") The average traveller in Britain today might feel on entering Wales that here is a land where religious practice is by no means dead; in short, a land where religious life still flourishes in a worshipping community. Speaking in a broad comparative sense, this might be true but to the man who has lived close to the heart of the Welsh nation the situation is very different. Without indulging in any useless sentimentalizing about the past, he is fully aware that all is far from well. The outward forms of religion still exist but they lack any real content. Religion, he knows, is by no means dead, but many of the religions are. There is an atmosphere of spiritual expectancy such as one does not find in England. Something must be done, and that shortly, to fill the impossible spiritual vacuum which now exists.

From the age of the saints like Dewi, Illtud and Teilo until the time of the Reformation, the Welsh nation was fervently Catholic. The whole vast body of literature which remains from this period testifies to the way in which Catholic thought and practice permeated every aspect of life

and work ; and although it was a Welshman who was largely responsible for precipitating the Reformation in England, the Welsh nation as such never apostatized. Deprived of their priests, they looked askance at the importation of the Established English Church into their country and never found a spiritual home in it. Economic reasons forced the tenants of the large estates to conform at least to the outward observance of the new Protestantism, but the peasantry as a whole lapsed into a complacent Paganism and some of the cruder forms of superstition. At length the policy of the Anglican Church was reversed and some attempt was made to provide for the need of the Welsh laity. The Bible was translated into Welsh, an event which has affected the whole trend of literary style in Wales and which is even still reflected in the spoken language ; for the Welshman found an outlet for his pent-up religious emotions and the satisfaction of his spiritual longings in gaining access to the Scriptures. This was not immediately felt by the nation as a whole but it sufficed to inspire those men who were destined to revive religion amongst the people. The early movements of Nonconformity in England met with little or no success when applied to Wales. It was an independent Methodist Revival (originating as in England from within the Established Church but the product of a group of inspired Welshmen) which swept the country in the middle of the eighteenth century and gave people a substitute for, as well as a sublimation of, the Faith they had lost. It satisfied the cravings of their deep religious instincts and fulfilled their great spiritual desires. The success of the movement depended mainly on the hymns which formed its propaganda. In the vivid imagery of the Cross and Passion they rediscovered the symbolism they had lost when they threw away their crucifixes and holy pictures. In the intense outpourings of personal penitence contained in them they found a new expression of the forgotten formularies of the confessional. And, one imagines, in the fact of singing these hymns together in harmony, they experienced a substitute for that sense of their membership one of another in Christ's Body which they had lost when they were deprived of the visible bond of the Catholic Church. It was a call to repentance ; it was an appeal to the heart rather than to the head, and the revulsion from the superstition which had captured the mind of the nation became indistinguishable from a departure from all material expressions of spiritual truths and actions. One must not think, however, that the movement was entirely emotional, for the preaching soon grew to contain a high intellectual content of subtle, if not always profound, theological significance. It reached a standard of oratory which has perhaps never been surpassed in any other country. The Ministry of the Word was executed with the same scrupulosity as is displayed by many an ardent ceremonialist in the Ministry of the Sacraments. It is interesting to note that the leader of the movement, Hywel Harris, made an attempt to found a kind of religious community which would act as a spiritual centre. The member-

ship was about a hundred and all possessions were held in common. Life centred around the daily services of prayer and worship. There is, indeed, a sense in which every village in Wales became a kind of religious community, and it is this which accounts for the extreme familiarity which exists between people in the Welsh rural areas even to the present day, and which the more conservative Englishman finds so difficult to understand. The chapel became the centre of all life and activity, and from it most things were ordered and controlled. Outstanding cases of sin were dealt with in the church meetings and an opportunity was given for public confession as well as for public testimony. A kind of collective spiritual direction was practised by this means, as various members would give their advice on problems confronting particular individuals. It was a very real substitute for the Sacrament of Penance ; and the strong asceticism which it called forth did, in fact, produce many people of great sanctity.

Gradually, however, the convictions lost their intensity and the practices became conventions. Welsh Nonconformity was becoming "respectable." The political movements of the end of the last century provided a new outlet for these religious energies. First the Liberal and then the Labour parties claimed allegiance, not so much as political organizations, but as embodiments of Christian Charity and principles. Hence the lay leaders of Nonconformity felt that they were performing a religious function in proclaiming the new doctrines. The chapel became the forum for the discussion of social, and hence political, problems, whilst many became the scenes of fiery political demonstrations. (One pious deacon—now a Justice of the Peace—led the congregation in singing the "Red Flag" in a chapel known to the writer !) Whereas the political movement was originally regarded as an expression of religious zeal, the two things soon became divorced, however, to the detriment of the religious life of the nation. A sensational Revival which swept the country at the beginning of the century had little lasting effect, beyond leaving in its trail a variety of "Temperance" societies.

The last fifteen years have seen the decay of Nonconformity at a rate which even its foremost critics would have hesitated to predict. The education for which the old Nonconformists fought so hard and sacrificed so much, has, in enlightening their children, made them try that Nonconformity and find it wanting. In it they have found neither intellectual nor aesthetic satisfaction. Its bareness, and even more so its barrenness have made them look elsewhere for something which would give an incentive and a meaning to their lives. As yet they have not found it. The older people still find their inspiration there, living on the memory of the "good old days" when the chapels were packed to capacity at seven o'clock in the morning to hear the Word of God preached at great length and with great eloquence ! The middle-aged folk, so far as can be judged, are living on the spiritual "capital" stored

up for them by their fathers, practising the outward observance of their faith, but finding that it leaves them dissatisfied, and very often frustrated, because it is divorced from everyday life. The younger generation are searching . . .

It must be noted that there has been no attempt in Wales, as there has been in England, to introduce a new emphasis on the sacramental life into Nonconformity. This is especially important because the old Welsh Nonconformists retained a sense of the sacredness involved in the act of Communion. Although the Communion services were infrequent, they were preceded by services of preparation during the week before at which those members who had lapsed from attending the previous services, were expected to seek the permission of their fellow-members to re-present themselves at the Communion Table. In a sense, the members became responsible for deciding whether or not their fellow was in a "state of grace." The reception of the Sacrament, however, has become increasingly less important and the conditions of its administration have become less strict.

Nonconformity in Wales is dying, and is, I believe, beyond any hope of a long term recovery. Nevertheless, it is not actually dead as yet. There are two sources of its waning life. First the few star preachers who remain and who manage to kindle some enthusiasm in the hearts of the staunch people who remain. But even these leaders appear to be conscious of fighting a losing battle and are seeking to redirect their energies into the services of a social religion and, in some cases into the cause of Nationalism. (It is interesting to note the number of young men who were destined for the Ministry and who have now gone into such occupations as Probation Officers etc.) Secondly there are the "intellectuals" produced by the University, who are able to some extent at least, to present an apologia for the prejudices which they have inherited and to argue with conviction—if not convincingly—for a religion which at least means *not being a Catholic!*

If we omit Nonconformity, what is there left which is presenting itself to these questing people? A word must be said about the Anglican Church in Wales. The real objection to this institution is the fact that it is taken to stand for English influences. With it go the memories of the attempts to anglicize Wales, the efforts of the English Bishops to stamp out Welsh language and Culture. The main urge of the Church in Wales at the present, then, is to overcome the accusation that it seeks to introduce into the life of Wales the manners, the methods and the customs of England. The desperate efforts of many Welsh Anglicans to prove that this church is the "Catholic" church of the land and not the "Church of England in Wales," and the attempt to secure a separate Prayer Book for the Province of Wales (which would be such a glorious proof of the emancipation of at least the Dis-established Church in Wales from the powers of the English Parliament) are all manifestations of this.

The respectable Anglicanism of the Broad or Central Churchman is too suspiciously English to capture the average Welsh mind. The Low Anglicanism which is prevalent throughout the Province, is not sufficiently different from the Nonconformity which it might seek to replace to be of any effect. If the Church in Wales is to influence the mass of the people then it must "catholicize" itself and it is this which the younger clergy and laity are trying to do, though it is only in the anglicized towns that the movement has overcome the charge of Popery and met with any success.

There remain two things which can "convert" Wales—Catholicism, and Materialism in one of its grossest forms. But before we examine this, something must be said of the Welsh temperament in general.

The Welsh temperament is fundamentally religious, and it is certainly true to say that until a generation ago at least, Religion was a thing to be treated with an almost terrifying seriousness. This attitude went much deeper than the dictates of a Puritanical conscience or the conscious cultivation of pious poses. It seemed to spring from an acute realization of the central facts of religion—God and Man's relation to Him. Why the Welsh people should be more sensitive to this than other peoples is a question which must inevitably remain unanswered at least until such time as the complex mysteries of racial psychology are solved. There are, however, a few factors which might perhaps be noted as contributing something to this state of affairs.

The Welsh people have always been poor economically, and such "aristocracy" as has existed has been based on natural qualities of leadership and not on any material possessions. A poor people are much more likely to find an awareness of God and of holy things than those who live in luxury and comfort. Added to that there is the long history of trial and oppression which has acquainted the nation with the tragic side of human existence and given it a deep insight into suffering. It means that centuries of hard-earned existence, of a continuous fight for the necessities of life and the tenacious struggle for the preservation of their language and culture against the threat of absorption into that of a larger and more powerful race of people have made the Welsh aware of the sombre side of humanity and of the great sorrows that underlie the sin of the world. (Yet this sense of tragedy is present very early in the nation's make-up, as this verse written about the end of the ninth century shows: "Look at this leaf, the wind moves it not. O, woe its fate! It is so old: it was born this year.")

The outstanding element in the Welsh temperament is the innate attraction towards the supernatural, and its desire to express itself in supernatural ways. Denied expression in Puritanism, this trait has emerged in making the Welsh people amongst the most superstitious in the world. The Welshman craves for the supernatural and if it is not presented to him in the context of religious belief and practice, then

he seeks elsewhere for it and in finding it is, one fears, so often found of the devil. Hence the danger in Wales today is not that the people will adopt Communism but that they will lapse through successive stages into a paganism which will have all the accompaniments of a modernized witchcraft and an implicit (if not explicit) diabolism. Such a situation can develop in all innocence and the ancient Druidism—so closely reflected in the symbolism of the present day Bardic Circle, even if this latter is no more than the annual sublimation of the repressed ritualistic tendencies of so many Nonconformist ministers—can once again flourish in the land under a new guise. This is no mere idle speculation about the possible developments which can occur in the future, for the first signs are to be seen in the re-appearance in rural areas of superstitious practices which had seemingly died out; whilst the writings of many of the Anglo-Welsh school are an indication of the psychological direction in which the nation is heading. (And such indications are not lacking in the vernacular literature either.)

There remains the fact of Catholicism. It is doubtful if any religion anywhere conjures up such a complex impression in the mind—conscious and subconscious—as does Roman Catholicism for the Welshman. It is a mixture of prejudice and interest, of fear and attraction, of hate and respect. The typical anti-Catholic ideas and feelings such as are found in England, are heightened and intensified by the peculiarity of the temperament referred to above. The Welshman's fear is almost pathological, perhaps because of some lurking suspicion that here is a challenge whose very nature is so familiar to the deeper recesses of the mind. That which has the power to attract so deeply also has the power to repel as deeply. The Welshman has an immense spiritual capacity which resulted in Pre-Reformation days in an almost fanatical devotion to the Faith and which has resulted in the recent past in a bitter hatred of all that savours of Popery. But it is the hatred which springs from fear and suspicion and not just from blind prejudice. Here is something supernatural, but something that does not coincide with the Christian belief which he holds. Hence it is to be avoided as an evil which has all the vast powers and subtleties of the apostate angels. The hatred too, has not been aided by the history of the re-introduction of Catholicism into Nonconformist Wales. This was accomplished mainly by the Irish labourers who were imported to work in the mines and the foundries of the Industrial South because they required lower wages than the local labour available. Added to this there was the fact that the Irish and the Welsh have been antagonistic for centuries. The Irishman—"Gwyddel"—has stood in Welsh literature as the type of sinister evil character lurking in the background with wicked intent. This development can be traced from the medieval fables to the novels of the late nineteenth century. This archetypal image of the Welsh "collective

unconscious" has not stood the Faith in good stead in Wales, however laudable the piety and the devotion of these Irish Catholics.

Yet behind all this, there is the still older heritage of rich Catholicism which once permeated the life and work of the Welsh nation. His folk songs still bear the echoes of the plainchant, and his poetry the images of an age about which he still likes to hear. For although the Welshman is steeped in these anti-Roman elements, he can never escape from the place-names and places which remain as a witness to the age of those saints whose names are far sweeter music in his ears than those pious and zealous Puritans he has seen fit to "canonize." The Catholic heritage has never been lost.

Every land is in need of the Faith: Wales is ready for it. The people are aware of the desperate need of *something* but they do not know what. An opportunity is presenting itself to the Church. It is doubtless one which will call for great sacrifices; but if it is not taken, the Welsh nation will be lost to the devil and whereas one does not fear the spread of Communism in Wales, the diabolic energies which such a situation would release would aid the growth of Communism in other parts of the world and especially in England. English Catholics cannot afford to ignore the tremendous potentiality for either good or evil which exists in Wales.

The problems which confront a Welsh Catholic Apostolate are very great, and in conclusion we might offer a few considerations which should be borne in mind. The task will have to be undertaken in *Humility* at every level of the approach made. (This is especially true of Wales because it has never known a "middle-class" society.) A trite formalism and subtle dialectic, however well justified, will not atone for conduct which is unbecoming to Christian Charity. An air of condescension, however gracious, and a spirit of intolerance, however understandable, will not convey the truth of that living Faith which would redeem the world in love. The Welsh people will appreciate a Faith which inspires sacrifice. They are, I have said, a poor people and they will understand a Faith which demands Poverty and a Poverty that leads to sanctity. The first mark of the Church for which they will look is Holiness, and finding that they will be prepared to listen. Their religion has degenerated into good works without faith; but it is only through good works that they will be led back to the Faith.

The Welshman is rarely won through his eyes. The surest way to his soul is through his ears. Owing to the training which his forefathers received in the Sunday School, the average Welshman is able to discuss the most abstruse points of Theology both intelligently and zealously. He will need to be convinced of the intellectual integrity of the Faith. But in order to do this, it is essential that Catholic missionaries learn to speak the language. There is no hope of converting the country without this. The Welshman will *understand* if you speak to him in English about his religion, he will not *comprehend*. The Welsh language as a

medium of the Faith and an instrument of conversion does not present the same difficulties as English, for unlike modern English it has not lost its spiritual and psychological content. The words still have a vital connotation. (The problem in England seems to be reduced to that of conveying truth solely through the medium of parabolic action.) Once a Welshman has learnt to pray in Welsh he will never get beyond the stage of "saying his prayers" in English. The language is important too because of rediscovering for the Welshman his Catholic heritage in the vast body of medieval Welsh literature. He will rediscover the "Faith of his Fathers" and not of his grandfathers. The task in Wales is not that of instilling the Faith into the people but of resurrecting it; of reawakening to a full consciousness those latent desires which they have so conveniently forgotten and overlooked for years. It is true to say that the innermost core of the Welshman's soul has remained consistently Catholic. When the Welshman ceased to practise his Faith, his soul nevertheless, remained enfolded in its tradition. He will find again that which he has "loved long since and lost awhile."

Perhaps the surest, the only single solution to all these problems lies in the restoration in Wales of the Religious Life. From the earliest days, Christianity in Wales has derived its strength and its inspiration from Religious Houses. (As I noted, even the leader of the Methodist Revival appeared to have had an intuition of this.) The religious life can provide the positive example of that complete sacrifice which our Lord demanded of His disciples. The vow of Obedience can re-enforce the desire to master the language. And all this apart from the obvious functions of such houses as centres of prayer and places of pilgrimage. Here too the problem of the detailed application of the Faith to the needs of the country could be studied and missionaries trained.

In a twelfth century Welsh manuscript, the following verses occur: "I asked the priests of the world, its bishops and its justices what was best for the soul. Prayer and blessing and the blessed Faith they prescribed for the soul; Until the Day of Judgement this is the finest practice." The question is the same today; the answer is the same if only the people could be shown it.

In colloquial speech, the Catholics are referred to in Wales as "plant Mair"—the children of Mary—and indeed the devotion of the Welsh people to our Lady in the Middle Ages was truly remarkable. England, we hold, is our Lady's Dowry: it is not too bold to suggest that it is possible that out of Wales can come the zeal and the inspiration to win that precious dowry for the Mother of God, if advantage is taken of the opportunities now presenting themselves. But if they are lost, then neither is it too bold to suggest that out of Wales can emanate the power to corrupt and defile that dowry.

"Blessed Dewi, pray for Wales."

April 1949

HUW BALLARD-THOMAS.

BETWEEN TWO WORLDS

THE relations of religion and culture are difficult for us to understand. Religion is something which we may or may not practise faithfully but in any case tend to take for granted. "Culture" either enthralled or appals us—the word may be frequently on our lips, or it may be studiously avoided. As to their mutual relations we either ignore them or, having some experience of current ecclesiastical art, assume they are non-existent. But reflection on the past, particularly the medieval past, should suffice to remind us that such a state of affairs is a change for the worse. At one time religion and culture formed one harmonious whole, or at least went far to forming it. Why is it that now they are so ill at ease with one another?

In his Gifford lectures of 1947,¹ published at the end of 1948, Mr Christopher Dawson has taken for his subject the relations of culture and religion, and has developed it with the abundance of historical knowledge for which he is famous. These lectures in their book form will be a permanent asset to students of various kinds. For anyone studying Theology they provide much information supplementary to that available in the text books; for the student of apologetics they will be one of the basic sources of the information that does not supply slick answers to agnostic difficulties but is part of the foundation of a deep knowledge of the nature of religion and of culture, on which any form of apologetic connected with these must rest. Historians will find both an abundance of material and enlightening discussion, and the general reader new and surprising vistas of thought well worth the effort of discovery that the book requires.

But to reinforce this general recommendation it is necessary to state in detail what the lectures contain and to introduce some of the particular themes and discussions that are undertaken in it. The main discussion draws fully on historical evidence, but it is prefaced by a more general consideration of the subject. Yet even here Mr Dawson's approach is through history. He takes as his starting point a presupposition which, as he says, "is a tremendous claim and one which would be denied today by most modern philosophers and many modern theologians." This presupposition is that there exists a science which studies God and the relations of man and the universe to Him, and that this Natural Theology as we call it, is both a natural science and one which is of great importance to human culture. He then proceeds to make the point that Natural Theology developed hand in hand with Humanism, that, in other words, it survived the beginnings of the secularization of European

¹ *Religion and Culture*, Gifford Lectures, delivered in the University of Edinburgh in the year 1947, by Christopher Dawson (Sheed and Ward, 1948) 10s. 6d.

culture, which he places in the long period of the Renaissance. The point is argued at some length with copious illustration from the writings of the humanists, and from this secure premiss he proceeds to trace the fortunes of the science of Natural Theology to the present day.

The so-called Enlightenment of the eighteenth century was, he maintains, the occasion for the undermining of this purely humanist tradition of Natural Theology. Hume, the prince of sceptics, is placed in the forefront of those who contributed to this event and Mr Dawson goes even so far as to suggest that he was insincere when he appealed to philosophical scepticism as "in a man of letters the first and most essential step towards being a sound believing Christian." Leaving aside the question of Hume's insincerity, for which Mr Dawson does not produce any evidence, his main point that it was the divorce from religion that proved the downfall of Humanist Theology is sufficiently established. Moreover he indicates that Deism, the most extreme form of Natural Theology without a religious basis, whereas at the outset humanist, tolerant and cultured, ended by inspiring in France the "Festival of the Supreme Being," at which the new Religion of Reason was inaugurated, the exact contemporary of the climax of the Revolutionary Reign of Terror.

The apparent discrediting of reason led on naturally to the Romantic movement, romantic "philosophies of religion" and, eventually, a return to the scientific study of religion. However it was not through Natural Theology, but through the use of comparative mythology and comparative religion that this was attempted and such methods remained unscientific in technique until with the development of archæology and anthropology at the end of the nineteenth century, a new grasp of the nature and significance of both primitive and the famous historic religions was attained.

The latest stage has come in our day, the era of the psychologists, who have attempted to make their own particular contribution. Mr Dawson emphasizes its importance. "The new psychological approach has had a profound influence on the study of religion. It has meant that those very elements in religion which were ignored or explained away by the earlier philosophic and rationalist students of religion have now been put in the forefront of scientific study. And we have already come to understand much more about these unknown territories of the soul which have been of such importance for religious experience and religious action—the world of symbol and myth, of vision and prophetic utterance—as well as the unconscious forces of sublimation and repression that condition the moral aspects of the personality."

With this clear recognition of the value of the psychologist's work he proceeds to state the great problem of today for the student of religion, faced as he is with the various conflicting methods that have been tried in the past. Psychology has been the instrument whereby religion has

become again a subject of study that is concerned with the vital concrete processes of the human soul. "Religious myths and symbols are not arbitrary imaginative phantasies but eternal images of psychic reality." This psychic reality is what takes place in the living soul of man, but the religious experience arising from it, though it may be honest and genuine in its own order is in Dawson's phrase "incommunicable to the reason on the plane of rational science and philosophy and natural theology." Thus in our day the gulf between two methods has reappeared in a new form. Dawson contrasts the intelligible rational constructions of theology that lack spiritual depth and direct contact with a living religion with the psychological field which deals with the richer and deeper aspects of religious experience but is unable to give rational demonstration of its findings. It is almost the old opposition of "feeling" and "reason," save that the psychologists are gradually bringing their speculative studies to the status of a science, yet one which at present has not been related to the more abstract and *a priori* methods of the scientific theologian. He develops further the nature of this gulf. "The world of reason," he says, "has become more arid and spiritually void, and the world of the soul has lost the consecrated ways by which it expresses itself in the world of culture—and has been left at the mercy of the forces of darkness which are the negative and destructive aspects of the Unconscious."

The prolongation and increase of this division in the souls of men, and in their civilization can only be disastrous, and the greatest effort to bridge the gulf must be made from both sides. Yet he is able to suggest a point at which the two tendencies have not lost contact. On the one hand this Unconscious in man, the blind irrational forces that lie in the soul and move it so potently for good or ill call for a scientific and rational explanation and exposition, provided that in being so treated they are given their proper value and not surreptitiously switched over to another order. On the other hand the presentation of religion on the purely rational level will lead to sterility, if it is not enriched by the study of the deeper movements, whether spiritual or lower, of the life of the soul. It is religion that has been the means of keeping together these two worlds, and it is the loss of religion that has been the cause of their falling apart.

Thus the argument is subtle and has two main stages. First he shows that Theology has a place in culture; the humanists in fact attempted to maintain the traditional Natural Theology: second that culture is literally vital to religion; the divorce of rational Theology from the practice of religion, and then from the study of religious phenomena has undermined Natural Theology itself, and finally has endangered, and even destroyed culture. This admirable statement of the situation, historical, but with a careful, if indirect, philosophical argument running

through it, brings us to the main task of the lectures, namely to show how religion has maintained the vital relation "between the depths of the Unconscious and the surface of the social order; how religion asserts its internal spiritual autonomy and how it is moulded and conditioned by the influences of environment and social function."

Considerable space has been given to the discussion of this preliminary lecture not only because it is the key to the understanding of the rest, but also because in it Mr Dawson makes his most significant points. Of the usefulness of the later part something will be said in due course, but at present it seems worth while to consider the illuminating discussion which has been summarized all too sketchily in this account. It is a difficult discussion, partly because of the historical background, the significance of which is disputed by students of the history of thought. That the present chaos both in religion and culture and in their mutual relations dates from a break up in the unity of Christian civilization in the later Middle Ages and Renaissance period is a view that is widely held and on just grounds. The importance of this lecture is that it traces magnificently the spiritual and intellectual phases of this process, and does this not only for the period of the eighteenth century Enlightenment but also carries its account right up to the present time, at which the new situation caused by the development of psychology as a science has come into being. This provides us not only with a mere diagnosis of the sickness of the modern world—we have had many such—but an analysis of it at a profound level through the careful record of the history of the genesis of the disease. The principle factors are distinguished and traced back to their origins, and their difference in character is kept in view so that full justice is done both to the religious and to the cultural aspects. Consequently the whole forms no one-sided picture as is so often the case when this subject is presented. Yet on a vital point there may be cause for query in this narrative. The argument, as has been said, is historical but with a philosophical guiding thread. The question is whether sufficient attention is paid to the philosophical side, and the answer to this has some bearing on the conclusions that are yielded by the author's discussion. Is it fair to presuppose the existence of Natural Theology as a science, and then to show how historically it became "undermined," without presenting the rational grounds for this undermining? What in effect Mr Dawson does is to recount the fact that Natural Theology, when it lost contact with the living tradition of Christian culture through the rise of the Deist movement, became incapable of meeting the criticisms of the sceptics. But what he does not discuss is what these criticisms were and how far they were valid. He says that Natural Theology broke down through religious rather than philosophical causes, and the argument seems to be that when Natural Theology parted company with religion it was not capable

of maintaining itself against philosophical attacks. That this happened is, as he shows, an historical fact of great importance; but one far greater in itself, and for the understanding of contemporary intellectual confusion, is the precise nature of the philosophical attack which brought it about, and this is true whether we think that it was well founded or not. At present we do not grasp, and have hardly begun to search out the nature of this conflict between the medieval and the modern philosophical traditions, still less come to judge the issue between them on their own ground. Consequently we have not yet made even an excursion into the deepest rational problem of our day. Until this is attempted our summing up of the contemporary intellectual situation and its causes will be an analysis that is lacking at one of its profoundest stages.

The main part of the lectures begins in the second with an account of Natural Theology, for as Mr Dawson observes, it is necessary to make a provisional acceptance of its principles if we are to understand religion at all. His presentation will go far to satisfy some of the complaints felt by those who find the standard text-book handling of God's existence and nature abstract and uninspiring. Without dealing with the precise arguments as formulated in the "five ways" of St Thomas or with those of some other theologian, he distinguishes two general types, the proof of divinity from the order in the universe, and the proof of divinity from spiritual experience, and shows how in the higher religions the object of the highest spiritual intuition is identified with the supreme power behind the universe. The strength of the argument is the appeal to the universality of this phenomenon. But it is not an appeal merely to a consensus of unreasoned opinion, a weak argument, if an argument at all, but to a consensus of age old traditions, strengthened on the one hand by the findings of religious experience and on the other by the spontaneous tendency of philosophical thought to affirm the existence of one supreme being to which all others are related as dependent beings.

Then having shown how even in primitive religion there is an incipient Natural Theology that anticipates the more developed science in the higher religions, he concludes the lecture with a reference to Revelation, a concept not confined to Christianity, and to its connection with Natural Theology. This enables him to emphasize once more the character of the part Natural Theology has to play as "the indispensable link between theology and philosophy and between the world of historic religion and the domain of rational thought." Thus follows naturally the third lecture in which the general relations of religion and culture are discussed; the main thesis here is that while a religion is formed to a great extent by the cultural background to which it belongs, it is nearly always the case that religion itself takes a great part in the development of that background. Hence social life tends to have a spiritual aspiration towards something higher than itself and even to found its ideals on a law not of

man's making, but revealed by a higher power, or at least conceived to be such. Conversely religion provides a human culture both with a stabilizing and conservative guidance, and also with a dynamic stimulating force, which helps it to make progress in its deepest aspirations. But at times also it causes it to change or even to break up, when, as sometimes happens, a new religious impetus destroys or radically alters a culture. The instance of the latter phenomenon which he considers is the case of Islam.

The mutual influences of religion and culture are studied in detail in the subsequent lectures. The social and religious organs of prophecy, priesthood and kingship are taken in turn and are shown to have had in the great traditional cultures of Islam, China, India, and Babylonia, as well as of ancient America a significance for religious knowledge and for social life. In these lectures, while seeking to justify his thesis from the historical evidence, he supplies a much needed key to the interpretation of the great religion-cultures as he calls them. By gauging what was of cultural value and what of religious in Brahmanism and Buddhism, in Confucius and Mohammed, as well as in many lesser known religions and cultures, he provides the means by which we who have not known these traditions can gain a sympathetic understanding of them.

The next three lectures under the titles of Sacred Science, Sacred Law, and The Way of Perfection, continue the general theme but whereas in the previous trio it was the sources and organs of religion and culture, that is divination and prophets, priesthood and sacrifice, kingship as divinely sanctioned as well as politically expedient, that occupied the lecturer's attention, here it is the resulting orders, divine and social that are considered. The two-fold significance, cultural and religious of a developed theology and cosmology, of a system of law (human law being subordinate to divine, but not crushed out by it) and of the spiritual life, is presented in detail and again with abundant use of examples from history. In these six lectures is to be found the detailed evidence from which the concluding lecture can justify its generalization, but in them also are some particular discussions which have in addition their own intrinsic interest. In the lecture on Sacred Science the argument opens with a reference to and brief discussion of the Marxist theory of society, a question which seems to be bound to arise sooner or later as the theme of the lectures is unfolded. Very telling against the Marxist view is the historical evidence adduced from the discovery of prehistoric art dating from a time before man became productive in even a rudimentary sense. "Man was a seer and an artist before he was a producer," is the verdict of the author, although he goes on to say that the early cave paintings were probably magical in origin and intended to promote success in the chase, so that the Marxist can in fact reassert his economic interpretation and it is on other grounds that its force would have to be

met. More fully argued and more illuminating is the concluding part of the lecture on The Way of Perfection where the great problem of the tension between the ascetic ideal and the cultural ideal is discussed. Taking the case of Indian asceticism as the archetype of the former, one which manifests it in its most uncompromising form, he points the moral of the devastation of both material and intellectual culture to be found in Ceylon, "where the jungle has returned and swallowed up palaces and monasteries and irrigation tanks, leaving only the figure of Buddha contemplating the vanity of action and the cessation of existence." Thus it is that intemperate asceticism on an extensive scale, if it involves a complete negation of human culture, ends by destroying not only that culture but also itself. Even in India this has not been the result everywhere, as the continued existence of the Buddhist and of the Hindu religions proves, but this is because and in the measure that they have not lost connection with human culture. The problem however remains and is a crucial one for our own Christianity, as the next and concluding lecture shows.

This final lecture recapitulates the principles established in the previous parts and in a discussion as remarkable for its powerful arguments as the first lecture, but on a much greater scale shows how religion can bring itself near to failing when it moves into one or other of two paths. It can be too much committed to a particular culture, as for example in Dynastic Egypt; in which case it fails to retain its own higher claims, that are above both race and culture: or it can attempt to emancipate itself totally from culture and the needs of man as a creature of body and soul, in which case man will seek to satisfy these honest needs in a dishonest and certainly in an irreligious way. Hence there will arise secularization of life side by side with and eventually hostile to religion.

Our present world is witness of such a secularization, although its causes are peculiar, complex and as yet but imperfectly understood. The first lecture of the series, despite the criticism on an important point made earlier in the article is a great contribution to the task of understanding our current problem in the related spheres of religion and culture. The summing up of this problem in the last lecture is strengthened by the argument of the intervening lectures and on their findings is able to be an exposition of the extent of the modern crisis and of the appalling proximity of disaster, perhaps complete disaster so far as our culture is concerned. Religion of some sort, as Mr Dawson points out earlier, is always capable of survival even when a culture is wholly lost, but it will then be in a greatly impoverished state. This power of survival he holds to be true even without considering a divine guarantee such as our Lord gave when he told the Apostles that the Church would not suffer defeat "from the Gates of Hell" even to the end of the world. Moreover beside the unquenchable spiritual tenacity in man, we have

the evidence of history that movements of secularization eventually destroy themselves. The recent one "is unique only in its extent and in the immensity of the forces it has generated," and there is no reason to suppose that the problem has some intrinsic difficulty to make it insoluble. It is insoluble so long as the spirit of modern civilization remains the same or becomes more confirmed in its present tendencies. Not a new culture or a new religion is required but a return of the spirit which affirms alike the necessity of religion and the necessity of the due accordance to man of all his other needs, both of body and of mind, but, above all, these as convergent and not divergent elements in human life. To achieve this may seem an almost overwhelming task for us, who believe in the possibility of a Christian civilization, to attempt, but it is not one of intrinsic impossibility. To grasp the urgency of the demand and to begin to undertake its satisfaction is today at any rate the foundations of success. Here one of the first requirements is more understanding and more information, and for an abundance of both we could not do much better than to give these lectures the exacting but rewarding attention that they demand.

DOM PHILIP HOLDSWORTH

PASSIONTIDE

They pitied her, yes, pitied her
As she followed,
Blinded with tears—there were jeers, too—
As she followed
Followed that winding, blinding, blood-stained way.

And folk did say, say in a whisper,
Pointing their gnarled fingers at her,
"O look, look at the Mother;
Not hers the crime!"
They still had time to pity the Mother.

And yet with scarce a sigh
They saw their Messiah
Racked on the Cross—
A blasphemer—a liar.

April 12th, 1949

J.L.R.

POVERTY AND RICHES

THE world regards poverty as the greatest of evils. Our Lord taught that it is the condition by which alone we can inherit the Kingdom of Heaven. The world looks upon riches as the principle means to happiness. Our Lord pronounced a woe upon the rich since they have their comfort already. Herein lies one of the great paradoxes of Christianity.

In a recent book,¹ Mr Shewring has attempted "to establish what the Christian principles are in the matter of riches and poverty, rich and poor . . . what the Catholic Church has taught traditionally and authoritatively through her saints and doctors, her Popes and theologians." The translated passages, chosen from every century from the fourth to the twentieth (save only the ninth and tenth when the stream of such writings ran thin), form the core of the book. The principles on which they were based and the lesson they point are indicated in a scholarly introduction. The result is disturbing to complacency. The testimony is astonishingly similar; the conclusions they draw remarkably the same.

On the whole matter of riches and poverty there is a great deal of confusion in men's minds today, and such a collectively authoritative exposition is indeed timely. Riches can produce great evils yet are good in themselves. Poverty is a holy state yet can be a great evil when accompanied by covetousness. And the poverty of destitution, while not absolutely excluding the possibility of virtue, makes it a matter of abnormal and heroic virtue.

To confuse the issue further there is the external similarity between secular social reform and Christian social reform, the one wishing to make the poor man rich, the other to make the rich become voluntarily poor and the poor holy.

There is also the necessary reminder that the Church exists to make men holy and bring them to salvation, not to produce a heaven on earth. But even so, our Lord's saying that there will always be poor cannot be a valid excuse for doing nothing to alleviate poverty. Again, it is easy enough to rail against the rich as if all rich men were necessarily wicked and to forget that even the rich can be saved, as our Lord told his apostles.

But the solid and incontestable fact remains, and this is regarded as an axiom by every writer in this collection, that riches are a positive hindrance to holiness and salvation. That doctrine is evident in every page of the Bible from the Pentateuch to St James. And the fact that our Lord chose poverty makes poverty an essential part of the following of Christ

¹ *Rich and Poor in Christian Tradition*, Writings of many centuries chosen, translated and introduced by Walter Shewring (Burns Oates, 10s. 6d.)

which is the only way to Heaven. No smooth exposition, no amount of explanation can get away from that brutally simple fact. The needle's eye can be explained; but it cannot be explained away. Zaccheus's riches were ill-gotten as he himself admitted. He found salvation by giving half his goods to the poor and by making fourfold restitution to those he had wronged. But there is no hint that Dives in the parable had won his wealth by evil means. Nor had the man who built bigger barns robbed his neighbour to fill them. Yet these were condemned by God—simply because they had not shared what was their own with the poor. Nor is the mere sharing of wealth sufficient. It must be inspired by love, for almsgiving without love is an insult to the poor and, as St Paul tells us, is worthless in God's sight.

The same Pope¹ who so ably defended the right to private property also quoted with approval St Thomas's dictum that "man should not consider his material possessions as his own, but as common to all so as to share them *without hesitation* when others are in need."

For those (and one finds them in surprising places) who think that poverty is nowadays almost non-existent, another book has recently appeared to remind us that, behind the façade of industrial wealth and state social services, there still exists that sort of poverty which drives men and women to evil and desperate courses and which it is the plain duty of Christians to remedy. Baroness de Hueck was commissioned by the Hierarchy of the United States of America to investigate the living and working conditions, the opinions of American youth. The result is contained in her recent book, *Dear Bishop*,² a series of letters to a Bishop at once horrifying and inspiring; horrifying because they show vividly to what degradation material poverty can lead (we are already familiar with the degradation riches can produce) and inspiring because it reveals an opportunity for heroic virtue and a true apostolate for those willing to undertake it. If complacency can survive the reading of either of these books, then it must surely be invincible.

Catherine de Hueck is no mere collector of other people's experience. Readers of her earlier book, *Friendship House*, will be aware of that. The only way to know how the poor live is to become poor yourself. This she did, earning her living as maid-of-all-work in a hostel, as waitress in cheap eating houses and bars, as a factory hand. Everywhere she listened to and reported the conversations she heard: the plans for the future, the passionate protests, the hopeless acquiescence in what appears inevitable. Nowhere did the Church's solution come in save to be dismissed as an impossible ideal at best or, at the worst, merely

¹ Leo XIII in *Rerum Novarum*. The same doctrine is developed by Pius XI in *Quadragesimo Anno*.

² *Dear Bishop* by Catherine de Hueck (Sheed and Ward, London, 1949, 6s.) One wonders what a similar investigation in this country might reveal.

another "racket." For so many young Americans the Sermon on the Mount might never have been preached, Christ might never have died. And the fault? Certainly not the clear teaching of the Church: certainly not lack of leadership from the Popes.

"Bishop, the world, my world of cooks, waitresses, factory girls, porters, dishwashers . . . the same as those who sat and listened in rapture to Christ on the Mount . . . is crying out for justice and receiving no answer from those who have been sent to give it them . . . so they feel like searching for it with kitchen knives and hatchets." Exaggerated? Go and see for yourself. One is constantly reminded of Chesterton's dictum that Christianity has not failed because it has not been tried. Too many Christians have worked out a practical compromise between the claims of the two kingdoms, that comfortable life "without vice and without virtue" that is denounced by Massillon (On Dives p. 206 *seq.*) It is this compromise rather than any determined wickedness which is responsible for the calamity of the twentieth century—that the Church has lost and now must regain the working masses. And the only way to begin is by that sharing of wealth, that voluntary poverty, that detachment which our Lord taught us and without which we cannot enter His Kingdom. The camel cannot pass through the needle's eye save by first casting its load.

The teaching is clear. It applies to us all, priests and laymen alike. We should be grateful for having the problem and the principles set before us so lucidly; reminding us that it was a sin of omission that our Lord chose when He described the judgement upon the damned—not feeding the hungry, not giving drink to the thirsty, not providing for the stranger, the naked, the sick, the imprisoned.

As Archbishop Mathew writes¹ in his review of the state of the Church in England at the present time: "All great religious awakenings turn upon a clear realization of the person of Christ, his freedom and his poverty." The problem of poverty and riches is the central problem of our time. Two solutions have been offered to the world. Which of them is going to win?

L.A.R.

¹ *Catholicism in England* (Second Edition, 1949, by David Mathew, Eyre and Spottiswoode) see Review on page 100 below.

BOOK REVIEWS

AQUINAS Selected Political Writings, *Edited with an Introduction by A. P. D'Entreves.*
Translated by J. G. Dawson. (Basil Blackwell.) 9s. 6d.

This book is the sixth in the series of Blackwell's political texts edited for the use of students. So far it is the only one that goes further back than the seventeenth century and it is very satisfactory to know that there was sufficient demand for this introduction to medieval political writings. St Thomas alone of all the writers in this series produced his political writings "on the side," so to speak, and the extracts here given, though useful, should not be considered as anything but an overspill from his main work as a theologian and philosopher. The texts (Latin with translation opposite) include that portion of the *De Regimine* which is now considered to be his authentic work, the whole of his letter to the Duchess of Brabant *De Regimine Judaeorum* and a group of extracts from the *Summa Theologica*, the *Contra Gentiles*, and from his commentaries on the Sentences of Peter Lombard, the Nicomachean Ethics and the Politics of Aristotle.

In addition there are twenty-seven pages of introduction which are sufficient to place St Thomas in his historical context and to stress the historical significance of his aloofness from the strain and strife of the contemporary political scene. It was this very aloofness, rare in even a philosopher, that makes his writings so valuable. He is concerned with perennial principles rather than contemporary practice and therein lies the importance of his contribution. Politics for him is a department of ethics whereas in our time it is the science of devising the best possible in any given circumstances. The Thomist ideal, as the Editor points out, is a timeless ideal. And it is precisely because it is timeless that it contains lessons for us today. And, incidentally, that is why his writings are so perplexing to the modern reader accustomed as he is to the pragmatism of post-medieval political thought. And it is for this reason that we cannot accept the conclusion of the Editor in his Introduction when he says that: "it is hardly possible for the modern man to accept the system which St Thomas coherently founded upon the primacy of the Spiritual without renouncing that notion of civil and religious liberty which we have some right to consider the most precious conquest of the West." It is liberalism that is destroying liberty. It is only in that society which has retained the whole system of St Thomas that the liberty based upon the "primacy of the Spiritual" has been kept intact. May this useful collection help men to re-discover a firm place whereon to stand amidst the shifting philosophical sands. It is unfortunate that there is neither an index nor a bibliography to encourage further investigation.

L.A.B.

A PROCESSION OF SAINTS by James Brodrick, S.J. (Burns Oates.) 10s. 6d.

It was a wise decision for the publishers to collect together in a book for the general reader the procession of Saints that has recently been wandering through the elusive pages of the *Clergy Review*. Those who have already read these essays will know just what good value they are. Fr Brodrick has kept mainly to the early days of the Church in England but his procession manages to reach the sixteenth century in Blessed Ralph Corby, S.J. and, for good measure and to show that the Church is universal, he has added the Venerable Marie of the Incarnation (1599-1672) whose life linked up Catholic France with Catholic Canada—so giving us a delightful baker's dozen. It would take far more pages than can be spared to tell of all the delights this book contains. But one thing common to all the English Saints has been well illustrated by Fr Brodrick—their companiability, their delightful human

qualities of friendship, of affection, upon which grace built. Every reader will pick out a special favourite. Mine is St Godric, the Norfolk man who died a centenarian in 1170, the "Selfridge of East Anglia," the inveterate traveller who made a great fortune and then settled in County Durham as a hermit. The Benedictines of Durham knew and revered him. But the monk who shyly asked this great giant of a man for permission to write his life got a strange, but for us a curiously comforting answer. "You would attempt to write the life of a bawdy rascal? Very good, here are the heads. Godric is a country clod and fat. He used to be a fornicator and an adulterer, and dirty hound who practised usury in his business dealings, and gave false measure and deceived the unwary. Now he is a hermit but a hypocrite; a solitary, forsooth, whose head is crowded with vile thoughts; a gluttonous and covetous fellow who here devours and dissipates the alms of the charitable. Godric likes his ease and can often be found night and day snoring luxuriously. He is also very fond of the praises of men. Write these and worse things about Godric, if you would show him to the world truly for the monster he is." That was Godric who would have been but for the grace of God. But the monk Reginald got the biographical details he wanted in the end, and we are the beneficiaries.

Fr Brodrick had to confine himself to twelve English Saints—but a great many more manage to creep into this procession; for this island, at an earlier period than our own, thoroughly deserved its title of the "Island of Saints." We are heirs of a noble heritage. Let it be for us an inspiration. What grace could do it still can do.

L.A.B.

TWO IN ONE FLESH by the Rev. E. C. Messenger, Ph.D. (Sands and Co.) Three volumes 6s., 10s. 6d. and 6s. all net.

The three volumes of this work form a trilogy dealing with the place of Sex and Marriage in the Christian Life and Tradition. In the first member, called "An Introduction to Sex and Marriage," the author aims "to dispel prejudice and clarify the mind." The second member—"The Mystery of Sex and Marriage"—gives us an exceedingly interesting and scholarly treatment of the subject, and the last, as its title, "The Practice of Sex and Marriage," suggests, makes a practical application of principles to problems.

Undoubtedly Dr Messenger has given us something important here, something deserving of being widely read by those for whom it is intended, but, it may well be thought, something not easy to review. The thought is correct; but the difficulty does not arise simply, or mainly, from the subject matter: nowadays, in point of fact, the wares displayed on any railway book-stall (Father Leycester King, S.J. in the preface to this work alludes to one prominent example) and the talks delivered in any broadcast programme (e.g. The broadcast on Sex Education repeated several times in the last few months) may well have inured the youngest and least sophisticated reader of the *JOURNAL* to the matters here discussed—a situation which is the justification and *raison d'être* of these volumes. The reviewer's difficulty lies not in Dr Messenger's subject matter, but rather in the somewhat controversial manner in which he approaches it.

Dr Messenger is out to break a lance or two with the Moral Theologians—and it must be admitted his jousting is not ineffectual, as, for instance, where he takes to task that Auctor Approbatus, Genicot-Salsmans, for his use of terms. But the Moral Theologian, like Buffon's *méchant petit animal*, "when attacked will defend himself," and it would be a thousand pities if the many excellent qualities of Dr Messenger's book are obscured in the dust of controversy. This is the more to be feared since the author himself inevitably gives some hostages to fortune: we say "inevitably," because it is his avowed purpose to correct what he alludes to as the "sexual pessimism" of a whole section of Christian thought—a section

which seems to include such names as those of St Jerome, St Ambrose and St Augustine—and in correcting this “pessimism” an over-swing of the pendulum towards “optimism” would indeed be hard to avoid. Thus we can imagine certain Moral Theologians giving a distinctly rough handling to one of the theses which Dr Messenger regards as central to his position, namely that it should be the object of the redeemed Christian as regards sex to approximate as near as possible to the state of Original Innocence. That this thesis contains a valuable truth, we have no doubt, but a Moral Theologian smarting from one of Dr Messenger’s rebukes may be trusted to overlook the truth and to fasten on the vulnerable position here presented. The author himself refers to some of his findings as “startling”; hostile theologians have a whole armoury of uncivil expressions with which to describe propositions which they find startling. We cannot but think that Dr Messenger would have furthered his purpose better by studiously avoiding controversy.

However, controversy apart, these volumes contain a rich store of valuable matter. For example, as a point of historical detail, the author in a few clear paragraphs throws into relief the soundness and sanity of the position taken up by the Council of Trent as regards the relation between concupiscence and sin compared with the teachings of the Reformers on the subject. Readers will find the chapter on “The Sense of Shame” in the second volume very illuminating on the origin and nature of shame or “*pudor*” and its close connection with fear. The following chapter deals with the kindred notion of “modesty” in an equally valuable way. The author returns to the Thomistic, or as he calls it “classical,” sense of the term which makes it the virtue that regulates the whole internal and external movements of a man and his external “apparatus” (especially in the matter of dress) keeping them within the bounds of that order and decorum which is properly observed in the society in which he lives. Modesty, therefore, becomes the antithesis, not of “indecent,” but of all that is “*outré*,” irregular or immoderate in our behaviour. This, of course, catches the essentially relative note of modesty—relative, that is, to time, place and circumstance.

Dr Messenger is rightly insistent on the proper use of terms: he would agree with the Sage Confucius, who, when asked what he would do first if he had the duty of reforming the State, replied that he would see that things were called by their proper names. Thus, Dr Messenger points out the error—a very common one—which is involved in talking of the “Virtue of Purity” or the “Vice of Impurity.” Purity or impurity do not belong to the virtues and vices: they are states or attitudes of mind. The virtues which control, in their several ways, our sexual passions are, of course, Chastity, Continency and Virginity. There is more in this than a mere question of names: a whole right attitude towards sex is involved, which will affect the individual in his own life and in his instruction of others.

In his Introduction Dr Messenger writes: “I have written this work especially with the difficult and delicate task of the sex instruction of children and adolescents in view. Unless we first clarify and check our own ideas on the subject, we are hardly capable of giving a satisfactory instruction to children on the subject of sex. This is surely true, whether such instruction is given by teachers, as modern non-Catholic educationalists desire, or privately by parents, as Catholics prefer.” The highest praise that one could give to these volumes is to say that those who are, in fact, charged with this “difficult and delicate task” will find that the author has abundantly fulfilled his purpose. They will find that throughout the work it is a positive rather than a merely negative attitude towards sex that is adopted; that what is emphasized is not the lurking danger—“Where the apple reddens never pry . . .”, but rather the God-given gift of sex—“Male and female He created them . . . And God saw that it

was very good.” There may perhaps be a certain risk here of over-emphasis, of over-optimism; but it is surely the right attitude and the Christian attitude towards sex: right, because it is the only attitude that can be truly helpful both to instructor and instructed: Christian, because it is the attitude of the Gospels themselves, as the full text, from which the title of this work has been taken, shows.

W.P.

YOU AND THOUSANDS LIKE YOU. For such as can take it by Owen Francis Dudley. (Longman’s, Green and Co.) 6s. 6d.

The aim of the book is to lead the unbeliever in the space of 127 pages from unbelief to membership of the Catholic Church; a formidable task in any event. The opening chapters, addressed personally to the non-believer, attempt to frighten him into considering the claims of religion by painting a lurid but unmovingly familiar picture of the doom that hangs over the modern world. The author ruins an excellent case by a tone of condescension that can “only pity” “the irreligious as such” (p. 16) and that lays the responsibility of the modern chaos at the feet of unbelievers without taking a thought to the guilt of Christians.

The jaunty style of much of the book suggests that Fr Dudley is appealing to the man in the street. If so, he would have done better to avoid much language that smacks of the theologian and avoided inviting him to contemplate the beauty of Chartres. If his goal is the intelligent agnostic, he should have taken care of the logic he boasts as a trained philosopher and that he scornfully accuses the materialist of lacking. Chapter iv of his book may be taken as an example. Here in a somewhat lyrical vein he appeals to the beauty of nature and to the fact of man’s intelligence as a proof of the existence of God without attempting to show the causal connection between Creator and creature. In seven pages of this appeal to the emotions the reader, paradoxically asked to use his reason, has passed from unbelief to belief. Yet the gift of Faith is not so much as mentioned; it presumably is of no moment or comes automatically.

The remainder of the book leads the reader further into Catholic belief. At the end of each chapter, which assumes an intimate knowledge of the New Testament and religious ideas, he has accepted a new dogma, learned how to pray, or met and had a conversation with our Lady on somewhat intimate terms. Throughout, the author asks the reader to let himself be led by the priest’s hand which irritatingly obtrudes itself at most unfortunate moments accompanied by some unnecessary personal reminiscence.

Fr Dudley would have done well to weigh Pascal’s golden rule for every author who lacks genius—“*Le moi est haïssable.*” As it stands, we consider that the book could hardly be better calculated to antagonize those whom it is intended to help.

A.M.G.

THE CREED IN SLOW MOTION by Mgr R. A. Knox. (Sheed and Ward.) 8s. 6d.

This series of short sermons now published in book form were preached to a girls’ convent school. Mgr Knox set out to pull the Creed to pieces, and to explain it piece by piece, so that his audience would be able to recite the Creed and understand more fully what they were saying. As Mgr Knox himself said, “I want you to say it intelligently, thinking what you are saying, meaning what you are saying, not just copying the person next you.”

To make the girls in his audience understand the Creed, Mgr Knox binds it up with their own school life. This is really the only life that children know, and therefore in exemplifying his points, the author naturally takes examples from their own life. The book is full of originalities as one would expect. For example, when explaining

the importance of the Cross, he makes it represent a capital I crossed out—teaching us that we must do away with all egoism if we are to share in the glory of the Cross.

By dividing each article of the Creed into several sub-divisions—these is a chapter on "under Pontius Pilate"—Mgr Knox stresses the importance of every word in the Creed. The language in which the book is written is simple and, in setting out to explain the Creed to an audience of children, the author has certainly achieved his purpose. The book is ideal for helping children—and, for that matter, anybody—to recite the Creed with a deeper understanding of what they are saying.

P.W.

OUR ETERNAL VOCATION by a Carmelite Nun. (Sands and Co.) 7s. 6d.

The eternal vocation, which gives the book its title, is the call to holiness—to sainthood, and this is the vocation of all. From internal evidence it is obvious that it is written primarily for women, both for those in the cloister and those in the world; nevertheless there is much that will appeal to men also. The teaching is sound and solid, and the style is virile and forthright. Although the authoress is a Carmelite nun she is not ignorant of the world and its ways and the foibles of human nature. There is a very sensible chapter on Truth, that fundamental virtue, and the heights are touched in one on Suffering. The special teaching of St Thérèse of Lisieux on the "Little Way" runs through the book, and the last two chapters of the saint herself are among the best things we have seen written about her.

P.L.B.

REPRINTS AND NEW EDITIONS

It is now thirteen years since CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND by David Mathew first appeared and the book has long been out of print. As an attempt to gather together into one book all the various strands that have gone to make modern English Catholicism and to trace the influence of the Catholic minority upon our national history it still remains unique. The publishers (Eyre and Spottiswoode) have now brought out a new and revised edition (1952) containing two additional chapters; the first being an appreciation of the work of Cardinal Hinsley as Archbishop of Westminster, the second a review of the Church since the first edition appeared. In between have come the critical war and post-war years with their profound effect upon the life of the nation and also upon the Catholic body and its fortunes; a new political divergence which the author traces to the time of the Spanish Civil War; the increasing impact of communism and the growing realization of the part the laity must play in the apostolate; new problems and new solutions to them. It is a profoundly interesting story and a story well told. Archbishop Mathew produces his pictures with the short vivid strokes of the impressionist, suggesting atmosphere rather than drawing in careful detail. Indeed his style has almost become a convention and one would be reluctant to forgo, in these final pages, at least one more "oaken" character and the verbal stippling that he does so well. A new generation has grown up since the book first appeared. They will welcome this second edition.

Messrs Burns Oates and Washbourne have been well advised to bring out a number of reprints of important books which had become impossible to find in the book shops. The Abbé Trochu's *CURÉ OF ARS* has long been considered the standard work on this Saint and Dom Ernest Graf's translation first appeared in 1927. Other shorter lives have appeared but this, based as it is on the *Acts of the Process of Canonisation* is by far the fullest and most authoritative that we have. The French, and we ourselves, are devising new schemes for apostolic work, the conversion of post-Christians. We are too often apt to think of this as a new situation and to think

that completely new plans are needed. The life of the holy Curé will not only inspire those so engaged but will be found to be full of practical ways of setting about our modern problems. No technique is sufficient by itself. Prayer and poverty are the answers given by St John Vianney. And it is only a long life time ago since he died. This reprint costs 18s.

Another translation from the French now appears for the fourth time since it was first published in 1934—*THE LIFE AND TEACHING OF JESUS CHRIST* by Jules Lebreton, S.J. (21s.) This alone indicates its popularity and the reputation of Fr Lebreton is well established. Previously published in two parts, this edition now appears as two volumes in one—a much more handy arrangement.

A further translation from the French is *Père de Caussade's SPIRITUAL LETTERS* (6s.) a companion book to his classic *ABANDONMENT TO DIVINE PROVIDENCE* a new reprint of which was acknowledged in our last number. The present (second) impression is of the same size and format as *ABANDONMENT* and readers of that book will welcome the *LETTERS* which give precision to the teaching it contains. Both were translated by the late Algar Thorold.

THE DIVINE CRUCIBLE by Mother Mary of St Austin has also appeared in a second edition. An appreciation of the theological and devotional teaching of this book on Purgatory appeared in a review of the first edition by Dom Aelred Graham (Vol. XLV, Pt III). We need not do more here than refer our readers to what is there written. That the commendation was justified is proved by the calling for a second edition. The changes are immaterial—except for the very material fact that a book which could be bought for 6s. in 1940 now costs twice that amount.

BOOKS RECEIVED

We are pleased to announce that the first part of Monsignor Knox's translation of the Old Testament (*Genesis to Esther*) will be published on May 16th. The second part will soon follow. Both parts will be uniform with the Library Edition of the New Testament noticed previously in these pages. We have no opportunity in this number of doing more than making a preliminary announcement of a book which has been long awaited.

Other books received were:—

- MORALS AND INDEPENDENCE by John Coventry, S.J. (Burns Oates.) 4s. 6d.
 WHAT JESUS SAW FROM THE CROSS (New Impression) by A. D. de Serillanges, O.P. (Clonmore and Reynolds.) 8s. 6d.
 THE CHURCH AND THE SAILOR by P. F. Anson (Gifford.) 7s. 6d.
 THE WORDS OF THE MASS by R. Butler, S.J. (Clonmore and Reynolds.) 7s. 6d.
 THE GLORY OF GOD AND THE TRANSFIGURATION OF CHRIST by A. M. Ramsay. (Longman's, Green and Co.) 9s. 6d.
 PONTIFICAL CEREMONIES by Pierce Aherne & Michael Lane (Reprint). (Burns Oates.) 21s.
 LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS by Christopher Wilmot, S.J. (Burns Oates.) 7s. 6d.
 THE ANSWER TO COMMUNISM by Douglas Hyde. (Paternoster Publications.) 1s. 6d.

THE Editor wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following publications:—

- The Wind and the Rain*, *Downside Review*, *Oratory Parish Magazine*, *Esprit et Vie*, *Ushaw Magazine*, *Buckfast Abbey Chronicle*, *Pax*, *Howard Journal*, *Cantaraïn*, *Sedberghian*, *Beaumont Review*, *Pocklingtonian*, *Harrovian*, *Edmundian*, *Avisford Record*, *St Augustine's Magazine*, *Belmont Abbey School Magazine*, *Edwardian*, *Wykharnist*, *Kearsney College Chronicle* (S. Africa), *Peterite*, *Denstonian*, *Dunelmian*, *Shirburnian*, *Giggleswick Chronicle*, *Ampleforth News*, *Wimbledon College Magazine*.

NOTES

DIAMOND JUBILEES of the Priesthood are rare and it was a great joy to Fr Bernard Gibbons and to his brethren when he celebrated that event in March this year. After a long life of service on various of our parishes he has been in retirement for some years in the Monastery enfeebled in health but with mind, memory and sense of humour unimpaired as the speech he made on this occasion showed. Other jubilarians were Fr Thomas Noblett and Fr Stephen Dawes who celebrated their fiftieth year in the Priesthood in the same month. May they imitate Fr Bernard's example.

★
ANOTHER jubilee, a less usual one, is that of Fr Paul Nevill's twenty-fifth year as Headmaster. It is not for us to attempt to estimate here the value of his work during those years. But his brethren were very happy to join in the celebration at Ampleforth at Easter, attended by 150 Old Boys and friends of Ampleforth during which a dinner was eaten and a portrait, painted by Derek Clarke was presented to him by a Committee representing those Old Boys who now so much appreciate what they experienced at his hands.

★
FR BARNABAS SANDEMAN has recently been appointed as Senior Control Officer (Religious Affairs Branch) in Germany to the German Hierarchy and has recently gone there to take up his duties. We wish him much success. He wishes us to assure all Amplefordians that he would much appreciate a visit from any who happen to be in that part of the world. His address is: Religious Affairs Branch, Bünde, 62 H.Q., C.C.G., B.A.O.R. I.

★
FR LEO CÆSAR, who has recently been appointed Catholic Chaplain to the University of South Wales, Cardiff, has sent us an appeal for financial help in setting up some kind of centre that will be available for interviews, conferences and lectures. Readers of Mr Ballard-Thomas's article in the present number will be convinced of both the opportunity and the need for such work there. Donations may be sent to The Rev. J. L. Cæsar, O.S.B., at St Mary's Priory, 67 Talbot Street, Cardiff (cheques being made payable to "University Catholic Society") and will be gratefully acknowledged.

★
FR HUBERT STEPHENSON has recently been appointed Parish Priest in Ampleforth to succeed Fr Wulstan Gore who is going to join the staff at St Alban's, Warrington. We wish them both much success in their new work.

★



FR JUSTIN McCANN has sent us the following note :—

ABOUT TWO MANUSCRIPTS

Old manuscripts have an individuality and personality that cannot be claimed by the printed book, even when that too is of a venerable antiquity. They are relatively rarer and harder to come by; and sometimes a manuscript is unique, the sole representative of its text. It is almost inevitable that, as one studies such manuscripts and gets to know them intimately, they reveal many characteristic traits, little mannerisms, tiny touches of feeling and temperament, which seem to bring us into close contact with the scribe. As a consequence, there is generated in the reader a sort of friendly relation and attachment, so that he tends, after much study, to regard the scribe as an old and dear friend. In this, of course, there may be an element of imagination and illusion. However, I offer it to the reader in excuse for the course which I propose to take here, viz. to tell the story of my relations with two such manuscripts in a personal fashion.

More than twenty years ago a priest in Northumberland wrote to me to say that he had in his hands two seventeenth-century manuscripts which he would like me to see, so that I could tell him something about them. To this proposal I agreed with alacrity, for I was then engaged upon Father Baker, and was pursuing, in all likely and unlikely places, manuscripts of his writings or of the writings of his disciples. The manuscripts in question were grist for my mill, for I gathered from the brief account given by my correspondent that one was a copy of the "Baker" version of *The Cloud of Unknowing* and the other a treatise by Fr Baker's disciple and editor, Fr Serenus Cressy. The latter interested me especially, since it was apparently a quite unrecorded work of Fr Cressy's and the manuscript was probably unique. So I had the books at Oxford and fulfilled what I was asked to do. But, of the Cressy manuscript, I begged a long loan, and taking it with me in vacation time to Seel St, there in a quiet upper room of that old house made a complete transcript of it. This having been done, the manuscript was returned to the North and passed out of my sight and largely out of my mind.

However, quite recently, having received from the librarian for examination a manuscript of like date which was in some way associated with Fr Cressy's name, I remembered my old friend and thought I would like to see him again.¹ In the long interval I had completely lost touch with the manuscript, so I wrote for news of it to a northern correspondent upon whose interest and helpfulness I knew I could count. This was Fr William Vincent Smith, parish priest of the mountainy parish of Tow Law in the County of Durham and a zealous student of the Catholic

¹ The other manuscript mentioned in this sentence has been described in *The Clergy Review* for April of this year, pp. 230-43, under the name of *Strena*.

records of Northumbria. His answer to my inquiry may fairly be described as an ideal answer. Unknown to me the two manuscripts had in the interval become his property, and what he did was to send them to me, telling me that I could have them for Ampleforth. I think there is no need to enlarge on the generosity of that gift; the record speaks for itself.

And not only was the gift a generous one; it was also opportune. For Fr Cressy's treatise is dedicated to a friend of his whose initials are the same as the initials of the unknown author of *Strena*, a circumstance which at the very least suggests a line of inquiry that should be explored.

I come now, after this personal and perhaps egotistical introduction, to describe the two manuscripts. I shall begin with the Cressy MS.

I. CRESSY

A Treatise of the Passion/Composed by the Very Rd. Fa:/ Father Serenus Crescy Priest/and Monke of the most holy/Order of Saint Benedict.

A manuscript volume of 278 pages, which measure 6½ by 4½ inches. Some blanks at the beginning and end. Bound in the original brown leather, the six compartments of the spine having each the same floral ornament. Written in a very neat and legible seventeenth-century hand.

There is a dedication (p. 3) "To my Worthy Friend Docter S.G. att the Verie Reuerend Fathers of the Oratorie," which is dated 15 January, 1652. From it we learn that the book was composed by Fr Cressy at meditation-time in his noviceship (1648-9) and was being given to Dr S.G. on the occasion of some "happie designe" which the latter had on hand, and which Fr Cressy prays that God may prosper and bring to perfection: "Holocaustum tuum pingue fiat the prayer of your affectionate Seruant Bro: Serenus Crescy."

All the data support the conclusion that "Docter S.G." is Dr Stephen Goffe (1605-81). Cressy and he were born in the same year, were at Oxford together, took orders and achieved preferment in the English church, shared the same royalist and high-church views. Cressy became a Catholic in 1646, and soon afterwards a Benedictine. The date of Goffe's reconciliation is not known; but he must have been a Catholic before Christmas Eve of 1651, when he was taken into the Oratory at Paris, to be formally accepted for membership on January 14th, 1652. It will be noticed that Cressy's dedication is dated for the following day. The address is exact, and the terms of the gift are appropriate to the occasion. Fr Cressy was at that time chaplain to the English Benedictine nuns of Paris (now at Colwich).

The manuscript is not Fr Cressy's autograph, but a subsequent fair-copy. This conclusion is based upon the following reasons:—

(1). Fr Cressy's handwriting, as displayed in the autograph record of his profession (August 22nd, 1649) in the Downside *Liber Graduum*, differs from the writing of the manuscript; (2). Fr Cressy, in his dedication, expresses the fear that his friend will not be able to read his ill hand, whereas our MS. is beautifully legible; (3). Fr Cressy, in the title, is dubbed "Very Reverend," whereas in 1652 he had not been a priest for much more than a year and probably did not become entitled to that style until 1669, when he became a cathedral prior (This would give us a *terminus non ante* for the fair-copy); (4). His name is spelt oddly both in title and dedication.

The names of two early owners of the book occur on the flyleaves, viz. Jane Meynell and Jane Palmes. The Meynell family (North Kilvington, Yorks) was served by Benedictines from 1633 to 1731, and two daughters of Squire Roger Meynell became nuns at Cambray (Stanbrook) towards the end of the seventeenth century (1689 and 1695). The Palmes family (Naborne Castle, Yorks.) supplied a Prior to St Gregory's in the person of Dom Bernard Palmes (1618-63). The son of Sir George Palmes of Naborne Castle, he was professed in 1643, was Prior 1653-7, and thereafter Procurator in Rome for the English Benedictines.

II. CLOUD

A brief Treatise Called/the Clowd/In which are Contained many high Points/of Divine Contemplation; Gathered by/the Author thereof out of the Works/of St Dionysius Areopagita [*sic*].

A manuscript volume of 155 pages measuring 8½ by 6½ inches. Besides these pages, there are blanks at the beginning and end which are not entirely blank, but contain some notes and scribbling of an eighteenth century date. The book contains not only the *Cloud* but also the usual pendant treatise, which it calls the *Epistle of Private Councill*. It was written in the year 1701 by a scribe with the initials "M.E.", who thus signs the colophons to each treatise, giving also the exact day of the year on which he completed each piece of transcription. The same initials are stamped on the old brown-leather binding, back and front. The colophons make it clear that the scribe used Ampleforth MS. 42 as his exemplar. This MS. was written in 1677 by Br Wilfrid Reeve of St Gregory's, Douay, and derives ultimately from a Cambray MS. of the year 1582.

The text of these two fourteenth-century treatises which is presented by our MS. (and by the others just mentioned) is that sixteenth-century text which was used by Fr Augustine Baker and which for that reason is sometimes denominated the "Baker version." It is a text which has been drastically revised in regard to vocabulary, syntax, and spelling, so as to make it intelligible to a reader of its period. Father Baker opines

(in his commentary on the *Cloud*) that the treatise was brought over to the continent "by the English Carthusians when they forsook their country upon the schism of King Henry the Eighth." The extant MSS show that the *Cloud* was a book of predilection among those Carthusians and the supposition is a very likely one. Of importance for the question of the revised text is an English Carthusian manuscript of the early sixteenth century (now at Parkminster) in which the original vocabulary and spelling are considerably modernized. This induces us to speculate—it cannot be more than speculation—whether it was not perhaps one of the exiled Carthusians who was responsible for the more drastic modernization of the Baker version.

The eighteenth century writing—at either end of the book—would appear to suggest that our MS. was at that time in the possession of the family of the Catholic controversialist, Thomas Ward (1652–1708), and it is probable that the note on the title-page was written by a Ward. This note attributes the authorship of the *Cloud* to the English Carthusian, Maurice Chauncey (d. 1581), who was one of those who retired to the continent. This erroneous attribution may derive from Anthony Wood, who includes the *Cloud* among Chauncey's writings (*Athenae Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, I, 461). But Wood's description of the book is a description—though not a very accurate one—of the sixteenth century Parkminster MS., and the somewhat puzzling colophon attached to that MS. does include Chauncey's name; so Wood had reason for his attribution.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	P. J. Sheahan
School Monitors:	C. A. Campbell, J. M. Smyth, J. A. Kenworthy-Browne, J. Dick, G. A. Hay, H. A. J. W. Stacpoole, J. C. L. Inman, A. F. W. Astle, M. Everest, R. A. Skinner, J. F. G. Murphy, J. M. Cox, P. F. Ryan, R. B. A. Harrington, A. E. Firth, J. S. H. Hattrell.	
Master of Hounds	.. .. .	M. Lowsley-Williams
Captain of Rugby	.. .. .	J. M. Cox
Captain of Athletics	.. .. .	G. A. Hay
Captain of Boxing	.. .. .	J. M. Cox

THE following left the School in April:—

D. M. Booth, M. H. Brackenbury, H. G. Bruce, P. C. M. Comins, J. D. Duffet, P. D. Feeny, G. F. C. Haddock, G. A. Hay, D. S. O. Lamb, H. Morrogh, A. J. M. Nugent, J. I. B. E. Ross, J. L. F. Rundall, J. M. Smyth. M. A. Bence-Jones was omitted from the list of those who left last December.

THE following new boys came:—

G. S. Abbot, C. A. Courtis, C. J. B. Davy, J. A. Ferris, P. C. Lumsden, A. J. S. Taylor, H. Thompson, C. J. Van der Lande.

SINCE the list of University Scholarships published in the January Number the following additional ones have been won:—

J. L. F. Rundall, Open Scholarship in Modern Languages at Lincoln College, Oxford.

M. Girouard, Exhibition in Classics at Christ Church College, Oxford.

J. A. Paul, Open Scholarship in Classics at University College, Oxford.

G. A. Hay, Open Scholarship in History at New College, Oxford.

J. M. Kidner, A Hulme Exhibition in Mathematics at Brasenose College, Oxford.

We offer them our congratulations. The twelve University awards won this academic year constitute for us a record number in one year.

AMONG the structural alterations that seem to be endemic at Ampleforth we note that the Old Infirmary is at the moment undergoing a transformation into a range of offices for the Procurator and a general store room. The lay masters who have used it as common rooms for some time are now being accommodated in the original house with a suite of rooms west of the old front door. A further change is a new Porter's Lodge and telephone exchange off the entrance hall; it is the carcass

of a telephonic octopus which is spreading multiplying tentacles into every corner of the buildings and even as far afield as the cricket pavilion.

THE Secretary of the Public Schools' Employment Bureau (Mr D. G. Chambers, 62 Oxford Street, W.1.) writes to say that there is a number of vacancies for business appointments both at home and abroad on their books and that he will be pleased to see any Old Boy interested in such appointments at the office of the Bureau. The age limit in demand for such appointments is between 20 and 22; i.e. immediately upon release from National Service.

THE Librarian would like to thank Christopher Wessel for presenting to the Library as a parting gift the very handsome volume on Sir Christopher Wren which was published under the auspices of the Royal Institute of British Architects to celebrate his bicentenary in 1923.

WE offer our sympathy to Mr Austin-Ward on the death of his wife during the term, and our congratulations to Mr Charles-Edwards on the birth of a daughter.

FOR two years following we have had practically no snow during the Lent Term and remarkably little sickness. Whether this be cause and effect is hardly for us to say.

ON Wednesday, March 16th, Captain Knight once more paid us a visit and gave a lecture on "Adventures with Eagles" which was much appreciated. He showed four silent films and then his eagle "Mr Ramshaw" did some demonstration flights round the theatre which were performed with consummate skill. Captain Knight's films were shown on the new Debie projector which has recently been purchased for the Junior House. The new machine was undoubtedly put to the test by being used in a large building like the Theatre and it acquitted itself very well indeed.

WE are grateful to the following lecturers who addressed the School in the Theatre on Sunday evenings during the term:—Major Lewis Hastings on "Communism," Lieut-Commander (E) J. Mott on "The Royal Navy," Wing Commander Anderson on his "Flight over the North Pole" and Dr Cecil Gray on the "History of Anæsthesia."

A NUMBER of groups were addressed by Mr B. Johnston on the work of the Society of St Vincent de Paul and by Fr George Burns, S.J. The Retreat was given by Fr J. Ryland-Whittaker, S.J. to all of whom we are grateful.

MUSIC

A PERFORMANCE OF HANDEL'S "MESSIAH"

A new milestone was reached in the history of Music at Ampleforth when on February 16th, Mr Wilson brought his three North Riding choirs together from Northallerton, Sutton and Easingwold to give a performance of Handel's *Messiah*.

That something unusual was afoot was evident to those who saw quantities of evergreens converging all day towards the Theatre. No trouble was spared either by the guest staff or the music staff in preparing for the large influx of singers, and the whole enterprise was marked by its smooth efficiency. From the first it was clear that the huge chorus were enjoying themselves as much as the audience. Though a little slow at the beginning in their unusual surroundings, the choir soon warmed up under the masterful baton of Mr Wilson. His perfect and stimulating control was a revelation to those who had hitherto only seen him at the piano with Mr Walker. The professional soloists raised the performance to the highest level, and we were particularly enthralled by the lovely voice of Mary Worth, the soprano, and also by Arthur Taylor, the bass. Mary Davies the contralto showed perhaps the finest artistry and Cyril Thompson the tenor completed this strong quartet.

The skeleton orchestra was led by Mr Walker who worked with unremitting vigour to sustain the weight of tone, but at times it was too much even for him and the orchestra was swallowed up by the choir. One inevitably felt the complete absence of wind, particularly the brass, with the inevitable omission of certain arias dependent upon wind obligatos. Brass would have added a lot of excitement to the full choruses.

The evening passed quickly without a sound from the audience save for the applause at the end of the second part. At the end of the whole performance the performers received the applause they deserved for the immense amount of work undertaken for so polished a concert. Mr Wilson, to whom we owe the whole evening, had a great ovation. We went away gladdened both in eye and ear, cherishing the hope that this would be the first of a number of visits to Ampleforth by both soloists and the North Riding choirs.

A.D.W.

THE END-OF-TERM CONCERT

The Concert that was given at the end of the term on Thursday, March 31st was the best tribute that could have been paid to those responsible for the teaching of music in the School. An ambitious programme was tackled both skilfully and with confidence and was all the more commendable for the fact that every item of it was performed by members of the School. It is encouraging to reflect that the standard

achieved surpassed anything that could have been dreamt of, but a few years ago.

The concert was opened by the Ampleforth College Singers giving a unison chorus of Handel's song: "Honour and Arms" from "Samson." As announced by the conductor, this is a song of scorn and it was a pity that the words were not uttered a little more distinctly, for in other respects this was well performed. The enthusiastic conducting kept the large number of singers very well together and the song made a rousing introduction to the evening.

The first of no less than six pianists to perform was T. C. Dewey who played two short pieces composed originally for the harpsichord. The first, by Domenico Scarlatti, a contemporary of Handel, was called a Sonata but not in the sense that the title is used today, being more of a Toccata. Like his other Sonatas this one, in C major, is a feat of keyboard technique and was played with a light touch and skill that was delightful. The second, Toccata in A major, by Paradies, is the composer's best known work and is more often heard from the hands of the fairer sex; it was played with the same lightness of touch and dexterity as the first.

The next item was a recital on the piano by I. A. Russell of one of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words." These one-movement solos are, essentially, a song-like melody with a background accompaniment, and although his playing was pleasant to listen to, there was a certain heaviness in the bass that disturbed the balance.

Of all the piano performances given during the evening, that of P. M. Drury was surely the most charming. Debussy is difficult at the best of times, and "La Cathedrale engloutie," played without music, was executed with the skill and feeling of a real musician. Ringing the changes on triple chords requires considerable skill in the use of the pedal and this was achieved with great effect in a work that is typical of the composer's revolt against the Classics.

The highlight of the evening was a trio Sonata by John Loeillet in F major for two violins and piano. The first violin was played by P. A. Convery and the second by T. C. Dewey; although a trifle flat at the start, both players soon gained confidence and throughout the six short movements, gave a performance of which the School may indeed be proud. Convery, undoubtedly the better player, reached a climax in the Aria which he played solo. Here he showed himself to be an accomplished player, keeping a straight bow and producing a fine tone. Dewey played a difficult part well but did not rank in the same class as a player. The accompaniment throughout never obtruded and C. C. Miles is to be congratulated on his performance of a difficult task in welding together the three players.

There followed three more piano solos all of which maintained the

high standard achieved in the first part of the evening. P. P. M. Wiener played "Mouvement perpetuel" Nos. I and II by the contemporary composer, Poulenc. Although there is a certain crudity in some of his works there is something rather attractive about these two pieces that tempers the harshness of the discords. It was played without music thus achieving a high standard of expression. Next, D. J. de Lavison played Capriccio in B minor Op. 76 by Brahms. The difficulty of the fingering in a work lacking any definite theme seemed to absorb him and the result was a trifle mechanical. J. A. Kenworthy-Browne played the "English Suite" in G minor by Bach, the hardest of all six of these Suites. He gave a remarkably fine performance and the only criticism that could be made was that his time was a little unsteady; it was a pleasure to listen to.

The concert concluded with two more songs performed by the chorus. First was Quilter's setting of "Blow, blow thou winter wind" which was intelligently sung; many of the chorus were too intent on the music to watch the conductor which resulted in some word-endings being somewhat ragged. The second song was a tenor and bass rendering of "Beyond the Spanish Main" by Armstrong-Gibbs. This was a disappointing performance of a lovely song; the tenors far outweighed the basses and the effect can only be described as "wooly." One reason for this lay in there being too many members of the chorus, so that the better voices among them were often drowned. B.B.W.

★
"Music at First Hand," now in its third season, continues to attract a regular audience of between 100 and 120.

In the course of three Concerts Mr Walker and Mr Wilson introduced us to several works, not often performed, e.g. Brahms C minor Scherzo, a sonata by James Lates (c. 1770) and some delightful pieces by Quantz and Telemann. Each programme contained a major work e.g. The Kreuzer, Brahms A major. From so much that could be said in praise of their skill, this in particular claims mention, viz that every performance is specially delightful for the perfect balance between the two instruments.

The Musical Society is grateful to J. A. Paul for the gift of records of Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake Ballet Suite."

★
FILMS

Of the films this term there have been four that are representative of as many important aspects of film production. *Mr Deeds Goes to Town* was an ingenious comedy which mixed humour with grim reality; *The XIVth Olympiad—the Glory of Sport* was documentary in character; *Northwest Passage* represented that part of Hollywood which specializes in adventure stories; and, finally, *Great Expectations* was only one of

the ever increasing number of films that derive their origin from a different art.

Much of the artistic value of this last lay, however, in the fact that it did not attempt to adhere too strictly to Charles Dickens' story. If a film is made of a novel it should only follow that novel as far as it can do so without impairing cinematographic art. Those who have read *Great Expectations* may regret the liberties that were taken with the story, but they were essential to smooth continuity and the dramatic action of the film. After all, it takes at least eight hours to read the book, but only two to watch the screen. On the other hand, Dickens' characterization was maintained as far as was consistent with continuous action. In contrast, the film of *Nicholas Nickleby*, while drastically trimming the story, kept too many of the characters, and therefore tended to become disjointed.

Apart from the cleverness of its adaptation, the artistry in *Great Expectations* lay mainly in technical perfection. The greatest laurels in the acting must go to Alec Guinness who, as an amiable but rather vacant young gentleman, threw the more dramatic moments into sharp relief. Brilliant camera work aided the actors considerably; and, throughout, it was obvious that the director not only had a keen eye for suspense, but also knew how to restrain a naturally exciting story from degenerating into cheap melodrama. There were touches of exaggeration, perhaps, in the portrayal of Miss Havisham but these were justifiable.

Frank Capra, like David Lean, is mainly responsible for the success or failure of his films. In *Mr Deeds Goes to Town* it was the subtlety of his direction that made the film a work of art. David Lean approached *Great Expectations* in a straight-forward manner; Mr Capra achieved his masterpiece by a more devious route. In essence a humorous film, at the same time it was profoundly moving. Mr Capra was not primarily concerned with being funny or even entertaining; his first aim was to right wrongs by suggesting a remedy for the slump America was then enduring, and also by ridiculing the superficial lives of the rich inhabitants of the cities. Laughter comes readily at some points but it is followed by times at which tears would be more appropriate. Satire is a strong weapon and the comic element is cleverly contrasted with the grimness of reality. The disappointment of Mr Deeds in his love affair is made to look trivial when compared with the more justifiable despair of the poverty-stricken farmers. Admittedly Frank Capra's remedy for the evils of his day is not a very practical one. That does not make any difference to the quality of the film which was one full of ideas, and which therefore became, in the hands of a skilful director, a work of art.

Although the fact that a film is an adventurous one does not, by any means, exclude it from greatness, yet it is regrettably true that most of those filmed in what the Americans call "the great outdoors" rarely do more than entertain. *Northwest Passage* was no exception. There

were bright periods in which the action flowed smoothly, but it is as boring, if not as tiring, to see men marching through forests for one and a half hours, as to undergo the experience oneself. Had *Northwest Passage* been half an hour shorter it might have been an exciting film but it could not have been a great one; for an artistic production must do more than amuse, it must also stimulate critical appreciation. Obviously many films are made merely for entertainment, but they cannot seriously be considered as artistic achievements.

Of a very different kind was the outdoor subject *The XIVth Olympiad — The Glory of Sport*. It was a pity that it had lost much of its freshness from the many newsreels of the Olympic Games that had already been shown all over the country. But it was a good film nevertheless, and while pointing out one or two of its weaknesses, it is necessary at the same time to realize the difficult conditions under which it was produced. The main criticism must be that it was not well balanced. Too much attention was given to some events and not enough to others. But, on the other hand the photography was, for the most part, magnificent and, although the scenes in Switzerland were naturally the most appreciated, yet at the same time the cycle race and the Marathon were equally well, if less spectacularly, photographed.

Although it cannot be said that these are the greatest films of their kind, yet it is true that they are representative of four major types of film production. There have been other kinds of films this term but to attempt to assess the value of each would be a long task. Moreover the idea here is not so much to comment on the photography and acting of each, as to generalize on various representative features of film studios, and, what is far more important, to stimulate criticism. For, if films are to be regarded seriously, impartial critical appreciation must play a large part in the production of art. As long as producers see that they can give the public bad films at a cheap price they will, with a few exceptions, continue to do so. In the long run it is the audience that dictates the policy of the film studios, and if that audience is determined to have artistic films and is prepared to stay away from the cinema when it does not find them, then cinematographic art will become as generally recognized as those of painting or music.

P. D. F.

The other films shown were: *The Big Store*, *The Scarlet Pimpernel*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, *Notorious*, *The Life and Death of Colonel Blimp* and *Road to Rio*.

The standard of projection was very high and the notable features of the term were the brightness of the picture and the good quality of the sound. The cinema staff consisted of T. O. Pilkington, who has made some notable improvements to the sound system, P. D. Feeny, J. C. L. Inman and A. C. Vincent.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

THE SENIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The meetings this term were fairly numerous and varied, and papers were read on subjects ranging from the Laudian Divines (Canon Addleshaw) to "Bertrand Russell and the Perth Lectures" by Fr Aelred. The task of awarding the palm among so distinguished a group of visiting speakers is next to impossible and will not be attempted but the Society would like to register, once again, its gratitude to Canon Addleshaw for a most instructive paper and to Mr Glover for taking so much trouble and for the amusing and enlightening paper on "Some Curiosities of Ancient Warfare."

Two members of the Society read papers: A. Jackson waxed learned on the "Northern Fighting Man," and the Secretary on "Dr Johnson." In the latter case, and more deservedly, in the case of Canon Addleshaw, visitors crowded the Tower classroom; and visibly embarrassed the Secretary by asking awkward questions. For the rest, attendance was somewhat marred by monitorial functions.

The session was however, in spite of this, a success and led by M. Girouard, the President and A. Llewellyn as occasional "Locum Tenens" the Society listened, discussed and applauded to the satisfaction of all.

J.R.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

The Society has now passed its full membership of twenty-one and several people have already been put on next year's waiting list. Most of the meetings have been very well attended and the Tower Classroom was sometimes only just big enough.

Fr William began the term with his customary discourse on "Current Affairs": he talked mainly about the Chinese Civil War. The next meeting was Fr Sebastian on "Glimpses of the Preternatural" in which he recounted many of his own experiences with ghosts and the uncanny: for the last story, by far the most terrifying, all the lights save one were turned out. Other papers have been by the Earl of Dumfries and P. M. E. Drury who talked about "European Art" and "King Arthur and his Knights" respectively. The former was very well illustrated with the help of the Geography Room Epidiascope. To round off the term G. E. A. C. Harper gave a conjuring show on April Fools' Day: he was extremely competent and succeeded in mystifying everybody present: we are grateful to him for the trouble he went to in his preparations in order to give us a very enjoyable evening.

D.P.J.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

This term brought to a close another very successful session. The attendance at meetings has been high and the maximum number of lectures given, the best by our old friend Dr Cecil Gray, Lecturer in Anæsthesia at the University of Liverpool. This was open to the School and the Theatre was crowded. On the previous evening Dr Gray lectured to a selected audience on "Curare" upon which he is expert and he held us thrilled for an hour and a half.

Members of the Club also gave good lectures on a wide range of subjects: "The Mersey Tunnel" by J. W. Baker; "The properties of Calgon" by D. Goodman; "Louis Pasteur" by J. P. Hawe; "Wave Motion" by I. E. Johnson-Ferguson; "Oil" by A. W. O'Neill. All lectures were admirably illustrated.

The Club had an enjoyable outing on Shrove Monday, going to Beverley over the Wolds and seeing the Minster; then on to Messrs Reckitts and Colman's works at Hull. We were hospitably entertained by Mr and Mrs Farrell on our way back and are most grateful to them. Our thanks go especially to Dr Gray and also to Fr Bernard and Fr Oswald for their continued and stimulating help.

P.R.B.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

There has been a more definite policy about the Society's lectures this term. Nearly all of them have sought to provide the Society with "background" information about places in the news. In the first lecture of the term, "Turkestan or Sinkiang," P. J. Sheahan related developments in this remote part of Asia to the struggle for power in the Far East. After this lecture Sheahan retired from his post as Secretary, and T. O. Pilkington was elected in his place. At a subsequent meeting M. A. Williams was elected to the Committee. At the second Meeting of the term P. C. Cowper succeeded in unravelling the complexities of the territorial claims of Austria in a manner that was at once lucid and entertaining. He was followed by R. A. Skinner who in his lecture "Witswatersrand" gave a clear and comprehensive account of the situation in one of the most important regions of South Africa. At the last meeting of the term Fr Columba regaled the Society with some intimate details of "Wine Making in France." To all its lecturers this term the Society extends its thanks and its congratulations.

The President wishes to record his thanks to the anonymous donor of £2 for the funds of the Society.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Activities—and they were strong—were resumed this term under the presidency of Fr Anthony, supported by the vice-presidents Fr Damian, Br Julian and Mr Watson. R. R. Macdonell was again elected Secretary.

The opening lecture was given by the President who had chosen "Bats and their habits" as his subject. If there was one feature which interested the gathering more than anything else perhaps it was the problem of how a bat "sees" its way about and the explanation offered could be summed up by the term echo-location. In the following meeting another British mammal, again a nocturnal animal, was discussed. It was the Badger and B. Moore-Smith was the lecturer. With the aid of a well-chosen set of photographs projected by means of an epidiascope we listened to a competently given and admirable talk. For the third lecture the Society assembled to hear P. James and M. A. Gibson who had gathered much material from Robin Hood's Bay. This time Sea Anemones was the topic and with them the lecturers performed experiments to demonstrate their functions and reactions to stimuli. Two further meetings were held. One was a film-evening when our interests were devoted to three botanical "shots" and the life history of the Dragon-fly. In the other, the closing meeting of the term, R. T. Hume took for his subject "Attack and Defence in the Insect World." It was a notable meeting, not only because the lecturer was most familiar with his subject, but also because the Society could not help being intrigued by and grateful for a micro-projector designed and built up by Fr Damian. Though no larger than a large box camera it was far better in all respects than any apparatus obtainable on the market.

Undoubtedly the Society enjoyed an extremely interesting session. Nor must we forget to record here how grateful the Society is for Mrs Petrie's gift, a camera which will be used in the film studio recently constructed. We thank her, most sincerely.

THE MODEL AERO CLUB

The Club had a very successful term's flying in spite of the winter weather. Four new records were established, and there were many more good flights. A model of R. Twomey's powered with a miniature diesel engine did a flight of $10\frac{1}{2}$ minutes out of sight, which is a club record for this class of model. M. Pitel's model also broke a record in the diesel-powered class.

There was a considerable entry for a competition for unorthodox types of models. Apart from one helicopter, the entries were all flying wings or tail-first models known as canards.

The competition was won by R. Twomey's canard, which made a total time of 5 minutes 19 seconds for three flights, a good performance for a model of this type. During the course of the competition, D. Goodman's helicopter made a flight of 40 seconds and established a new club record.

The club was very fortunate in having a visit from Mr Rushbrooke, the Editor of the *Aeromodeller* journal. He came up over one week-end and gave the club a lecture on "Aeromodelling Development," which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

M.H.L.S.

Some other societies were active during the term, among them the Senior and the Junior Debating Societies; but no account of their proceedings has been offered to the Journal for publication.

The report from "Les Voyageurs" unfortunately got mislaid at the time of going to Press.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for the following Old Boys who have died recently : Charles Croskell (1898-1900), and Major I. S. Nevill, M.C.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage :—

Kieran Guest Dowling to Dorothy Mould at the Church of the Holy Cross, Cottingham, on September 25th, 1948.

Alexander Dowling to Madeline Claire Mountford at the Oratory, Birmingham, on January 6th, 1949.

Bryan Augustine McSwiney to Doreen Monica Norgate at the Assumption Convent, Kensington Square, on January 8th.

James Richard Quirke to Mary Marguerite Scroope at the Church of St Mary of the Angels, Worthing, on January 15th.

Lieut-Col Andrew Constable Maxwell, M.B.E., M.C., K.M., to Miltza Kerkes in the Blessed Sacrament Chapel of the Vatican Basilica on February 26th.

Michael Dalglish to Xanthe Ryder at Brompton Oratory on April 27th.

Alan Barclay Nihill to Jeannine Morgan Davies at the Church of the Holy Family, Nairobi, on April 30th.

AND to the following on their engagement :—

Peter A. Feeny to Isabel Unsworth.

Major the Hon. Miles Fitzalan Howard, M.C., Grenadier Guards, to Anne Constable Maxwell.

Lord John Kerr to Isabel Marion Gurney.

H. R. Lochrane to Emmeline Lomont.

Peter Conrath to Elizabeth Hoes.

T. D. Waugh to Joan Eilish Patricia Bennett.

COL N. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.B.E., has been appointed Commandant of the Army College (North) at Welbeck Abbey.

LIEUT-COL J. W. TWEEDIE, D.S.O., is now Commanding New College at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.

THE following Old Boys are Officer Cadets at the R.M.A. :—R. G. Ballinger, L. M. Carter, J. A. Elliott, C. S. Gaisford-St Lawrence, P. D.

Fanshawe, M. A. French, A. J. Millar, H. Vincenti and D. J. C. Wiseman.

OWEN HARE recently passed the Intermediate Engineering examination at Birmingham University with First Class Honours.

T. H. RITTNER has been appointed General Secretary of the Catholic Truth Society.

In the University of London, A. P. Cumming is President of the City and Guilds Union. J. M. Reid holds a similar position at Aberdeen.

T. B. KELLY is Hon. Secretary of the Architectural Association of Ireland.

B. G. B. CHRISTIE, Guy's Hospital, has passed his Medical Finals.

THE Annual Dinner of the Ampleforth Society was held at the Hyde Park Hotel on January 15th. The Rt Rev. G. C. Craven was the Society's chief guest, and 130 attended the Dinner.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 67TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

The Sixty-seventh Annual General Meeting was held at Ampleforth College on Easter Sunday, April 17th, 1949, with Fr Abbot the President, in the Chair. Nearly two hundred members of the Society attended.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report was presented, and the audited accounts, which showed a record surplus of income, were adopted.

The Hon. General Secretary reported that there were 1,070 members in the Society, of whom over 250 were Life Members. He referred to the social functions organized by the Society, of which accounts had appeared in the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL in the course of the year.

A new Rule was carried:—The Committee may appoint members of the Society to form a sub-committee for the purpose of organizing social or other such events on behalf of the Society. Such sub-committee shall consist of not less than three or more than five members with power to co-opt the local secretary of any Area in which such events take place. It shall carry out such duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Committee. The Committee shall have power to remove members of a sub-committee and to appoint new members as it shall see fit.

An addition to Rule 21 was approved:—After the words "local Secretaries and Treasurers (combined office)" insert "Chairmen of sub-committees."

Elections:

Vice-Presidents

The Rev. V. P. Nevill, O.S.B.
Mr J. C. M. Pike.

The Hon. General Treasurer

Mr E. H. King.

The Hon. General Secretary

The Rev. E. O. Vanheems, O.S.B.

The Chaplain

The Rev. W. S. Lambert, O.S.B.

Committee: to serve for three years

The Rev. J. D. Waddilove, O.S.B.
Mr E. P. Connolly, Mr A. C. B. Millar.

Mr Paul Blackledge gave a brief account of informal discussions that had taken place during the weekend on ways in which members of the Society could take part in Catholic Action, and a number of members took part in the ensuing discussion.

Extracts from Minutes of Committee Meeting held after the Annual General Meeting on April 17th, 1949

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

Mr A. F. M. Wright was appointed Chairman, and Messrs E. H. George, O.B.E. and A. C. B. Millar, members of a sub-committee, in accordance with the new Rule approved by the Society.

BALANCE SHEET

MARCH 31ST, 1949

	£ s. d.	1948 £ s. d.
LIABILITIES		
SUNDRY CREDITORS	20 15 0	—
SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE	34 2 6	—
REVENUE ACCOUNT— Balance as per detailed Statement	503 4 4	247 10 6
SCHOLARSHIPS & SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNT— Balance as per detailed Statement	1,190 2 1	1,489 9 2
CAPITAL ACCOUNT— Balance as per detailed Statement	7,235 11 7	6,772 18 0
ASSETS		
CASH AT BANK— On Capital Account	146 13 4	159 19 5
On Income Account	13 6 1	66 17 10
AMOUNT DUE FROM THE INLAND	—	473 16 7
INVESTMENTS AT COST— As at 31st March, 1948	6,338 18 3	62 2 10
Add 7 Stock Exchange Redeemable Annuities	712 19 2	
£36 os. 10d. British Transport 3% Guarant- teed Stock 1978/88	37 0 10	
Note—The Market Value of the above Investments at March 31st, 1949 as certified by Mr. H. Chamberlain is £7,189 2s. 5d.	7,088 18 3	6,338 18 3
INVESTMENT OF SURPLUS INCOME AT COST— As at March 31st, 1948	1,600 0 0	
Interest Accrued	68 0 0	
	1,668 0 0	1,635 0 0
		£8,083 15 6
		£8,509 17 8

E. H. KING,
Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct,
AGAR, BATES, NYAL & Co.
Chartered Accountants.

April 14th, 1949

REVENUE ACCOUNT

APRIL 1ST, 1948 TO MARCH 31ST, 1949

Dr.	£	s.	d.	1948	£	s.	d.	1948
To MEMBERS' JOURNALS	260	16	3	259	16	4		
„ MASSES	5	16	0	4	0	0		
„ EXPENSES OF GENERAL SECRETARY Printing Postages and Incidentals	101	17	0	131	3	4		
„ EXPENSES OF GENERAL TREASURER— Printing, Postages and Incidentals	29	0	5	8	4	6		
„ LONDON AND SOUTH OF ENGLAND AREA EXPENSES	8	7	10	5	8	5		
„ YORKSHIRE AND NORTH EAST OF ENGLAND AREA EXPENSES	2	12	0	—				
„ OLD AMPLEFORDIAN CRICKET CLUB— Printing	14	15	0	—				
„ BALANCE BEING NET INCOME OF THE YEAR CARRIED DOWN	503	4	4	247	10	6		
	<hr/>				<hr/>			
	£926	8	10	£656	3	1		
„ BALANCE BEING NET SURPLUS at March 31st, 1949—As shown on Balance Sheet	503	4	4	247	10	6		
	<hr/>				<hr/>			
	£503	4	4	£247	10	6		

Cr.	£	s.	d.	1948	£	s.	d.	1948
By SUBSCRIPTION OF MEMBERS—								
Current Year	442	18	6					
Airtears	286	19	0					
	<hr/>				<hr/>			
	729	17	6	465	7	6		
„ INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS	140	19	5	128	12	10		
„ INCOME TAX REFUND CLAIM LODGED FOR 1948-49	55	11	11	62	2	9		
	<hr/>				<hr/>			
	£926	8	10	£656	3	1		
By NET INCOME BROUGHT DOWN	503	4	4	247	10	6		
„ BALANCE FORWARD FROM 1948	247	10	6					
Less Disposal under Rule 32	247	10	6					
	<hr/>				<hr/>			
	£503	4	4	£247	10	6		

SCHOLARSHIPS AND SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNTS

APRIL 1ST, 1948 TO MARCH 31ST, 1949

Dr.	£	s.	d.	1948	£	s.	d.	1948
To EXHIBITION— R. SWAINSON	40	0	0	80	0	0		
To EDUCATIONAL GRANTS	393	0	0	—				
To GRANT FOR SANDHURST CHAPEL	100	0	0	—				
To BALANCE AT MARCH 31ST, 1949— As shown on Balance Sheet	1,190	2	1	1,489	9	2		
	<hr/>				<hr/>			
	£1,723	2	1	£1,569	9	2		

Cr.	£	s.	d.	1948	£	s.	d.	1948
By BALANCE FORWARD FROM 1948—	1,489	9	2	1,391	0	10		
By AMOUNT TRANSFERRED FROM REVENUE ACCOUNT IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 32	185	12	11	149	19	4		
By INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OF THE SURPLUS INCOME	48	0	0	28	0	0		
	<hr/>				<hr/>			
	£1,723	2	1	£1,569	9	2		

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

APRIL 1ST, 1948 TO MARCH 31ST, 1949

Dr.	£	s.	d.	1948	£	s.	d.	1948
To BALANCE AT MARCH 31ST, 1949— As shown on Balance Sheet	7,235	11	7	6,772	18	0		
	<hr/>				<hr/>			
	£7,235	11	7	£6,772	18	0		

Cr.	£	s.	d.	1948	£	s.	d.	1948
By BALANCE FORWARD FROM 1948	6,772	18	0	6,240	13	2		
By AMOUNT TRANSFERRED FROM REVENUE ACCOUNT IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 32	61	17	7	49	19	10		
By LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS	400	16	0	482	5	0		
	<hr/>				<hr/>			
	£7,235	11	7	£6,772	18	0		

About 150 Old Boys came to Ampleforth for the Easter week-end during which Retreat discourses were given by Mgr Knox. The Annual General Meeting of the Ampleforth Society took place on Sunday, and in the evening the Society gave a Dinner in honour of Fr Paul's Jubilee as Head Master. Speeches were made by Fr Abbot and Fr Paul, and by Mr H. S. K. Greenlees, who on behalf of the Society presented Fr Paul with his portrait and with a cheque. The portrait, which has been painted by Mr Derek Clarke, was then unveiled by Mr A. F. M. Wright.



DURING the Easter General Meeting, an informal meeting, attended by about fifty people, was held to discuss ways and means by which laymen could take an active part in apostolic work. So many are already active and so many wish to become so that it was felt to be an opportune moment for exchanging ideas and information. After a long and informative discussion it was decided to form an *ad hoc* committee to investigate possible means for collecting and disseminating information about various activities that had already been successfully tried. So many wish to work and can find no scope. Others have far too much on their hands and need helpers. The committee (represented at Ampleforth by Fr Alban Rimmer) would be very pleased to hear from any readers who have practical suggestions to offer; and they will consider whether any permanent source of information can be devised for those who would find it useful.



THE WAR MEMORIAL

The War Memorial Committee met in January and decided that the building of a new entrance to the College as the War Memorial was not practicable.

It was decided that the best use of the War Memorial Fund would be (a) for the education of the sons and daughters of those Old Boys who were killed in the War, (b) for the provision of visible Memorials in the Abbey Church and School, (c) for the provision of an Education Fund to help Old Boys and others to send their sons to Ampleforth.

The Abbot and Community of Ampleforth have already promised to provide Masses over a period of years for those Old Boys who were killed in the War.

As the Memorial in the Abbey Church must wait for the building of the next stage of the Church, an immediate Memorial will be provided in the School. This will be a Memorial Library, as an extension to the existing Library. The room immediately to the north of the Library

will be furnished by Mr Robert Thompson and the names of those Old Boys who were killed will be carved on the bookshelves. It is hoped that this work will be done in the summer holidays.

Should the Education Fund become unnecessary for any reason, the Trustees will use that portion of the Fund for some other purpose permitted by the Trust Deed.

All who have already subscribed to the Memorial Fund have been informed of this change of plan and have been offered various choices.



AMPLEFORTH AND POLES CONVENT (WARE)

A joint dance will be held at the Hyde Park Hotel, London, S.W.1, on Friday, 24th June 1949. Further particulars and tickets, price 27/6 each, may be obtained from A. C. B. Millar, Esq., c/o Campbell, George and Co. Ltd., 34 South Molton Street, London, W.1.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE rugby played at the beginning of the Easter Term is often the best of the year. Compared with the beginning of the Winter Term there is a wealth of talent and experience; there is a care-free attitude about the game; there are the best of the Colts team to draw from to fill any vacancies and, when the weather is as kind as it was this term, these few weeks become not only vitally important for building next year's side, but are the most enjoyable weeks of rugby played during the year.

Unfortunately the match against Birkenhead Park was not played owing to the weather, but a week later the ground was soft enough to allow the Wigan Old Boys' match to be played. It was the first time they had come here and the match was in every way a great success. Seldom has better rugby been seen at Ampleforth; it was a delightfully fast and open game to watch or play in—and what better end for the first match than a tie of eleven points all, with the equalizing try scored in the last minute of the game! It was a long journey to make and we are most grateful to all those who came and especially to M. Conroy who was the moving spirit behind the venture and did so much to make it a success.

CROSS COUNTRY

As soon as the Junior House matches were over the School, as usual, turned to cross country running. The few days of training passed merrily enough with the usual rumours of record breaking runs, assisted by faulty stop-watches. The course was the same as in previous years except that as the bridge over the Holbeck has been moved, the finishing sprint is now preceded by a water jump.

Though there was a strong west wind, conditions under foot were almost ideal on the days of the races, and both the

Meanwhile the Junior House Matches had begun; St Oswald's producing their best form had beaten St Aidan's and St Bede's, while St Dunstan's and St Edwards, without being really extended, had defeated St Wilfrid's and St Cuthbert's. The semi-final between St Edward's and St Dunstan's produced the two closest games. After a tie of five all, St Dunstan's in the replay, managed to defeat the heavier St Edward's side by 3-0. True to tradition, St Dunstan's possessed an excellent pack of forwards and they might well have won the cup had their diminutive three-quarter line been able to make use of the numerous opportunities their forwards gave them. Confronted by a considerably heavier side in St Oswald's the result of the final was not long in doubt though their forwards held their own well and were rewarded with a try in the last few minutes. St Oswald's were at times capable of good rugby, though they rarely made full use of their opportunities often preferring to run across the field or to try and batter their way through the opponents—which usually resulted in nothing—rather than pass to an unmarked man. They were able to win comfortably by fifteen points to three and were clearly the strongest Junior side.

Junior and Juvenile records were broken. K. M. Bromage, in the Junior, ran an excellent race. He led from the start and, clearing the Holbeck in one jump, finished some 200 yards in front of the rest of the field, lowering the record by over a minute. The Juvenile race was much closer and was eventually won by A. Long, with D. H. Dick close behind. The Junior team event was won by St Wilfrid's and the Juvenile by St Thomas'.

By the next afternoon the west wind had not died down and, whereas the

Juniors had been to some extent sheltered by Gilling woods, the Seniors had to run directly into it from the farm to the join of the railway and the Holbeck. The chances of G. A. Hay, last year's winner, breaking the record were therefore severely reduced and unfortunately by taking the wrong course for a short distance he made it still more difficult. As it was he finished only three seconds outside the record, which was a very

fine performance. P. W. Creagh, who had followed in his footsteps all the way round, finished close behind him, to be followed almost immediately by three of the victorious St Edward's team: M. Corbould, J. Phillips and J. F. Murphy. St Edward's were indeed the outstanding team and with all their eight runners home in the first eighteen the result was no longer in doubt.

ATHLETICS

ON March 1st we turned to athletics to the usual accompaniment of a freezing west wind and eventually snow. Training was unpleasant to begin with, and then forced to a standstill while the only snow of the year covered the track. However, when looking back on the athletics, one realizes that we were indeed rather lucky. Although we started the Team Trials on four days' training, and the Athletic meeting on six, the weather from then onwards needed only to have been a little worse to have been extremely unpleasant; as it was we were able to enjoy the Athletics without too much discomfort.

It was a year when we undoubtedly had an unusual number of good athletes. There were, however, three who were outstanding. G. A. Hay, given good conditions would certainly have lowered the Mile record still further and broken the Half Mile record: A. J. Nugent who, by dint of constant practice during the holidays, became perhaps the most consistent weight putter we have had, and it was a pity that he should have had only one chance of beating the record before he left: and finally, P. C. Cowper whose most notable achievement was his two Quarter Miles against Denstone, both of which contributed largely to our victory. I. Russell, M. Everest and J. G. Faber, to single out only three more were much improved performers in a team, in which there were few weak links, admirably led by G. A. Hay.

Mention, too, should be made of the outstanding performances lower down

the School: of M. Corbould, who broke the Mile and Steeplechase records of the Second Set (the latter by over seven seconds); of P. D. Burns, who lowered C. J. Ryan's Hurdles record of 1935 by over a second; and of O. R. Wynne, who broke three records in the Fourth Set. Indeed, judging by the number of standard points gained, and by the records broken, it is true to say that at the moment the standard of athletics throughout the School is high, and that we have the material for building good athletic sides in future years. Finally, on the last day of the term, St Aidan's, one might almost say true to tradition, won every Relay race.

School Colours were awarded to: A. J. Nugent, I. Russell, J. M. Smyth, M. Everest and J. G. Faber.

AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE

Held at Fallowfield, Manchester on March 23rd.

By courtesy of the Manchester University Athletics Club, this match was once more held on the University's ground at Fallowfield, and our thanks are due to the officials who helped to ensure the smooth running of the meeting. The weather was warm, with no appreciable wind, but the recently re-laid track was rather soft and slow. We were unfortunate in having to go to Denstone without G. A. Hay which meant that we were to lose one event which otherwise we could have relied upon winning.

The first event the 100 Yards, was won by I. Russell, and the judges were unable to separate N. J. Hewett and Amps (D) for second place. A. J. Nugent had a long trial of strength with Oliver (D) but won the event with his last put of 40 ft. Pym (D), who later was to win the Mile for Denstone, won the Half Mile, and with the first two places in the Long Jump, Denstone were leading with 20 points to 16. After the Quarter Mile however this lead was reduced to one point with P. C. Cowper and I. Russell taking first and third places.

Then, without any difficulty Denstone won the Javelin, and Pym achieved his double by winning the Mile from C. P. Bertie and M. Corbould, to put Denstone still further ahead with 36 points to 27—with only the High Jump, the Hurdles and the Relay to come. M. Everest, jumping $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches higher than his previous best effort, won the High Jump, but H. A. Stacpoole with more failures than his equal had to be content with third place—we were now six points behind. J. G. Faber and T. P. Fattorini won the first two places in the hurdles. Ampleforth now lead by one point. All therefore depended upon the relay. P. C. Cowper, in his second Quarter Mile, ran magnificently to put us ahead and the lead once established was held so that we won by a few yards and seven points.

This brought to an end a meeting full of interest and excitement, in which we may note especially the running of Pym (D) and P. C. Cowper, and the performances of Oliver (D) in the Javelin and A. J. Nugent in the Shot.

100 Yards.—I. Russell (A) 1, N. J. Hewett (A) and Amps (D) 2, 11 secs.

Putting the Weight.—A. J. Nugent (A) 1, Oliver (D) 2, Warr (D) 3, 40ft.

Half Mile.—Pym (D) 1, J. M. Smyth (A) 2, Cooper (D) 3, 2 mins 11.4 secs.

Long Jump.—Whytwann (D) 1, Amps (D) 2, J. N. Cur. y (A) 17ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

440 Yards.—P. C. Cowper (A) 1, Bennett (D) 2, I. Russell (A) 3, 56.2 secs.

Throwing the Javelin.—Oliver (D) 1,

Hindby (D) 2, J. J. Kevany (A) 3, 162ft 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Mile.—Pym (D) 1, C. P. Bertie (A) 2, M. Corbould (A) 3, 5 mins.

High Jump.—M. Everest (A) 1, Burgess' (D) 2, H. A. Stacpoole (A) 3, 5ft 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Hurdles.—J. G. Faber (A) 1, T. P. Fattorini (A) 2, Bolton (D) 3, 17.4 secs.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—Ampleforth won by a few yards.

Result.—Ampleforth 47 points, Denstone 40 points.

AMPLEFORTH v. STONYHURST

Held at Stonyhurst on March 26th.

Three days after the Denstone match, an athletic team for the first time visited Stonyhurst. It was a most enjoyable day in every way. Unfortunately Stonyhurst were considerably handicapped by injuries, but nevertheless the races were closer than the final result would seem to suggest. Although we managed to win all the events, with the exception of the Hurdles and the Quarter Mile, where W. K. Poole ran an exceptionally fine race for Stonyhurst, each race was in fact a close one.

The day was cold and the track rather soft, both of which meant slow times, so that G. A. Hay's Mile and W. K. Poole's Half Mile were fine performances.

A number of Junior events were also included, though they did not score any points, and this should help and encourage the younger athletes.

100 Yards.—I. Russell (A) 1, R. P. Godfrey (S) 2, N. J. Hewett (A) 3, 11 secs.

Half Mile.—W. K. Poole (S) 1, J. M. Smyth (A) 2, C. P. McNally (S) 3, 2 mins 10 secs.

Long Jump.—J. N. Curry (A) 1, T. R. Keeble (S) 2, R. A. Kennedy (S) 3, 18ft 3 ins.

Mile.—G. A. Hay (A) 1, B. E. Lomax (S) 2, B. O'Connor (S) 3, 4 mins 59 secs.

Quarter Mile.—P. C. Cowper (A) 1, I. Russell (A) 2, R. P. Godfrey (S) 3, 57.2 secs.



Reading from left to right
Back Row

N. J. P. Hewett
C. P. Bertie
J. J. Kevany
H. A. J. Stacpoole
M. Corbould
H. Dubicki
T. P. Fattorini
W. M. Hopkins
S. B. Thomas
M. M. Bull

Front Row

M. Everest
I. Russell
P. C. Cowper
G. A. Hay (Capt.)
A. J. Nugent
J. M. Smyth
J. G. Faber

Reading from left to right
Back Row

N. J. P. Hewett
C. P. Bertie
J. J. Kevany
H. A. J. Stacpoole
M. Corbould
H. Dubicki
T. P. Fattorini
W. M. Hopkins
S. B. Thomas
M. M. Bull

Front Row

M. Everest
I. Russell
P. C. Cowper
G. A. Hay (*Capt.*)
A. J. Nugent
J. M. Smyth
J. G. Faber



High Jump.—M. Everest (A) 1, H. A. Stacpoole (A) 2, H. T. Williams (S) 3. 5ft 2ins.

Hurdles.—A. J. Redmond (S) 1, J. G. Faber (A) 2. 19.5 secs.

Relay (4 x 220).—Ampleforth won by 10 yards.

Result.—Ampleforth 43 points, Stonyhurst 25 points.

JUNIOR EVENTS

100 Yards.—O. R. Wynne 1, E. O. Schulte 2.

440 Yards.—O. R. Wynne 2, T. H. Dewey 3.

880 Yards.—I. R. Wightwick 3.

Relay.—Ampleforth.

RESULTS OF SCHOOL MEETING

Cups were awarded to:

Best Athlete	G. A. Hay
Set 2	M. Corbould
Set 3	P. D. Burns
Set 4	O. R. Wynne
Set 5	S. G. Blewitt

SET I

100 Yards.—10.2 secs, P. J. Wells 1937 and A. M. Mahony 1939.) N. J. Hewett 1, P. C. Cowper 2, W. M. Hopkins 3. 10.6 secs.

440 Yards.—(52.6 secs, J. H. Bamford 1946.) P. C. Cowper 1, D. J. de Lavison 2, P. V. Brinsley 3. 54.2 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 mins 6.4 secs, R. E. Riddell 1935.) G. A. Hay 1, J. M. Smyth 2, C. P. Bertie 3. 2 mins 7.1 secs.

Mile.—(4 mins 45.6 secs, A. G. Green 1937.) G. A. Hay 1, C. P. Bertie 2, J. Phillips 3. 4 mins 45.3 secs (NEW RECORD).

Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3 mins 51.8 secs, J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple 1946.) J. M. Smyth 1, J. F. Murphy 2, S. B. Thomas 3. 4 mins 0.9 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles.—(16.4 secs, E. P. Mathews 1941.) J. G. Faber 1, S. F. Cave 2, P. J. Bishop 3. 16.6 secs.

High Jump.—(5ft 10ins, J. G. Bamford 1942.) H. A. Stacpoole 1, M. Everest 2, J. F. Murphy 3. 5ft 11in.

Long Jump.—(21ft 4½ins, D. B. Reynolds 1944.) W. M. Hopkins 1, J. M. Cox 2. 17ft 8ins.

Putting the Weight (12lbs).—(40ft 6ins, J. O. Leask 1938.) T. P. Fattorini 1, F. D. Bingham 2, P. W. Power 3. 36ft.

Throwing the Javelin.—(181ft 3ins, F. C. Wadsworth 1948.) P. V. Brinsley 1, S. F. Cave 2, M. S. Saunders 3. 123ft 3½ins.

SET II

100 Yards.—(10.5 secs, K. W. Gray 1943.) P. J. Vincent 1, M. H. Simons 2, J. P. O'Loughlin 3. 11 secs.

440 Yards.—(55.36 secs, P. C. Cowper 1948.) J. W. Baker 1, M. H. Simons 2, P. J. Vincent 3. 57.6 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 mins 10 secs, T. G. West 1944.) J. W. Baker 1, D. R. Goodman 2, M. D. Donelan 3. 2 mins 18 secs.

Mile.—(5 mins 0.9 secs, J. C. Inman 1948.) M. Corbould 1, D. W. Horne 2, D. R. Goodman 3. 4 mins 58.8 (NEW RECORD).

Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(4 mins 4.8 secs, J. F. Murphy 1948.) M. Corbould 1, C. C. Miles 2, H. P. Smyth 3. 3 mins 57.7 secs. (NEW RECORD).

115½ Yards Hurdles (3ft).—(17.2 secs, J. G. Faber 1948.) I. A. Simpson 1, J. J. Kevany 2, J. M. Howard 3. 16.5 secs (NEW RECORD).

High Jump.—(5ft 5½ins, D. B. Reynolds 1943.) I. A. Simpson 1, M. D. Donelan 2. 4ft 10ins.

Long Jump.—(19ft 1½ins, D. B. Reynolds 1943.) J. N. Curry 1, F. M. Fisher 2, J. M. Howard 3. 18ft 9ins.

Putting the Weight (12lbs).—(36ft 11ins, K. W. Gray 1943.) H. Dubicki 1, N. A. Sayers 2, C. R. Hughes-Smith 3. 37ft 11ins (NEW RECORD).

Throwing the Javelin.—(163ft 8ins, M. R. Hooke 1946.) J. J. Kevany 1, M. Tate 2, P. A. Mitchell 3. 134ft 4ins.

SET III

100 Yards.—(11 secs, G. H. Hume 1939 and P. T. Pernyes 1944.) E. O. Schulte 1, T. C. Dewey 2, P. D. Burns 3. 11.3 secs.

440 Yards.—(56.8 secs, P. H. Martin 1948.) P. T. Ryan 1, T. C. Dewey 2, P. D. Burns 3. 60.4 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 mins 17.5 secs, D. J. Carvill 1937.) I. R. Wightwick 1, W. A. Lyon-Lee 2, J. J. Knowles 3. 2 mins. 24.7 secs.

Mile.—(5 mins 5 secs, J. McEvoy 1946.) I. R. Wightwick 1, K. M. Bromage 2, W. A. Lyon-Lee 3. 5 mins 12.5 secs. 106½ Yards Hurdles (3ft).—(16.2 secs, C. J. Ryan 1935.) P. D. Burns 1, J. J. Knowles 2, R. G. Dougal 3. 15.3 secs (NEW RECORD).

High Jump.—(5ft 3½ ins, J. G. Bamford 1939.) T. E. Lewis-Bowen 1, J. C. Twomey 2. 4ft 9 ins.

Long Jump.—(18ft 2 ins, K. W. Gray 1942.) J. J. Knowles 1, T. C. Dewey 2, A. J. Bonser 3. 15ft 9½ ins.

Putting the Weight (10lbs).—(37ft 11 ins, F. C. Wadsworth 1946.) S. M. Bradley and J. P. Martin 1, J. F. Stevenson 3. 30ft 1 in.

Throwing the Javelin.—(158ft 10½ ins, F. C. Wadsworth 1946.) H. C. Grattan Bellew 1, D. J. Farrell 2, J. J. Huston 3. 107ft 8 ins.

SET IV

100 Yards.—(11.4 secs, K. W. Gray 1941 and J. C. Gosling 1945.) O. R. Wynne 1, J. B. Barbour 2, J. W. Duff 3. 11 secs (NEW RECORD).

440 Yards.—(60.4 secs, D. M. Gaynor 1937.) O. R. Wynne 1, J. B. Barbour 2, J. T. Marshall 3. 59 secs. (NEW RECORD).

Half Mile.—(2 mins 25.4 secs, D. M. Gaynor 1937.) J. T. Marshall 1, M. Stokes-Rees 2, R. P. Liston 3. 2 mins 32.5 secs.

97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft 10 ins).—(15.5 secs, J. G. Ryan 1936.) O. R. Wynne 1, J. T. Marshall 2, M. W. Hattrell 3. 16.4 secs.

High Jump.—(4ft 11 ins, C. J. Ryan 1935.) B. R. Peerless 1, G. A. Howard 2, Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard 3. 4ft 7 ins.

Long Jump.—(17ft 4 ins, O. R. Wynne 1949; NEW RECORD.) E. M. Goodwin 1, E. P. Beck 2, J. P. Lawson 3, 13ft 11 ins.

SET V

100 Yards.—(11.8 secs, I. Russell 1946.) A. Long 1, S. G. Blewitt 2, R. L. Allinson 3. 12.5 secs.

440 Yards.—(61.3 secs, C. J. Huston 1946.) S. G. Blewitt 1, D. H. Dick 2, R. L. Allinson 3. 65.7 secs.

880 Yards.—(2 mins 26.6 secs, P. F. Morrin 1946.) J. Wansbrough 1, D. H. Dick 2, G. G. Kassapian 3. 2 mins 35.3 secs.

97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft 10 ins).—(16.7 secs, P. F. Morrin 1946.) P. D. Kelly 1, A. Long 2, J. Wansbrough 3. 17.2 secs.

High Jump.—(4ft 7 ins, P. F. Morrin 1946.) D. A. Messervy 1, L. Schmidt 2, D. H. Dick 3. 4ft 3 ins.

Long Jump.—(15ft 7 ins, P. C. Cowper 1946.) J. D. Burdon 1, D. A. Messervy 2, A. Long 3. 14ft.

INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

SENIOR

400 Yards Relay.—(44.1 secs, St Aidan's 1937.) St Aidan's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Cuthbert's 3. 44.9 secs.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 min. 43.8 secs, St Wilfrid's 1946.) St Aidan's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Bede's 3. 1 min 46.4 secs.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR

Four Miles Relay.—(14 mins 57.8 secs, St Dunstan's 1938.) St Aidan's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Bede's 3. 15 mins 33 secs.

JUNIOR

400 Yards Relay.—(47.6 secs, St Aidan's 1947.) St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Oswald's 3. 48.4 secs.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 min. 52.7 secs, St Dunstan's 1937.) St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 1 min 56.2 secs.

One Mile Relay.—(4 mins 3.3 secs, St Aidan's 1935.) St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 4 mins 11.9 secs.

Half Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Cuthbert's 1931.) St Aidan's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Cuthbert's 3. 17 points.

Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Wilfrid's 1936.) St Bede's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Aidan's 3. 19 points.

High Jump.—(14ft 4½ ins, St Wilfrid's 1939.) St Oswald's 1, St Thomas's and St Wilfrid's 2. 13ft 4 ins.

Long Jump.—(47ft 4½ ins, St Cuthbert's 1942.) St Bede's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Oswald's 3. 45ft 8½ ins.

Putting the Weight (10lbs).—(97ft 7½ ins, St Bede's 1945.) St Oswald's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Aidan's 3. 87ft 1½ ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—(325ft 10 ins, St Aidan's 1945.) St Cuthbert's 1, St Edward's 2, St Thomas's 3. 275ft 10½ ins.

BOXING

AMPLEFORTH v. NEWCASTLE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL

THIS match took place for the first time for four years at Ampleforth on March 10th and resulted in a win for Newcastle by seven bouts to four. In the lighter weights Ampleforth mainly proved superior, but we were unable to maintain our lead in the heavier weights where the obviously greater experience of Newcastle told in their favour. In the 7 stone and under weight Crameri won his bout; he has the makings of a boxer—good foot-work and a nice right counter when he does not get too excited. Martelli won his fight in the Fly-weight: he has developed a strong aggressive tactic which good stamina enables him to maintain throughout a contest, although at some expense of accurate hitting. In the Feather-weight Simpson won against a slower opponent. Simpson is a nice boxer to watch—exceedingly quick, especially with his left, and although his blows seem to lack something in power, he can pile on the points. In the same weight Duffett had to meet the Newcastle Captain, Stephenson—an accomplished boxer with a clever, easy style; but Duffett was able to make it a close-fought bout. In the Light-weights Tate's powerful punching gave him a clear victory, and among the heavier weights Cox, the School Captain, fought a very game bout, in which he received but also gave some heavy punishment.

The match was refereed by Colonel R. Tomkins, H.M. Inspector of Schools for Physical Education. We are grateful

to him and the Officers of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment and the Royal Air Force who acted as judges. School Colours were awarded to J. D. Duffett, P. F. Ryan and J. A. Simpson, all of whom have boxed for two or more seasons in the School team.

The full results of the match were as follows:—

P. J. Crameri (Ampleforth) beat Robson (Newcastle).

B. A. Martelli (Ampleforth) beat Smith (Newcastle).

Stephenson (Newcastle) beat J. D. Duffett (Ampleforth).

Gladstone (Newcastle) beat P. T. Ryan (Ampleforth).

J. A. Simpson (Ampleforth) beat Harris (Newcastle).

M. Tate (Ampleforth) beat Bell (Newcastle).

Lowther (Newcastle) beat D. M. Booth (Ampleforth).

J. Green (Newcastle) beat B. R. O'Rourke (Ampleforth).

Younger (Newcastle) beat J. Cox (Ampleforth).

G. Green (Newcastle) beat J. Phillips (Ampleforth).

Hall (Newcastle) beat P. F. Ryan (Ampleforth).

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

St Richard's Modern School, Middlesbrough, again visited Ampleforth on March 5th to box against a Junior team,

The latter, however, proved no match for the formidable and accomplished boxers of the visiting team, who carried off every fight, although there were one or two excellent bouts—notably those between K. Stephenson (St Richard's) v. J. A. Simpson (Ampleforth) and G. Plews (St Richard's) v. B. A. Martelli (Ampleforth). The Junior team was as follows:—J. A. Simpson, M. H. McAndrew, B. A. Martelli, P. J. Cramer, M. Fitzalan-Howard, O. F. G. Sitwell and N. P. Moray.

INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION

The Inter-House Competition was won by St Dunstan's whose team gained thirty-five points, the runners-up being St Edward's with twenty-nine points. We congratulate St Dunstan's on thus regaining the cup, and the House Captains both of St Dunstan's and St Edward's on training and putting into the competition teams which were well above the average.

There was some excellent boxing throughout the finals and semi-finals. The cup for the Best Boxer in the Competition was again awarded to M.

THE GOLF CLUB

THERE has been a maximum membership this term and owing to the fine weather we have been able to get in plenty of practice.

The Competition this year was again won by Murphy and Hennessy who thus

THE BEAGLES

SPORT in the second half of the season was as good on the whole, though not quite up to the standard set before Christmas. This was partly due to the fact that more often than not there were too many hares about for hounds to be able to run the line of one hare for any

Tate (B) whose bouts against O'Rorke (A) in the semi-finals and Phillips (E) in the final of the Light-weight were two of the best in the Competition.

The finals were boxed on March 18th, and we thank Captain K. W. Brown and Officers of the Duke of Wellington's for coming to officiate as referee and judges.

FINALS

6st 7lbs and under.—Moray (D) beat Booth (B).

7st and under.—Cramer (E) beat Kelly (D).

7st 7lbs and under.—Fitzalan-Howard (O) beat Starte (B).

Fly-weight.—Martelli (E) beat Collins (A).

Bantam-weight.—Evans (W) beat Swift (E).

Feather-weight.—Simpson (O) beat Duffett (D).

Light-weight.—Tate (B) beat Phillips (E).

Welter-weight.—Bruce (D) beat Longy (D).

Middle-weight.—Sheahan (D) beat Ryan, P. F. (D).

Heavy-weight.—Power (B) beat Hugh Smith (E).

retain the cup for St Edward's.

It is hoped to keep the greens cut during the summer which will give us a far better grass than that with which we had to contend last year.

length of time without changing. However, there were many good runs and enjoyable days, the weather continuing to be exceptionally mild and fine.

From the meet at Tom Smith's Cross in February, hounds ran hard all day on a good scent, making two or three wide

circles some way down into the Deer Park, though they must have changed hares more than once. At Head House, Hartoft, on Shrove Monday cold winds and smoke from the moor fires made scent practically non-existent, and a poor day was only redeemed late in the afternoon by a long run straight up the valley to High Hamer, to be followed by a good three mile walk back to the buses. Then at Rudland Chapel on March 16th it was mild again but windy. Hounds hunted well on the moor, but unfortunately all the hares seemed to make eventually for Stonely Woods where they had to be left. The season ended as usual on March 21st, the meet being at Stape. Mild weather and a good scent again resulted in an enjoyable day. The pack hunted well and were most unlucky not to kill, twice changing from a beaten hare to one of the many fresh ones that were on the move. The day, and the season, finished with an excellent tea at the Black Swan, Helmsley. The Master

and officials are to be congratulated on what was in many ways a very satisfactory season.

The Point-to-Point was run over the usual course from Foss Lake in conditions that could hardly have been better. The day was mild and still and the ground dry and firm. There was a good entry and all ran well, the final positions being uncertain until very near the end of the four-mile course. There were nineteen runners in the Senior division and sixteen in the Junior (under 16 years old), and the result was as follows:—1st, M. Lowsley-Williams; 2nd, C. Bertie; 3rd, I. Simpson. And of the under sixteens:—1st, O. Sitwell; 2nd, P. Hartigan; 3rd, M. Longy.

The Junior House race was run later in the month. There were fewer entries than usual, but the fifteen who did run provided a very good race. G. Hartigan was the winner, R. Micklethwait was second, and A. Simpson third.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

THE training has followed the normal lines throughout the term. A new intake into the Air Section brought numbers up to thirty-five and we are grateful to Flight Lieutenants R. S. Pritchard and A. B. Laudals for their painstaking interest and the enthusiasm that they have shown and spread around them. We are most grateful also to Major R. de la H. Moran, the Duke of Wellington's regiment, for a most stimulating tactical course given to selected N.C.O's. We are very sorry to hear that he will not be coming over any more and wish him happiness and success in his new appointment. We welcome Captain R. Ince as his successor and hope we will continue to have Michael Hardy as a regular visitor. Eleven signallers classified at the end of term.

All who have met him will share our sorrow at the departure of Mr Blackton, our R.S.M., who has felt compelled to

resign. He came to us just before the war and rejoined us after a varied and honourable war service. Since then he has taught the recruits, coached the shooting with distinction and won universal popularity and affection. We will miss his presence with its kindly sense of humour and charm. Our very best wishes go with him and Mrs Blackton whose health we hope will improve in the kindlier South and we hope to see them both as frequent visitors.

Promotions with effect from January 20th, 1949.

To be Under-Officer: C.S.M. A. F. W. Astle.

To be C.S.M.: Sgts J. Dick, J. C. L. Inman, J. M. Smyth.

To be C.Q.M.S.: L-Sgt J. M. Cox.

To be Sergeants: L-Sgts A. F. G. Hornyhold, P. V. Brinsley, G. A. Hay, G. F. C. Haddock, S. F. Cave, I. M.

Bruce-Russell, J. Phillips, G. D. M. Mocatia, J. F. G. Murphy, A. J. M. Nugent, T. O. Pilkington, D. S. O. Lamb. Cpls J. P. Daly, J. G. Faber. P. D. Feeny. L-Cpl J. M. Erskine.

To be Corporals: L-Cpls I. E. Johnson-Ferguson, W. M. Hopkins, P. W. Creagh, J. M. Hartigan, D. J. G. Hennessy, J. J. Kevany, T. A. W. Llewellyn, J. M. Macauley, B. R. O'Rorke, P. J. C. Vincent, H. P. K. Smyth, C. L. Thomason, H. D. Purcell, A. J. Velarde, O. McSwiney.

The following classified as Signallers: Sgt Green, L-Sgts Brackenbury, Moore-Smith, Everest, Garnett, Kidner, Cpls Paul, Mitchell, Johnson-Ferguson. L-Cpls Best, Horne.

Promotions with effect from March 19th, 1949.

To be Lance-Corporals: M. A. Barraclough, F. B. Beveridge, D. F. Boyle, S. H. M. Bradley, P. O. R. Bridgeman, M. M. Bull, D. P. M. Daly, J. J. David, R. W. Dawson, C. J. G. de Guingand, T. C. Dewey, M. W. H. Dick, R. G. Dougal, H. Dubicki, Earl of Dumfries, J. S. Elliman, B. O. Field, A. E. French, T. D. George, G. E. A. C. Harper, S. E. Hornyhold, P. A. Hothersall, J. J. Huston, D. P. Jeffcock, C. C. J. Johnson-Ferguson, J. J. Knowles, M. R. Lomax, M. A. P. Longy, J. A. H. Macmillan, J. N. E. M. Mahon, B. A. Martelli, D. L. Martin, M. J. Maxwell-Stuart, C. C. Miles, R. S. Moylan, R. P. D. Murphy, P. P. Murray, M. H. McAndrew, A. W. O'Neill, M. D. Pitel, H. C. G. Reynolds, R. J. G. Reynolds, N. F. A. Robinson, M. J. Ross, A. C. W. Ryan, P. T. Ryan, E. M. O. F. Schulte, I. A. Simpson, O. F. G. Sitwell, H. C. Soltan, J. F. R. H. Stevenson, J. H. Sugrue, D. A. Sutherland, G. W. Swift, J. T. Widdicombe, T. K. Wright, K. J. Wright.

Passed Certificate "A" Part I, March 14th, 1949.

Cadets P. Ainscough, R. T. G. Bagshawe, J. O. Billingham, M. E. S. Birch, A. J. Bonser, P. D. Burns, J. A. Cowell, J. R. Dunn, D. F. E. Eden, R. A.

Everington, Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard, J. M. Gaynor, V. S. Haddelsey, P. J. Hartigan, B. J. Hawe, J. S. Heagerty, M. Horne, R. D. H. Inman, L. A. Kenworthy-Browne, D. R. J. Leonard, P. B. J. Leonard, R. P. List n, W. A. Lyon-Lee, J. T. H. Marshall, C. W. Martin, J. P. S. Martin, S. G. Martin, J. D. E. Peart, R. P. Perrie, J. M. Stephenson, J. F. R. H. Stevenson, P. Strode, J. C. Twomey, O. R. W. Wynne.

Passed Certificate "A" Part II, March 18th, 1949.

Cadets M. A. Barraclough, F. B. Beveridge, D. F. Boyle, S. H. M. Bradley, P. O. R. Bridgeman, M. M. Bull, D. P. M. Daly, J. J. David, R. W. Dawson, C. J. G. de Guingand, T. C. Dewey, M. W. H. Dick, R. G. Dougal, H. Dubicki, Earl of Dumfries, J. S. Elliman, B. O. Field, A. E. French, T. D. George, G. E. A. C. Harper, S. E. Hornyhold, P. A. Hothersall, J. J. Huston, D. P. Jeffcock, C. C. J. Johnson-Ferguson, J. J. Knowles, M. R. Lomax, M. A. P. Longy, J. A. H. Macmillan, J. N. E. M. Mahon, B. A. Martelli, D. L. Martin, M. J. Maxwell-Stuart, C. C. Miles, R. S. Moylan, R. P. D. Murphy, P. P. Murray, M. H. McAndrew, A. W. O'Neill, M. D. Pitel, H. C. G. Reynolds, R. J. G. Reynolds, N. F. A. Robinson, M. J. Ross, A. C. W. Ryan, P. T. Ryan, E. M. O. F. Schulte, I. A. Simpson, O. F. G. Sitwell, H. C. Soltan, J. F. R. H. Stevenson, J. H. Sugrue, D. A. Sutherland, G. W. Swift, J. T. Widdicombe, T. K. Wright, K. J. Wright.

SHOOTING

Lest anyone should compare this term's scores with those of last year it should be said at once that the conditions for the Country Life Competition have been made very much harder. A smaller snap target, "Bisley" targets for the rapid and a half-inch group to qualify for ten points have reduced team scores by 60 to 80 points. However, there was just as much enthusiasm and our thirteen

wins to five losses is creditable. The general level of shooting throughout the Contingent is higher than it has ever been before.

In the Country Life Competition itself no results are yet available. The first team dropped rather a lot on the landscape target which was more than usually difficult.

We managed to get in some full bore practice at Strensall and the newcomers showed much promise. About twenty of the Contingent had a week's practice at Bisley during the Easter holidays which we hope will prove useful on Ashburton Day.

CLUB MATCHES

1st VIII	For	Ag'nst	
Charterhouse	594	565	Won
George Watson's	594	597	Lost
Sherborne	631	608	Won
Workshop	593	600	Lost
Mount St Mary's	593	578	Won
Lancing	593	537	Won
Wellingborough	616	583	Won
Rugby	616	572	Won
Ellesmere	616	580	Won

Glenalmond	616	623	Lost
Mill Hill	616	614	Won
Oundle	604	547	Won
Denstone	604	598	Won
Stonyhurst	622	602	Won
Allhallows	622	651	Lost
Sedbergh	622	612	Won
Lancaster	622	563	Won
Whitgift	622	632	Lost

Won 13, Lost 5.

2nd VIII.

Mount St Mary's	583	473	Won
Glenalmond	587	593	Lost
Denstone	587	545	Won
Whitgift	547	516	Won
Sedbergh	547	589	Lost

Won 3, Lost 2.

STEWART CUP

1st, T. C. Dewey, St Thomas's 160.
2nd, H. A. J. W. Stacpoole, St Cuthbert's 159; Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard, St Oswald's, 159.

Inter-House .22 Senior, St Oswald's.
Inter-House .22 Junior, St Thomas's.

C. A. Campbell and T. Dewey have been awarded their Shooting colours.

SCOUTING

ROVERS

A VERY successful camp was held at Kandersteg in Switzerland. Eight of the crew went and all of them gained their Swiss bronze medal, which is no mean achievement after only nine days' skiing. There was not really enough snow at the beginning but towards the end after a fairly heavy fall we all tried the main Oechinenen run and had really good fun.

As only fairly proficient skiers are the usual personnel on this track we caused a great deal of amusement by our method of progression down the steeper parts, namely by short dashes and crashes.

Apart from breaking twelve pairs of skis and the hirer's heart we suffered no hurt other than vivid bruises.

In the actual competition in which eight public schools took part we swept the board. A. Vincent, one of the Sea Scout party with us, actually won the cup for the best skier of the year. More amazing still especially to those who know how difficult it was to get together an Ice Hockey team, we beat Durham by four goals to three. Most of the credit of this really magnificent win is due to Br Basil's skill and Sawdy's goalkeeping, the attack finding it hard to lift the puck over his prostrate form.

At the moment some of the Rovers are at camp in the Isle of Wight with the Sea Scouts and from all accounts it has been a great success having experienced all forms of weather from howling gales and three reefs to a dead calm and flapping sails.

SEA SCOUTS

Fifteen of us went to Kandersteg with some Rovers and the account of the camp appears above. Apart from Vincent winning the cup we would like to add that we like to think Clapham's tactics on ice were really what beat Durham. They have to be seen to be believed.

A lot of work has been done over at the lakes this term and having all the boats in commission we have had plenty of sailing.

Thirty of our troop are camping on the Isle of Wight this holiday where we will no doubt have plenty of really good sailing.

The jobs in hand at the lakes are the building of a new landing stage and the final draining of the top lake. The latter job will take about three years.

THE THIRD TROOP

In the Christmas holidays, at the suggestion of some of the leaders, a petrol-electric generator which formerly was part of the equipment of an American tank was purchased and as a result the chief occupation of the term was fitting up the Mole Catcher's Cottage with electric light.

We were greatly helped in this by Mr Appleby who not only advised us,

but also made several handsome gifts of old electrical equipment, relics of the days before the Grid came to this part of the world and Mr Appleby used to light not only his own house and garage but also several other people's houses.

We are most grateful to him for his help as a result of which, by the end of the term, not only the cottage but also the Patrol huts were fitted with efficient lighting which will be a great blessing next winter and, being only 30 volts there is no danger from shocks if damp should cause a short circuit.

Besides this we also undertook the repair of the roof and can also, thanks to the fine spring, report the completion of this job.

Owing to these activities there were not so many games as usual, but we had two good outings, one to Mr Robert Thompson's shops at Kilburn where we saw much interesting work in progress and the other to Hambledon where we carried out a map-reading exercise ending in a short game. On both occasions we had first class teas.

The Squirrels Patrol led in the Patrol Competition again so that they are well placed to carry off the shield at the end of the year. Much credit for this goes to their Patrol Leader, who is untiring in his energy and drive.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE major officials remained the same as last term with the addition of D. W. Fattorini to the monitors.

D. M. COLLINS entered the House this term.

DURING the latter part of February and the beginning of March oak panelling and new chairs were installed in the Refectory. They were made by Mr Thompson of Kilburn and were given as a memorial to the Old Boys who fell in the War by a very generous benefactor whose only condition was that he should remain anonymous. Hoping that he may read these lines we take this opportunity of expressing our very sincere gratitude.

THE retreat was given by Fr Salt of Swynerton, to whom we offer our thanks for his useful and inspiring conferences.

THE periodical concerts, begun last term were continued, and culminated in a display of native Amplefordian talent in the theatre, and included some choral singing by members of the Community, piano solos and a violin duet by former members of the House. To all who have contributed to the success of these excellent entertainments we extend our cordial thanks.

WE would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr J. C. B. Gosling for the gift of a handsome silver cup to be awarded to the best shot of the year. It was won, after a very keenly contested competition by P. J. Utley. There has been a lot of shooting and the standard of a large number is extremely high. Randag, Hague, Reid, King, Morgan, Young and Armstrong are all first class shots at a "Bisley" target.

SHORT extremes of temperature allowed on the one hand for a few days' sledging,

and on the other for cricket practice on the hard wicket, but for the most part the weather has been reasonable and games and training for the cross country race and later athletics all had their fair share of the available time. For the cross country race there was a very good entry and an unchallenged finish by G. C. Hartigan, though at one time it seemed that Micklethwait, Riley and others would make of it more of a close contest.

THE Boxing Competition took place during the term and the Cup for the best boxer was awarded to P. J. Serbrock, with A. M. T. Simpson, last year's winner as runner-up.

THE Hunt Point-to-Point was won by G. C. Hartigan with R. H. Micklethwait a good deal nearer the winner than he was in the House Cross Country over the same course.

THE following were the winners in the Athletic Sports:—

100 Yards.—C. N. L. Irven 1, R. G. M. Reid 2, J. O. R. Honeywill 3.

440 Yards.—J. O. R. Honeywill 1, A. J. Riley 2, C. M. J. Moore 3.

880 Yards.—C. M. J. Moore 1, G. C. Hartigan 2, A. J. Riley 3.

RUGBY

THE first Set and a number who are likely to form the teams next year had games throughout the term. There were matches too, of which two were lost against Bramcote and Aysgarth. It is true to say that in neither case did the team represent the full skill available and were composed largely of boys who would match their opponents. With Bramcote there was an excellent game and only a point in it, but Aysgarth were bigger and more skilful and the score stopped at 25 points to 3. However, in the return match the forwards were

strengthened a bit and the result reversed by the same number of points. It was a skilful game. Bramcote we had beaten 35—0 earlier on in the term and a very small but useful side went to St Martin's and won 45 points to nil. A similar side was beaten by Gilling by a few points and the 1st XV could not score against the Old Boys who won 11 points to Nil.

Several of the team should do very well when they get to the Upper School. For sake of record we print the names of those who could be counted as a 1st XV though O'Driscoll would most likely have found a place too. J. E. Kirby, D. Hawe, R. M. G. Reid (Capt.), C. M. Moore, P. E. Poole, P. Serbrock, D. W. Fattorini, P. Wade, R. R. Beale (Vice-

Capt.), A. Morgan, J. O. R. Honeywill, J. N. Leonard, A. M. Armstrong, K. Sellars, M. A. Bulger. R. O. Miles and R. M. Micklethwait also played for the first team.

WITH regret we have to record that Nurse Hughes relinquished her position here at the end of Term. She has been with us almost since the House returned to residence at the end of the war, and has run the domestic side of the House with great selflessness and devotion through a very difficult period. Our very sincere thanks and good wishes go with her to her new appointment. To her successor Miss Patten we extend our welcome and good wishes.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were as follows:—

Head Captain: A. Whitfield.

Captains: D. P. Morland, C. P. King, S. L. Sellars, P. Wright, D. F. P. Halliday.

Sacristans: C. I. McGonigal, A. B. Smith, J. D. Morris, N. P. M. Oxley, H. O. Hugh Smith.

Secretaries: J. A. S. des Forges, A. Gallagher, M. L. S. Wynne, E. D. J. Beatty.

Librarians: P. A. B. Llewellyn, C. Beck.

Bookmen: E. C. Bannen, D. H. Lewis, R. A. Schulte.

Anteroomers: A. W. Bean, J. E. Booth.

Carpenters: D. J. Dillon, M. C. Langford.

Art Room: A. G. Nevill.

Changing Room: A. J. B. Lyons.

THE arrival quite early in the term of that familiar preparatory school germ, for some strange reason called chicken-pox, occasionally hindered the purposed progress of things, but nevertheless it seems to have been an energetic and successful term. The weather has been kind and outdoor activities were seldom impeded. The rugger XV were eventually able to prove themselves a decidedly good team. The Horticultural Society have been constantly busy clearing away unwanted brushwood at the entrance to Mrs Barnes' Walk, and planting shrubs which, they affirm, will be beautiful in years to come. There was one fall of snow during the term which failed to provide good sledging, but afforded some interesting igloo-building in the deep drifts on the banks of the playing fields. The Acre field has again been the scene of many robust games of hockey, one of the other recreations on short afternoons.

Perhaps the most memorable things of the term in the recreational sphere were a series of "home-produced" enter-

tainments—at Shrovetide, on the feast of St Benedict and on Laetare Sunday. The Gilling Puppets again performed a number of playlets which were an improvement on previous shows through the use of back-scenes. The Recorder players provided a number of items at the Shrovetide Concert; Fr Damian kindly paid us a visit for this occasion and expertly demonstrated the fascinating possibilities of the recorder and flute. R. Whitfield and C. Morland are quickly learning the finer points of recorder playing and received much applause for their performances. It is interesting to learn that Mr Lorigan has introduced recorders into his Percussion Band. The Singers' main achievement this term was a fascinating three-part song "The Galway Piper." At the last concert the School were delighted with the performances of the Village Orchestra who very kindly came up and joined in the Laetare Sunday Entertainment.

There has been a very good programme of films. *The Song of Bernadette* was probably the most popular and best remembered; then there should be noted *The Mark of Zorro*, a Mexican melodrama of the Scarlet Pimpernel type, and a most amusing and exhilarating film about the early life of the American inventor Edison.

The School enjoyed an epidiastrophe talk by Fr George in which he showed us a most interesting series of pictures of the Holy Land which he had taken care to collect in his chaplaining days.

Shooting has proceeded as usual and as usual there is a small group of useful marksmen. Nevill, Ferro, C. P. King and Bean have won their shooting badge. This is obtained by achieving five "one inch" groups during the term.

Once again there was a series of special sermons on the mid-term Sundays and the school are grateful to Fr Paul, Fr

William, Fr Bernard and Br Drostan for coming across the valley to preach.

The Carpentry Shop and Art Room have been the scenes of great activity. This term the subjects for woodwork were bookstands and knife-sharpener. There have been the usual series of pictures "on the line" or more accurately on the board, and from the remarks of passers-by it would seem that the Art Room is already paying dividends.

Badminton is now a regular recreation for the Second Form. In the Tournament at the end of term A. W. Bean vanquished D. F. P. Halliday in a long and hard-fought contest.

The term came to an end with some splendid rugger matches, the Boxing Tournament and the Athletic Sports.

Miss Gahan has relinquished her post as Matron, a position which she has held during what must have been some of the most difficult and arduous years which the domestic staff have experienced. She takes with her our best wishes and gratitude for her devoted and selfless service.

RUGBY

In the Christmas Term, after a promising victory over a Junior House side, the team weakened by sickness, suffered heavy defeat by Malsis Hall. Early in the Easter Term Bramcote won a decisive victory by 17 points to 8. From this match the team learned many lessons especially that of gaining and keeping possession of the ball. When, later in the term and after much keen practice they travelled to Aysgarth they were rewarded by a good win in a game which showed them up for the first time as an organized and penetrating side. In the return match with Bramcote, after a most thrilling game of good football, the deciding try against us was scored in the last minute of the game. The season ended with a clear victory over St Martin's by 34 points to nil.

The forwards were perhaps not so quick and thrustful as in former years but they learned to play together as a

pack and to keep possession of the ball, giving the backs many chances with quick heels. Halliday and Bean gave solidity to the pack and worked hard. P. Wright and J. Festing, though not conspicuous in the open are good honest workers, while Sellars promises to be a very good wing-forward. Green's hooking greatly improved during the term.

Thompson, the Captain, at scrum-half seemed to be at once the "pivot" of the team, the spearhead of attack and the ubiquitous shield of defence. He has learned to give a good pass which Booth, at stand-off, used to good advantage, sometimes passing the ball on, sometimes going through himself and just occasionally catching the enemy by surprise with a nicely judged kick-ahead. If he can learn to pass accurately while on the run and to judge his tackles better he will indeed be an accomplished player. Smith at centre-threequarter made great progress during the season and by the end was beginning to look dangerous whenever he had the ball.

Special mention should be made of the "Under eleven" XV which, through the kindness of Mr Thompson, played a match at Aysgarth. A keen game ended appropriately in a draw. Here we saw some promising runners among the backs but were disappointed by the forwards who made little effort to dominate the game and were content to be round about the ball hopefully waiting.

A good standard of rugger in a school does not depend only on those who are chosen for the team but also on the efforts of all who play in set-games. It was most pleasing to note this season the keenness and skill of many in the First Set who just missed their place in the team. Gallagher, Morland, Rothwell, Wynne, des Forges and Beatty are all very promising players.

In spite of a season sadly upset by epidemics it is possible to report progress. In part this is due to the use for the first time of the new playing fields (for which once again we would like to express our gratitude to the anonymous bene-

factor who made them possible). They contributed in no small measure to a constructive form of back-play, hitherto unknown at Gilling. They made us realize how inimical to three-quarter play had been the undulations of our former "valley" fields.

Colours were awarded to Smith, P. Wright, Sellars, Bean, Poole, J. Festing and Green.

C. P. King, Nevill, Eastwood, Oxley, McGonigal, D. Wright, Lowsley-Williams and Beck also played regularly for the 1st XV.

BOXING

The Competition was held on the last day of term and Fr William, Mr Henry and Mr Amies kindly came to judge. Although there were some good contests, particularly those between Oxley and

M. King and between Poole and Tomlinson, Fr William thought that the standard was not quite of the high order we have come to expect in the last two years. The 2nd Form Cup was awarded to Smith and the 1st Form Cup, for the third time in succession, to Green.

SPORTS RESULTS

100 Yards.—Set 1.—Smith 1, Langford 2. 13.2 secs.

80 Yards.—Set 2.—J. Festing 1, Poole 2. 11 secs.

60 Yards.—Set 3.—Dyer 1, Umney 2. 9 secs.

400 Yards.—Set 1.—Smith 1, Thompson 2. 74 secs.

200 Yards.—Set 2.—Poole 1, J. Festing 2. 33.8 secs.

200 Yards.—Set 3.—Dyer 1, M. Festing 2. 36.6 secs.

THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT AND SAINT LAWRENCE

President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

- OBJECTS.
1. To unite old boys and friends of St. Lawrence's in furthering the interests of the College.
 2. By meeting every year at the College to keep alive amongst the old boys a spirit of affection for their Alma Mater and of good will towards each other.
 3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the boys by providing certain prizes annually for their competition.

Five Masses are said annually for living and dead Members, and a special Requiem for each Member at death.

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CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
THE POPE AND THE LAYMAN C. J. Acheson	143
ST BENET'S HALL 1899-1949 Dom Gerard Sitwell	148
THE SEVEN CHURCHES Hugh Montgomery	154
THE EDINBURGH FESTIVAL Three Impressions	158
THE PRESENCE OF CHRIST—St John Chrysostom <i>Translated by Walter Shewring</i>	162
BOOK REVIEWS	169
NOTES	174
OBITUARY	176
SCHOOL NOTES	180
THE EXHIBITION	186
OLD BOYS' NEWS	196
SCHOOL ACTIVITIES	201
THE JUNIOR HOUSE	218
THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	221

THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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September 1949

Part III

THE POPE AND THE LAYMAN*

THE claims of Cæsar lie heavily today on the individual. We have constructed for ourselves a yoke from which there is small hope of escape and which is likely to become more rather than less burdensome as circumstances in every degree, family, national and international, become daily more the masters and less the tools of our wills. A respect for law and order which passes through docility to flabbiness is a degeneration of which we stand in far more serious danger than we like to think, so that I shall not apologize if I strike an individual note at the beginning of an article in which I shall try to examine what must be the reply of the individual, as I know him, to the claims of Catholic Action.

Moreover this apologia must go a step further. As a schoolmaster I am a member of a profession which is concerned intimately with individuality; as a Public School Master I am a product of and believer in a form of education which by constitution and tradition is best likened to a form of guild—"a citizen of no mean city." Without unduly anticipating my subject matter, I wish to preface what I write by saying that I believe strongly that the Catholic public school man has a part to play in Catholic Action *precisely because he is a public school man*. In this connection the words of Pope Pius XI to the International Union of Catholic Associations for Women are appropriate. "For different spheres (milieux) and in different spheres, apostles from those spheres. This is the method that must be followed. These apostles will be better understood in the spheres to which they devote themselves, if they belong to them. And that is a vital point of all Catholic Action."

THE SITUATION

What, then, is the situation which must be faced? It is that there has been, since the eighteenth century, a progressive development and loosening of the forces of paganism: the French Revolution, complementing the effects of the Reformation, coinciding with a heavy increase in population, found during the nineteenth century a fertile

*This is the first of a series of articles by laymen on Catholic Action.

field in Europe and in North America, for those inevitable consequences of the substitution by man of human for divine authority. We call them by such names as Liberalism, Secularism, Communism and Totalitarianism. In the long history of Christian civilization, this was no novel state of affairs. "As at other periods in the Church's history," said Pius XI in *Quadragesimo Anno*, "we face a world that has for the greater part fallen back into paganism." But there has been in our own twentieth century, a speeding-up of this process, despite advances in other fields, so that the present Pope was impelled to say, and this in 1939 before total war had played its part in the disintegration of society, "What epoch was more tormented than ours by spiritual emptiness and a deep interior poverty, in spite of all the progress of the technical and purely civil order?"

Just as the challenge is essentially an old one, differing chiefly in degree from those of earlier centuries, so too the answer is in germ as old as the Church. From the days when men laid their goods at the feet of the Apostles, when Christians were distinguished by the love they showed one another, the Fathers and Doctors of the Church have preached the duty of the laity to work for the salvation of their fellow-men. St Thomas Aquinas wrote that "each has the duty of communicating his faith to others, either by instructing or confirming his fellow-Christians or by repressing the assaults of unbelievers." The Popes, especially from the time of Pius IX, in the Vatican Council, through encyclicals, and by word of mouth, have been instant in urging the same duty. Finally, within recent memory there has been effected one of those changes in emphasis or readaptations of method which from time to time, circumstances have demanded.

This change is the crystallization of the part to be played by the laity in the Church's life. It has been preached by successive Popes from the latter half of last century; it culminated in the repeated calls by Pius XI throughout his reign to what he called in a now famous definition, "*the participation of the laity in the apostolate of the Church's hierarchy.*" And, in the most compelling words of any, the same Pontiff writes: "Apostolate is nothing else than the exercise of Christian charity, which is obligatory upon all men."

As we have already noted, joint parts have been played by clergy and laity ever since the foundation of the Church. These parts have been attested in so many different ways that there can be no man, Catholic or otherwise, who has not seen the evidence. Holy Scripture, the writings of the Fathers, the records of historians in all ages, churches, hospitals, schools, chantries—the evidence lies plain before the eye. So, too, the foundations of third orders, of confraternities and charitable organizations, in their several ways illustrated the co-operation that existed and developed through the centuries. Yet none of these in themselves or

together constituted Catholic Action, as it is now envisaged, and this primarily for the reason that each existed for its own particular aim, an aim which might be the salvation of fellow man, or the relief of his necessity, or the furthering of the devotional life of the members themselves. They worked under episcopal sanction and under a priestly director in parochial or diocesan organization. Yet these existing good works are clearly associated with and contributory to the work of Catholic Action and are only distinguished from the whole by a subdivision into the wide field of Action and the narrower sphere of Specialized Action. Pope Pius X, in his encyclical *Il Fermo Proposito*, as far back as 1909, said: "Immense is the field of Catholic Action; it excludes absolutely nothing which in any way, directly or indirectly, belongs to the divine mission of the Church."

THE NEW APPROACH

While in the same letter he also foreshadows the specialized Action to be developed by later Popes and lays down the principles that must guide it, here is a point where we may stand to see what new conditions, what novelty the Pontiffs of these last eighty years have introduced into this age old collaboration. At the risk of over-simplification it is this: henceforward the apostolate of laymen, to which all Catholics are called, is *officially* associated in the mission of the Hierarchy, to participate as collaborators in that work. And the importance which the Holy See attaches to this novel dignity of the lay apostolate, is obvious in letter after letter, speech after speech by the Popes and Bishops.

Read the following quotations from speeches by the late and present Popes:

"The call to the laity to participate in the hierarchic apostolate constitutes a Vocation, truly and properly so called." (Pius XI, 1931.)

"For the episcopal apostolate today, the continuation of the primitive apostolate of the twelve, can no longer suffice by itself." (Pius XI, 1931.)

"Whatever their age, whatever the class to which they belong, all the Faithful are called to collaborate in it." (Pius XI.)

"Now many sectors of social life are closed to priestly action, but open to that of the layman . . ." (Pius XII, 1940.)

"In you we place our greatest hope for the future." (Pius XII, 1940.)

This sort of thing cannot be ignored as just so much of another sermon. The Pope has said that the clergy are now insufficient for their task, that the *individual* apostolate of Christians, although fully awake to their responsibilities, is no longer sufficient and, finally, that the lay apostolate is "not only legitimate and necessary, but indispensable." Nor am I left in doubt as to what the aims and means of this apostolate must be.

The supreme and over-riding aim of Catholic Action is "the restoration of the Kingdom of Christ, and the consolidation of that true peace which belongs to that Kingdom alone—Pax Christi in Regno Christi." (Pius XI.) Restoration involves defence and consolidation requires, for safety, expansion: thus we may paraphrase the Pope by explaining the aim as to restore, defend, expand and consolidate the Kingdom of Christ. And this kingdom covers every phase of Christian life, the individual, the family, all the wider groups that build up human society. Similarly the means by which this must be achieved are universal. As the aim is a universal one, the instruments or subject matter, universal (*all* the laity), so, too, the means by which action is performed are universal, being individual, collective, religious and social, material and spiritual.

To establish *all* things in Christ, everywhere, by *all* means, suiting only the occasion to the time. And yet there must be an order of accomplishment if only to prevent the feeling that in a task so vast, there can be nothing but vain beating of wings. As I began with the individual so now I turn to him again. Just as the family is the Christian cell, so the individual baptized soul is the unit of the family and the unit of Catholic Action. If the individual is to resist the oppression of the secularized Cæsar, if the lay apostle is to accomplish anything towards his aim, the first fundamental must be his personal sanctification. Pius X allows no escape from this and his words must be quoted in full and without apology: "Catholic Action is a true apostolate to the honour and glory of Christ. Divine grace is needed if we are to understand it properly, nor is this given to one who is not united with Christ. Only when we have formed Jesus Christ within us, shall we be more easily able to give Him back to family and society." There can be no doubt that in the light of what is required by Catholic Action, these pregnant words take on a fuller meaning. It is not sufficient to honour the minimum requirements even if, as is more than possible, the universal call to Catholic Action does not imply to the majority of individuals their selection for some special act of co-operation with the Hierarchy. There must be a deliberate formation of conscience, on a religious, moral and social basis so that the individual, wherever or whatever he is, will be ready to inculcate into those with whom he is associated, the standards he himself is bound to maintain.

OUR OPPORTUNITY

Every year from the Catholic Public Schools perhaps a fifth of their total numbers leaves and is absorbed into the forty-odd millions of the country. I believe they carry with them something incomparably better than can be offered by any other educational system or group in the

world. When I consider the development in numbers that has gone on in them during the past thirty years, then, if my belief is not vain, the time should be ripe for a steady increase in the influence exerted as Catholics by them. That this is so in the main I cannot doubt, yet there may be truth in what the older men say, that there are not today, in proportion to numbers, so many figures who, precisely because they are uncompromising Catholics, are continually and effectively performing Catholic Action; and in what I myself have heard from parish priests, that it is hard to awaken the former public school boy to a sense of his responsibilities in what is now more than ever *his* parish church, the focal point for his religious life.

For most of us, Catholic Action will begin precisely in doing as Catholics, uncompromising and proclaimed, what we must in any case do as private subjects of the King. That may be in itself sufficient, especially when it involves bringing the spirit of the aim of all Catholic Action into the parish or society through which we must work. Yet there may well be a call to a more specialized action too—in the Services, in the Universities, in a factory as anything from apprentice to director, in the professions, on the land whether as farmer or squire—our milieu may well be qualified by the calling we follow or life we lead. Then indeed we shall be speedily tested as to the efficacy of our more ordinary efforts to live and work as the Church would have us. The purpose of the specialized Apostolate is so sweeping in its devastating simplicity—to *change the milieu*—to make it Christian in all its branches. About it I like to read, but should not dare to write. Yet of this I am sure, that it, too, will be done and is being done by men of our training who, in their own day, have heard the authentic voice of Rome and, hearing, have obeyed.

C.J.A.

ST BENET'S HALL

1899—1949

IN October of this year, 1949, the Ampleforth House of Studies at Oxford, St Benet's Hall, keeps the Golden Jubilee of its foundation, and this is therefore a fitting time to review its history in THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL and to give some account of the developments that have taken place in the fifty years of its existence.

We may, however, first recall something of the ancient Benedictine connections with the University. Although the part which the Order played in Mediaeval Oxford was in no way comparable to that played by the Franciscans and Dominicans, there were no less than three Benedictine Houses there. In the thirteenth century Gloucester College was founded by St Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, and Durham College by the Cathedral Priory of Durham, while Christ Church, Canterbury, founded Canterbury College in the fourteenth. Of these, Gloucester College came to be the official House of Studies for the English Benedictines, but all three opened their doors to monks of other Abbeys, and, until the dissolution of the monasteries, played their part in providing a university training for a section of the young members of the Order. The buildings of Canterbury College were afterwards incorporated in Wolsey's foundation of Christ Church, and the memory of the Benedictine House is still preserved in the name of "Canterbury Quad." After various vicissitudes new foundations were made at both of the other two, and Trinity and Worcester arose on the sites of Durham and Gloucester Colleges, some of the old Benedictine buildings being still preserved at Worcester. The break at the Reformation was complete and must have seemed final; but some three hundred and fifty years later the Benedictines returned to Oxford, and our late Father Abbot, Abbot Edmund Matthews, was the first member of the Order to take a degree there since the Reformation. The full story of the return by the founding of an Ampleforth House of Studies and the subsequent history of that House, have been related in detail by Dom Justin McCann in the Spring Number of THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL for 1926, but it will not be out of place here to recall the main sequence of events. A beginning was actually made in 1897, when Dom Edmund Matthews and Dom Elphege Hind with two postulants A. W. Byrne (now Dom Ambrose) and S. A. Parker (now Dom Anselm), came into residence as members of St Catherine's Non-Collegiate Body. Even this was not achieved without tribulation, and the full story of the difficulties encountered in the first year will be found in the article by Dom Justin McCann* already referred to. But in any case the desire was to found an independent Benedictine

*Since August 1949, Titular Abbot of Westminster.

House and the Statutes of the University seemed to provide an opening for this by the provision which they make for Private Halls, a provision of which the Society of Jesus had already taken advantage. It is open to any Master of Arts of the University under certain conditions to obtain a licence from the Vice-Chancellor to open a Private Hall "for the reception of students who shall be matriculated and admitted to all the privileges of the University without being required to be members of any existing College or Hall, or of the Non-Collegiate body." The difficulty was that the Ampleforth Community of the time possessed no Master of Arts of the University, and therefore had no one who might have applied for the licence to open a Hall. The Community of Fort Augustus, however, possessed in the person of Dom Oswald (later Abbot) Hunter-Blair a Master of Arts of Oxford, and two years later arrangements had been made for him to open a Hall on behalf of the Ampleforth Community. So it came about that in October 1899 the Benedictines once more had a House of their own in Oxford.

A further word may be said about the nature of a Private Hall. In its origin it was simply the house of a Master of Arts in which he lodged and taught a group of pupils, and in this form it lies at the very foundations of the University and is prior to the Colleges, for it was from such "Aulae" that the University developed. The Private Hall as it existed at the beginning of this century, and as it is still provided for in the Statutes,¹ was essentially the individual enterprise of one man, the Master who obtained the licence to open it, and it was called simply by his name. Thus we began our career as Hunter-Blair's Hall. The modification which allowed the permanent title of St Benet's Hall will be mentioned later; but we may here note a curious result of the peculiar constitution of a Private Hall as run by a member of a religious community. The Master has, as it were, a dual personality, one in his capacity as Master, in which he is a University officer responsible to the University, and the other in his capacity of superior of a religious House in which he is responsible to his religious superior. It is perhaps intrinsically unlikely that these two sets of duties will conflict. The academic way of life is one easily reconcilable with the religious, and the more so in a university like Oxford, which has retained until modern times many traces of its ecclesiastical origin. In practice any possibility of friction that might have existed has been eliminated by the fact that the University has always accepted as Master the nominee of Ampleforth.

In 1908 Dom Oswald Hunter-Blair resigned and was succeeded as Master by Dom Anselm Parker, and the Hall thus became Parker's Hall. As has been said, the Private Hall is in the eyes of the University

¹ The last Hall of this nature which was a purely private venture was Marcon's Hall which flourished until 1918. It is still open to any M.A. to obtain the licence to run such an establishment.

essentially the enterprise of a private individual, and when he retires or dies the Hall ceases to be. It is clear that in the case of our own and Campion Hall this was an anomalous position, for the Hall was not, except technically, the creation or the property of a private individual, but of a permanent body. The situation was complicated by the regulation that an intending Master of a Private Hall must reside in Oxford for a year immediately prior to taking up his Mastership. In fact, when Dom Oswald Hunter-Blair resigned, and on two occasions when the Jesuit Hall changed Masters, the University allowed a Temporary Master to continue the government of the Hall while himself qualifying to become full Master, and in effect treated the Hall as an institution with a continuous life. But it was not, juridically at least, a very satisfactory state of affairs and in 1918, as a result of the initiative of Dom Anselm Parker, the University brought it to an end by passing a special Statute allowing for the creation of Permanent Private Halls. The conditions on which the Vice-Chancellor may grant a licence for such a Hall are, that provision has been made for its government on a permanent footing, that it is not established for the purpose of profit, that the approval of Convocation¹ is given to the appointment of the Master, who must be a Master of Arts of Oxford, and also to the name by which the Hall is called. When these conditions had been complied with Parker's Hall became St Benet's Hall.

In 1920 Dom Anselm Parker was succeeded as Master by Dom Justin McCann, who held the position for no less than twenty-seven years. During his tenure of the Mastership a development took place in the life of the Hall which should be mentioned. A number of Ampleforth Juniors continued to reside after taking their degrees in order to study theology with the Dominicans at Blackfriars. This was made possible by the opening in 1929 of the new Dominican convent, which, although not a part of the University, is a *studium generale* of the Order and can confer the Licentiate in theology (S.T.L.). Of those who have attended from St Benet's only one so far has taken the full course and the Licentiate, though another is in the process of doing so at the moment. The majority have been content to supplement their Ampleforth course by doing one to three years of more concentrated and specialized theological study at Oxford. The effect of this on the Hall was to augment the numbers actually living there, and, as it has been the custom since the beginning to recite the Divine Office in choir, the augmentation of numbers by the presence of the theologians was welcome.

Since, however, the present Master succeeded in 1947, the situation has altered considerably. Owing to the natural shortage of novices at Ampleforth during the war the supply of suitable candidates for degrees at Oxford has failed temporarily, and as even the theologians have

¹ The assembly of Masters of Arts, resident and non-resident.

deserted us and gone to Fribourg (with the exception of one stout-hearted individual who is following up a four-year university course by the four-year course for the S.T.L. at Blackfriars), the Hall finds itself now with only one Amplefordian member—apart from the Master—and that one not an undergraduate. As this state of affairs will fortunately only be temporary, and as for obvious reasons it is not desirable that in the meantime the Hall should lapse, its doors have been thrown open to Benedictines from other Houses, and even from other parts of the world, as well as to religious of other Orders, and, in special cases, to laymen. From every point of view it may be said that Ampleforth has no reason to regret this step, and the mixed community has from the start settled down to a harmonious life and to carry on the best traditions of the Hall. As many other religious houses and Orders were suffering from the same shortage of young men as Ampleforth after the war, the house was even so not able to be filled, and, as it was clearly uneconomic to keep a comparatively large house unfilled, and seemed moreover ungenerous, when there is such a shortage of accommodation in Oxford, six rooms were let last year to Trinity College. These rooms were able to be partitioned off from the rest of the house and provided with a separate entrance from the street. Their occupants are not members of the Hall, and strictly speaking the chronicle of their existence forms no part of its history; but the resort to this expedient should be put on record, and it should be said that the presence of these undergraduates, who last year included two Amplefordians in their number, has never made itself unduly felt in the rest of the house. This year three of the rooms have been taken back for the use of the Hall itself.

The Ampleforth House at Oxford has never possessed large numbers. The first house which we acquired, No. 103, Woodstock Road, was very small and did not permit of more than four or five students. In 1904 somewhat larger premises were acquired in Beaumont Street, but the numbers there never exceeded nine. Both these houses had been rented; but in 1922 the opportunity occurred of buying two houses in St Giles's Street (numbers 38 and 39), which had long been used as a convent by Ursuline Sisters. Built about the year 1837 they miss the Georgian graciousness that they might have possessed if they dated from twenty years earlier; but they are solid and well-built, and provide all the requirements of the Hall in a way which, if modest enough judged by Oxford standards, must seem palatial to those who remember the little house in Woodstock Road.

The following scheme will show clearly the total numbers that have been, or are, on the foundation.

	Ampleforth		TOTAL
	Men	Others	
A. Matriculated as Non-Collegiates and migrated to Hunter-Blair's Hall	4	—	4
B. Matriculated by D. Oswald Hunter-Blair	11	7	18
C. Matriculated by D. Anselm Parker	10	5	15
D. Matriculated by D. Justin McCann	55	17	72
E. Matriculated by D. Gerard Sitwell	—	6	6
F. Incorporated from the Colleges	4	6	10
	—	—	—
	84	41	125

If the changes in the Hall have been great during the last fifty years, those in the University have perhaps been greater. An assessment of them would be in large measure an assessment of the social and economic changes that have occurred in the country itself, and this is not the place to attempt it; but the change which is naturally most recognizable by members of the Hall is the increased part played by Catholics in the life of the University. The prohibition of the Holy See against Catholics attending Oxford was only removed in 1895, and as was to be expected for many years the number of Catholics in residence remained very small. A photograph of the Newman Society, the organization for Catholic undergraduates, in 1899 shows thirty laymen. Today the Society numbers some four hundred men and one hundred women. Similarly, for at least the first thirty years of the Hall's existence there can never have been more than half a dozen Catholic dons at one time—today there are over thirty. It can, however, be said that Oxford, proverbially tolerant, has habitually shown itself so to the Catholic community, and not least to St Benet's Hall. Apart from other difficulties, the fewness of undergraduates would hardly justify us in keeping a teaching staff of our own, with the result that we have always been dependent on the goodwill of other Colleges in supplying tutors, and even in these latter days, when the greatly increased number of students, puts a very great strain on a not proportionately increased teaching staff, tutors have shown much generosity in supplying our needs.

Such is the history of the Hall in its main outlines during the past fifty years. If it is an unpretentious and domestic record with little in the way of outstanding academic honours, it must not be forgotten that St Benet's is primarily a House of Studies for one Abbey, and so normally its field of recruitment has been strictly limited. But on the other hand it should be remembered that the development of the modern school at Ampleforth would not have been possible without the supply of monk graduates from the Oxford House.

Fitting tribute was paid in the article by Dom Justin McCann previously mentioned to those who had contributed to the success of

the Ampleforth venture in Oxford. Here we may be allowed to recall once more the debt owed to Prior (later Abbot) Burge, whose vision and courage it was which launched the Hall on its career. How far-reaching in its effect on modern Ampleforth his scheme was to be perhaps few at the time foresaw. To the late Abbot Matthews, the first undergraduate, and at once the first religious superior and the negotiator with the University in the difficult early days, a special tribute is due, and it is the more fitting in that he, as Headmaster and Abbot, came to embody the ideals for which the Hall stood more than any man. Lastly it should not be forgotten what the Hall owes to its earlier chronicler and late Master. As an undergraduate Abbot Justin contributed the very real academic distinction of a First in *Literae Humaniores*, and as Master he gave it his devoted service for twenty-seven years, and the prestige of his reputation as a scholar.

F.G.S.

THE SEVEN CHURCHES

IT used to be the delight of St Philip Neri, the Apostle of Rome, to gather round him on certain occasions a number of friends, disciples and young people with whom he would make the round of the Seven Churches—San Pietro, San Paolo, San Sebastiano, San Giovanni Laterano, Santa Croce, San Lorenzo and Santa Maria Maggiore. The tradition has never been completely lost sight of by the Fathers of the Roman Oratory, and it is now the established custom that, on the third week-end after Easter, the churches are visited in solemn procession. A start is made at St Peter's on the Saturday evening: the round of the remaining churches being made between dawn and dusk on the Sunday.

We assembled in the Chiesa Nuova, St Philip's own church, at six o'clock on Saturday, May 7th; the great baroque building was crowded, and after an introductory sermon had been preached and instructions about procedure given by St Philip's Successor (Father Caresana) the long procession, carrying banners and accompanied by a band, set out on the half-mile journey to St Peter's. The cortège was opened, in accordance with tradition, by Capuchins, and these were followed by the higher clergy, including a Cardinal, by other clerics, including many English-speaking priests and students, and by a great multitude of layfolk. There also figured in this first part of the procession (to join it again at Santa Croce) a great wooden Cross brought recently from Jerusalem by a group of Belgian pilgrims.

As we descended the steps of the church into the Corso Vittorio Emanuele the band struck up the famous *Canzone della Vanità*, the hymn written by St Philip himself which, now as always, was to form the *leit-motiv* of the whole journey. It consists of a long series of naïve but vivid quatrains, in the first two lines of which the joys of this world are vividly presented to the imagination, only to be pulverized in the last two lines by the reminder that "all is vanity."

"If thou couldst more soldiers boast
Than Xerxes could and all his host,
What at death awaiteth thee?
Everything is vanity!"

But no English version can give an idea of the tremendous emphasis which Italians, singing the hymn to its plaintive yet robust tune, can place on the strongly-stressed last syllables of the lines:

*Con la morte che sarà?
Ogni cosa è vanità.*

We could see the dome of St Peter's most of the way but it was not until we had passed the Hospital of Santo Spirito (to which the Cardinal paid a short visit, in accordance with Philippine tradition) and had

emerged from the narrow Borgo into the wide spaces of Bernini's piazza that the whole mighty Basilica came within our sphere of vision, looming pale orange against the western sky. At this juncture the Pope would normally have appeared at his window to bless the pilgrims but he was prevented from doing so this year by an important audience, so we pressed straight on into the interior of the Basilica which looked vaster than usual in the dim light. Electric chandeliers blazed into light at intervals down the centre of the coffered barrel vault, and as the rich damask hangings were already in place for the Canonization next Sunday, the church seemed aglow with crimson and gold. The appointed prayers were recited at the Confession by Father Caresana and after he had given us a rendezvous for next morning at St Paul's, the great throng dispersed.

We arrived there in good time for the special Mass said here at eight o'clock at the altar facing the Papal Throne beneath the great mosaic which portrays Christ in glory, with his chief Apostles on either hand, and a tiny Pope Honorius doing homage at His feet. During Mass the Proper was said aloud by members of the Oratory Catholic Action, chants also being sung to the accompaniment of the beautiful organ. Particularly impressive was the *Adoro Te Devote* sung by the great congregation, whilst Father Caresana and another priest distributed Holy Communion to the hundreds who approached the altar rails.

After Mass and half an hour's interval for coffee, the procession reformed outside the Basilica, and a start was made along the Via delle Sette Chiese (so named after this annual event) in the direction of San Lorenzo. Alas! the road which in St Philip's time ran through fields now lies for the most part between unsightly modern buildings, but here and there we skirted the walls of orchards or olive-yards and caught, through garden gates, glimpses of flowering shrubs and verdure within, whilst the smell of acacia-blossom scented the air. We climbed considerably and soon, to the south, we could see the graceful outline of the Alban Hills, some fifteen miles away, whilst to the east the city walls, were visible and beyond them the long roof of St John Lateran, so surprisingly devoid of dome or campanile but with its cluster of statues clearly visible above the façade. As we went along we chanted the Litany of the Saints, then we recited the Rosary, and always the gaps were filled up by the wailing lilt of *Ogni Cosa è Vanità!*

Now over a shoulder of the Campagna downs the grey walls and belfry of San Sebastiano with its attendant cypresses, came into sight; it was in the catacombs of this neighbourhood that the youthful St Philip spent many nights and days in prayer and it was here that the mysterious miracle of the Ball of Fire befell him. It was in honour of this that, as we approached San Sebastiano, we sang the *Veni Creator*. The usual prayers were said in that venerable church and we proceeded thence in

a northerly direction along a lovely cypress avenue. We had now a full view of the finest section of the ancient City Wall, somewhat reminiscent from this point of the Walls of Jerusalem, seen from Olivet. Far away, beyond the roofs of the great city, soared the silvery dome of St Peter's. On either side the cornfields were gorgeous with scarlet poppies.

Reciting the Rosary in English this time, we passed the Quo Vadis chapel and went in through the frowning gate of St Sebastian with its twin round towers. Soon we had reached the little church of Saints Nereus and Achilleus, close to the mighty shell of the Baths of Caracalla, and here we halted for a midday Mass. The ancient church was dim and quiet within; from high above the pillared baldacchino, a brilliant eighth century mosaic of the Transfiguration looked down on the worshippers.

The Mass was followed by a lunch interval during which, following the Philippine tradition, we partook of a picnic meal seated on the greensward.

Later, all assembled before the church door when verses were recited by Roman poets, choral pieces were sung by the Oratory choir, and a sermon was preached by a small boy of seven with appropriate dramatic gestures. The Superior of the Oratory sat smilingly by, nodding his head appreciatively at this sally or that. It was a gay scene.

At 3.30 we resumed our march but, unperceived by most of us, the sky had darkened and before we had gone far, growls of thunder were heard, lightning rent the sky, and the rain was pouring steadily down. Although we took shelter for a time in the conveniently-placed Church of Santa Maria in Dominica on the Coelian Hill, we were feeling damp and perhaps somewhat dispirited when about an hour later we entered the north porch of the Mother Church of Christendom. The candles were alight on the Blessed Sacrament altar, between the great bronze columns, and the two venerated effigies containing the relics of the great Apostles were exposed in their crimson-curtained shrine over the Confession. Another sermon was preached here and seemed rather long to the foreign element but, as a reward for their patience, the pilgrims, on leaving the Basilica by the great eastern door, saw the Campanile of Santa Croce, their next port of call, standing out against a clear sky. The rain had mercifully ceased.

It was only a short walk to Santa Croce where the Blessing of the Great Relics—duly announced by the ringing of bells—was given by a mitred Abbot from the lofty internal loggia. In this Basilica we found, set up before the High Altar, the Cross which the Belgians had brought from Jerusalem, and this accompanied us on the two remaining stages of our journey. As we left Santa Croce we embarked upon a hymn consisting of an incredible number of stanzas, each ending with the refrain:

*Evviva la Croce! la Croce evviva!
Evviva la Croce, e Chi la portò!*

It had a fine, swinging tune: easy to march to.

The way from Santa Croce to San Lorenzo led through the crowded poorer quarters of the city. Though the district was reputed to be Communist, the onlookers showed no hostility and while some looked on indifferently, many crossed themselves or murmured prayers. San Lorenzo, the only Roman Basilica to be bombed in the war, is being restored but is still far from completion. It stands picturesquely against a background of the dark cypresses of the Verano cemetery and as the procession approached, singing the *De Profundis*, bells pealed forth from the undamaged campanile. The pilgrims did not enter the still roofless church, but Benediction was given in its spacious portico.

The final two kilometres and a half to Santa Maria Maggiore led through crowded city streets. It was eight o'clock and dark by the time we arrived at the great Church of Our Lady, where a great many people awaited us on the steps and pressed after us into the brightly-lighted interior. Candles were lit on the High Altar and beyond the glorious golden mosaics of the apse were all aglow . . . After yet another sermon, a bishop in full pontificals, attended by a group of weary but determined students from the Scots College, pressed his way through the crowd to the Altar and, after the "Te Deum" had been sung, gave Solemn Benediction to the 7,000 persons present.

The pilgrims left the darkening church tired but happy and filled, one may hope, with the spirit of the Saint who taught that a day offered entirely to God's praise and glory may be spent more profitably and more happily than the same period passed in market or fair or amidst any of the vanities that the world holds dear.

*" Dunque a Dio rivolge il cuore :
Dona a lui il tuo amore—
Questo mai non mancherà—
Tutto il resto è vanità!"*

H.M.

THE EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

THREE IMPRESSIONS

IT is still too close to the event for the present writer to give a clearly balanced judgement on the Edinburgh Festival, especially from a musical point of view. What follows, then, is simply a collection of first impressions drawn from the mind by the process of writing, perhaps the more valuable for their spontaneity, and of confessions, for there was room for disappointment as well as for pride and delight. I confess I start out prejudiced in the Festival's favour, but all the world knows the delight the Scot away from home takes in criticizing some Scottish undertaking which he knows to be almost universally acclaimed!

It was my first visit not only to the Edinburgh Festival but to any international festival. I cannot, therefore, claim the playing of Mozart to be the best I have heard, Salzburg included, nor am I entitled to compare the opera with what one would hear at Milan. Nevertheless, I was pleased with what I heard, pleased with what I saw, pleased with the reactions of our visitors.

I was pleased with what I heard for no one can claim that the scope of the Festival was not international. One has only to scan the programme—orchestras from London, Paris, Berlin and Geneva, chamber orchestras from Prague and London, opera in Italian, French ballet, Portuguese and Finnish soloists, and so on. Nor did the promoters of the Festival confine themselves to music and drama, for there was a great variety of art and historical exhibitions, Highland dancing, massed pipe bands and even an athletic meeting! The Festival certainly cannot be criticized for its lack of variety.

I was pleased with what I saw, though here restraint gives way to civic pride. The city presents an ideal setting for such an artistic occasion as this, and one must add to this the quiet efficiency with which the Festival organization was conceived and executed. There was little cause for losing one's way or failing to find a concert hall, yet there was no feeling of being organized. Everyone felt at home in Edinburgh which made no pretensions at being anything other than a Scottish city. In short, there was no pandering to foreign tastes, no attempt at making Edinburgh a Paris or a New York. Visitors came to see Edinburgh and to live as Edinburgh does: they came for a change, not for a third-rate imitation.

It does not fall within the scope of this brief review to criticize the performances I attended. Were I asked to do that, it would be the programmes rather than the performance I would discuss. The aim at present is impressions and having tried to show the international character of the events presented in a national setting, I feel obliged to make several criticisms.

In the first place, is it really necessary to have the Festival so late in August? There is no sign of a change in this respect for the next two years at least. Perhaps it is meant to catch the August and September holiday maker; if so, it certainly failed to catch the majority of visiting Americans who had to begin work on 1st September. But if we accept the date, could the programmes not be arranged to enable the person who attends the first half to have the same opportunities as he who attends the second period? I am thinking here of vocal music which, with the exception of the amateur and not very good Cloister Singers of St Andrews, was completely absent in the early period. Surely it would not have been very difficult to organize the Glasgow Orpheus Choir for the first and last weeks.

Furthermore, as I hinted above, the programmes were not beyond criticism. Should there not be some more definite purpose in the Festival, for example one orchestra devoting all its time to seventeenth century compositions? I would not discard the wonderful selection for anything, but I feel that this was an opportunity for presenting some British music, and it was not taken. In the sphere of drama this was arranged by the presentation of *The Thrie Estaites* and *The Gentle Shepherd*. Why not the same for music?

This lack of initiative, if that is not too strong, in the composition of the programmes is probably encouraged by the undue stress given to an orchestra or conductor. I do not think I was imagining it when I felt people attended concerts for the sake of the orchestra rather than for the music: day to day critics certainly helped this impression.

However, though we might criticize the timing, the arrangement and composition of programmes; though we might complain at the poor ventilation in some of the halls, or grumble at the paucity of seats on the Castle Esplanade; and though we might, in the true fashion of the balletomane, get hysterical at the sometime slipshod presentation on the Ballets des Champs-Élysées, yet in the end admiration must prevail over criticism. We cannot but admire the astonishing variety presented to us, the patience and cheerfulness of the townfolk, the organization resulting from individual enterprise. Above all, the national, and by that I mean Scottish, contribution is worthy of our admiration. The prevalence of national costume, whatever the Sassenach may say, and the intense interest in the country's dances show a local liveliness that warms the heart.

The Festival is only three years old and there is room for improvement, but there is good reason to hope, as the Lord Provost put it in his preface to the souvenir programme, that it is fostering a musical renaissance through which it hopes "to unite the peoples of the world."

K.D.

People come to Edinburgh not only for music but for drama also and much other fare is provided for them too. And they come from all over the world. French and Italian are almost as common in the streets as English, the last with a predominantly Scottish, though sometimes American, twang. The Festival is a new idea in an old setting: even the newest part of the city, though new compared with the Royal Mile, is black with age. It struck one that Charlotte Square would appear dingy if placed next to Adelaide Crescent or any of the other Regency gems of Hove, despite the fact that they date from within twenty or thirty years of each other.

Probably the most welcome feature of this year's Festival was the revival of Verdi's *Un Ballo in Maschera*. This work is very rarely heard yet contains some brilliant music. The Glyndebourne company, helped by world-famous singers, staged this, and *Così Fan Tutti* in a manner that made the music the only link, the vital one, with perfection. Once more the French Ballet came and again interpreted their art in an entirely different way from the days when Pavlova danced in St Petersburg. There was little scenery, what there was being sometimes designed by Picasso, and we were left to imagine the slums of Paris where Youly Algaroff and Jean Blanchard danced in *Le Rendezvous*.

It would take too long to give an account of all the various orchestras and other music makers who travelled to Edinburgh for our enjoyment—German, Swiss, Belgian, Czechoslovak, Finnish, Italian. The Jaques Orchestra and the Busch Quartet once more ensured the success of the morning concerts in the Freemasons' Hall. But, of all the many musicians that came to Scotland, with the possible exception of L'Orchestre du Conservatoire de Paris, pride of place goes to Sir Thomas Beecham and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra for their concert of August 28th. So many concerts are spoiled by the poor quality of the works performed. Was it really worth travelling all the way to Edinburgh to hear Bantock's *Hebridean Symphony* or Frank Martin's *Symphonie Concertante*? Genius is a rare thing and an Edinburgh Festival should consist of nothing else.

Ane Satyre of the Thrie Estaites, written in 1535 by Sir David Lindsay was again produced with a company of Scottish actors. At times the language was difficult to understand but the acting was superb. Two world premières took the stage in T. S. Eliot's *The Cocktail Party*, a satire on modern life, and Peter Ustinov's *The Man in the Raincoat*, a rather sordid and typically Russian play on the eternal triangle theme. Allan Ramsay's pastoral comedy, *The Gentle Shepherd*, was performed by candlelight.

There were many things to see besides plays, opera and concerts. The Royal Stuart Exhibition at Bute House, though smaller than was expected, was of first-rate quality and interest. The various exhibitions

of paintings and the National Portrait Gallery all added to the variety of good things. Holyrood had to be seen as well as the Castle which was floodlit at night, a most impressive sight.

On leaving Edinburgh we were fully conscious of carrying away more than we had arrived with. There was a great welcome for everybody—and especially for the Queen and Princess Margaret; but it was pleasant for a mere Englishman to get back to the gentler beauty of his own country after the severe, not to say grim, grandeur of the capital of Scotland.

D.J.

I have just returned from the Edinburgh Festival and should like to comment on the play *The Thrie Estaites* which was performed in the Assembly Hall of the Church of Scotland.

The festival purports to be an international festival of Music and Drama, and I observed people of every nationality, many of whom must have been Catholic. The play ridiculed bishops, priests, monks and nuns to such an extent that I could hardly sit through the performance. For example they are always linked up with the figure Sensuality, and at one time all the clergy were seen to be embracing that figure.

I felt that many of the audience must have been deeply offended that a play so aggressively anti-Catholic should have been produced. While making allowance for the fact that it was a satire written in the sixteenth century it seemed to me that it was, to say the least, an unfortunate choice of play to be performed at an International Festival and I for one was shocked at the way the Church was ridiculed and held in contempt. One could not help comparing this production with the performance of *Everyman* at the Salzburg Festival which was so truly Catholic in the fullest sense of the word.

F.E.

THE PRESENCE OF CHRIST

By ST JOHN CHRYSOSTOM¹

Having sent the multitudes on their way, he went up the hillside to pray apart; evening came; he was there alone. The boat by now was midway across the lake, labouring with the waves, for the wind was contrary.—Matt. 14: 23.

WHY does our Lord go up the hillside? To show us how good it is to be sequestered, to be in solitude, when we have petitions to make to God. That is why he retires so often to lonely places and spends the night there in prayer; he is teaching us, when we pray, to seek quiet of time and quiet of place. Solitude brings tranquillity: it is a haven of calm where we are free from everything unrestful.

With this in view then he climbs the hillside. The disciples meanwhile are tossed on the waters as once before,² with just such another storm to face. But in that experience they had Christ with them in the boat; now they are by themselves, alone. It is not all at once, you see, it is step by step he leads them higher and trains them to courage really dauntless. When first they came within reach of danger, our Lord was there, though he was asleep, and could give them reassurance forthwith. Now he does less for them, and this is to guide them to greater fortitude; he leaves them and lets the tempest rise in mid-passage (rescue seems out of the question there); he lets them be storm-tossed all night through. Doubtless he wishes to rouse their still sluggish hearts, and a means to this is their fear of the storm at that hour and place. He thus inspired them with compunction; he inspired them too with intenser longing and a less fitful remembrance of himself. This was why he did not come at once to them; it was not till *the fourth watch of the night*, says the text, that *he came to them, walking upon the sea*; thus he taught them not to expect release in haste from the troubles besetting them, but to bear with courage what came their way. At the moment when relief looked near, their terror in fact was intensified. *At sight of him walking on the sea the disciples were troubled, declaring it an apparition; and they cried out with fear.*

That is our Lord's way; when he means to end some distress of ours, he brings fresh and more frightening ones upon us. So it was now. Besides the storm there was the vision as well, equally terrifying; and he did not at once dispel the darkness or show himself plainly because, as I said, he was training them through this sequence of alarms and teaching them endurance. It was the same with Job; at the moment before delivering him from trial God let its last portion be severer; not through

¹ Homily 50 on St Matthew. Text in Migne, P.G. 58, cols 504—10

² Matt. 8: 23—4

his children's death or his wife's words—I do not mean those—but through the contumely of his servants and friends. Again, just before setting Jacob free from his hardships in a foreign land, he let him be goaded and harassed more.¹ His wife's father overtook him and warned him how near he stood to death; and then, to leave him no respite, his brother threatened the direst perils. Temptation cannot be long drawn out and violent as well; and so when the righteous are about to issue forth from their trials, God makes their struggle intenser to make it more valuable to them. Again, he did this with Abraham, making the final trial that with his son. Even unbearable things can be borne if when they are thrust upon us they have deliverance close behind.

It was thus Christ acted now. He did not disclose who he was till they cried out, and the depth of their distress before made his presence the welcomer. Once they had cried out, then, says the text, *Forthwith Jesus spoke to them and said: Take heart; it is I; fear no more.* Fear went at the words and courage came. Since sight had proved not enough to know him by—there was the night hour to thwart them, and the strangeness of his walking so—he revealed himself by voice.

Upon this Peter—always impetuous, always leaping ahead of the rest—Peter said: *Lord, if it is thou, bid me come to thee over the waters.* He did not say: "Pray, make entreaty that I may come"; he said: *Bid me come.* What fervour, what faith you have there! Peter often ran into danger through seeking something beyond due measure. Here he sought a very great thing indeed, but it was through love, not through vainglory. After all, what he said was not "Bid me walk upon the waters"; it was *Bid me come to thee.* No one loved Jesus as Peter did. It was the same after the Resurrection; he would not wait to go in with the others, he rushed ahead of them. And here, with his love, he displayed his faith too. He believed that Jesus had power not only to walk on the sea himself but to make others walk so; and he was eager to be with him quickly. *And Jesus said, Come; and Peter, leaving the boat, walked on the waters and went towards Jesus. But seeing the wind strong, he was afraid and began to sink, and cried out and said, Lord, save me. And straightway Jesus stretched out his hand and caught him and said to him: Man of little faith, why didst thou doubt?*

What happens here is more wonderful than what happened before²; that is why it was kept for later. Christ had shown himself before as master of the sea; now he carries the wonder further. Then he only *rebuked the winds.* Now he walks on the sea himself and permits another to do so too. Had he begun by bidding this, Peter would not have received it as he did; his faith then would not have gone so far.

¹ Gen. 31—2

² Matt. 8: 24—6

Why did Christ allow Peter this? Had he said, "Thou canst not." Peter in his fervour would have gainsaid him. So Christ convinces him from events, to make him henceforth less presumptuous. Even permitted thus, Peter cannot persevere. He leaves the boat and begins to sink²—fear has come in between. The sinking was in the waves, but the fear was of the wind. He had left the boat and was going towards Christ, exultant less to be walking the waves than to be nearing his Master. He had already achieved the greater thing when he was all but foiled by the less, by the force of the wind, not of the sea. Such is human nature, so often accomplishing harder tasks and yet found wanting in the slighter. So it was with Elias and Jezebel, so with Moses and the Egyptian, so with David and Bathsheba. So it was here with Peter. When the fear of the others was at its height, he had found courage enough to set foot upon the waters, yet he could not face the impetus of the wind, close to Christ though he was. But closeness to Christ is of no avail unless one is close by faith.

Another thing here made plain was the distance between Master and disciple. Also, the others were better contented so; they became indignant with James and John,² and much more might they have been indignant now; the Holy Ghost had as yet not been granted them. Afterwards they were otherwise; they gave everywhere first place to Peter and they made him their spokesman to the crowd, although he was ruggedger than the rest.

And why did not Christ bid the winds be still? Why, instead, did he stretch out his own hand and lay hold of him? To show that Peter's faith was needed. When our part is wanting, God's part is at a standstill. To prove, then, that Peter's downfall came not from the violence of the wind but from his own weakness of faith, Christ asks him: *Why didst thou doubt, man of little faith?* So that if his faith had not flagged, he would have stood the wind easily enough. For the same reason, Christ lays hold of him but lets the wind blow still—that is quite clearly harmless while faith is firm. It is as when a young bird has left the nest too soon and is near falling—the mother takes it on her wings and carries it home to the nest again; so Christ did with Peter now.

When they entered the boat the wind ceased. John, in relating the same thing, says that *They gladly received him on board, and forthwith the boat reached the shore they were bound for.*³ So that they were near shore when Christ entered the boat.⁴

¹ For κλυθίσεται read καταποντίσεται.

² Matt. 20: 24.

³ John 6: 21.

⁴ In the printed texts these last two sentences come three paragraphs earlier, between "the fear was of the wind" and "He had left the boat." I restore them to what seems their logical place, and add the quotation at the opening of the next paragraph.

(And those in the boat came and worshipped him.) At the earlier miracle men had asked, *What manner of man is this, since even the winds and the sea obey him?* Now they spoke otherwise. They came, says the text, *and worshipped him, saying: Truly thou art God's Son.* You see how he always led men up step by step. Here their faith increased through his walking upon the sea, through his bidding another do so, through his rescuing him in peril. Earlier he had rebuked the sea; now, instead of that, he shows forth his power in another and more compelling way. This was why they said, *Truly thou art God's Son.* And did he rebuke them for saying this? On the contrary, he confirmed the title by healing those who came to him more commandingly than before. *Having crossed, says the text, they came to the land of Gennesareth. And the men of the place, recognizing him, sent out into all the region round, and brought him all those who were sick, and entreated him that they might touch the hem of his garment; and all who touched were made whole.* They no longer approached him as once they had, to carry him off to their homes or to win from him a touch of the hand or a command in words; they looked higher and acted more wisely now; they sought healing with ampler faith. The woman with the issue of blood had taught wisdom to them all.¹ The Evangelist makes it plain that some time had passed since his visit to those parts before: *The men of the place, recognizing him, sent out to the region round and brought him those who were sick.* But their faith had not flagged with lapse of time; it had kept fresh; it had grown.

Let us also then touch the hem of his garment; or rather, if we but will, he is ours entire. His body is placed before us now; not his garment only but his body; and this again not only that we may touch but that we may eat and be filled. Let us approach it then in faith, each of us with his own infirmity. If those who touched the hem of his garment drew such virtue upon them, what of those who hold him entire? But to approach in faith means not just to receive what lies there but to touch it pure-heartedly and to have the mind of one coming up to Christ himself. What if you do not hear his voice? You see him lying there. And indeed you hear his voice as well, as he speaks through the Evangelists.

Believe then that here and now we have that Supper at which Christ lay. There is no difference between the two. You are not to say that the action is man's here and Christ's there; it is Christ's both here and there. When you see the priest put out his hand to you, think it is not the priest who does so, think it rather Christ's hand outstretched. When the priest baptizes you, the baptizer is not himself but God—God holds your head with invisible power, and neither angel nor archangel nor any other dares to come near and touch; as then, so now. When God

¹ Matt. 9: 20-2; Mark 5: 25-34.

makes men his sons, the gift is his alone. You know how with us, on earth, those who adopt sons do not entrust the thing to underlings but appear themselves at the court of justice. So here; God has not entrusted his gift to angels; he comes himself and bids us *call no man father on earth*,¹ not desiring that you should despise your parents but that above any such you should set him who made you and wrote your name among his children. Christ, who has made the greater gift, that is, who has laid himself before you thus, will certainly not disdain to administer his Body to you. Let us hear then, priests and people alike, what manner of gift he has thought us worthy of; let us hear and tremble. He has given us his sacred Flesh to feed on, laid before us himself in sacrifice.

What excuse then will there be for us when from such food as ours we pass to such evil doing as ours? When we eat the Lamb, the gentle one, and become like wolves, like ravening lions? This mystery bids us keep always pure not from rapine only but from bare enmity. This mystery is a mystery of peace; it forbids us to set our aim on money. For if Christ for our sakes had no regard for himself, what shall we deserve if through regard for money we disregard a soul for whose sake he disregarded himself? For the Jews, God linked the remembrance of his special favours to a festival kept once a year; for you that remembrance comes through these mysteries, and it comes wellnigh every day. Do not be ashamed of the Cross; here is what we venerate, here are our mysteries, here is the gift that makes our adornment and our pride. If I say that God stretched out the sky, that he made wide the earth and sea; if I say that he sent prophets forth, angels forth; all that I say will be nothing to this. For the crown of all good gifts is this, that to save his servants—servants estranged from him—*he spared not his own Son*.²

Let no Judas approach this table, no Simon Magus; love of money was ruin to them both. Let us shun that pit of destruction; let us not suppose it avails us for salvation if after stripping widow and orphan we bring a golden and jewelled chalice as offering for this table. If you wish to do honour to the sacrifice, then bring as offering the soul for which Christ was sacrificed; make that of pure gold; if the soul all the while is no better than lead or potter's clay, what gain is it for the vessel to be gold?

And if we offer vessels at all, let us make sure not only that they shall be of gold but that they come from honest earnings; more precious than things of gold are things whose getting has injured no one. The church is not a goldsmith's or silversmith's; the church is a gathering-place for angels. It is souls that are asked for there, and only for the sake of souls does God accept these other things.

¹ Matt. 23: 9.

² Rom. 8: 32.

The table was not of silver or the chalice of gold when Christ gave his own blood to his disciples; yet everything there was full of splendour and majesty because everything was filled with the Spirit. Do you wish to do reverence to Christ's body? Do not pass him by when he is naked. Do not honour him here with silken draperies while outside these walls you let him perish of cold and nakedness. He who said *This is my Body* (and gave to the thing the warrant of his word), is he who said also: *You saw me hungry and gave me no food; and Inasmuch as you did it not to one of these least ones, to me also you did it not*. His body here has no need of coverings, only of a pure soul in ourselves; his body there needs tending continually. Let us learn Christian wisdom then, and to honour Christ as Christ desires; one who is honoured welcomes that honour most which he ordains, not that which we choose instead. Peter once thought to honour him by bidding him not to wash his feet; yet this was not honour but dishonour. So in this matter; you too must honour him in the way he ordained, by spending your wealth upon the poor. Not vessels of gold but souls of gold are what God requires.

In speaking thus I do not forbid you to make such offerings; but with all such, and before all such, I urge you to give alms. God accepts the former, yes, but much more accepts the latter. With the one, the giver alone is the better for it; with the other, giver and receiver too. With the one, the action may seem an excuse for ostentation; with the other, there is nothing but kindness and compassion. To what purpose is it that Christ's table has gold chalices in abundance while Christ himself is perishing with hunger? Fill first of all his starving body; then, for good measure, adorn his table also. But why make a cup of gold when you will not offer a cup of cold water? Why furnish his table with cloth-of-gold hangings when you refuse to himself the barest covering? Tell me; if you saw someone short of all food whatever and if instead of ending his hunger you just covered a table with silver for him, would he be grateful to you—would he not be outraged instead? Or if you saw someone clad in rags and numbed with cold and, instead of giving him something to wear, began to build golden columns and gave it out that you were doing this in his honour—would he not think and say that you were mocking him most insultingly?

Apply this to Christ as he goes about the world, a wanderer and a stranger, no roof above him. Do you offer him hospitality? No; you set about making handsome floors and walls and capitals; you thread silver chains through hanging lamps, and give not a glance to Christ himself in prison and in chains.

Once more, in so saying I do not ban your munificence in such things; I only urge you to do the other things also, or rather to do them first. Failure to do the former has never meant condemnation for any man; for failure to do the other the threatened sentence is hell, unquenchable

fire, retribution with evil spirits. Do not adorn this house only to disregard your afflicted brother; he, not it, is the truer temple. And the precious things that you give the church may be snatched away by unbelieving rulers, by tyrants, by thieves; what you do for your hungry or homeless or naked brother is beyond the devil's own power to steal, stored up inviolably.

Why then does Christ himself say: *The poor you have always with you, but me you have not always?* In the first place, if we have not Christ always with us hungry, but only in this life, that in itself is one most urgent reason for almsgiving. But if you desire to penetrate the full meaning of the saying, let me tell you that it was addressed, not to the disciples, as you might think, but to the woman and her weakness. Her disposition was still imperfect, and the disciples were unsettling her; it was to comfort and encourage her that he spoke thus, witness his other words: *Why do you distress the woman?* That we truly have him with us always we know from the text: *Behold, I am with you all days, till the consummation of the world.*¹ The simple conclusion is that the purpose of the present words was to save her just-budding faith from withering at the disciples' censure.

We must not stress now words uttered to meet a special time and place. Rather let us read as one whole all divine biddings concerning alms, in New and Old Testament alike, and in their light take the whole matter to heart. Almsgiving cleanses us from sin—*Give alms, and everything shall be clean for you.*² It is more than sacrifice. *I desire mercy and not sacrifice.*³ It opens the heavens themselves. *Thy prayers and thine alms have gone up as a memorial before God.*⁴ It is more requisite than virginity, for without it the foolish virgins were cast out from the bridechamber, and with it the others entered there.

Pondering these things, let us sow freely to reap more richly and attain the good things to come: through the grace and lovingkindness of Christ Jesus our Lord, to whom glory for ever. Amen.

Translated by WALTER SHEWRING.

¹ Matt. 28 : 20.

² Luke 11 : 41.

³ Osee 6 : 6.

⁴ Acts 10 : 4.

BOOK REVIEWS

ON ENGLISHING THE BIBLE by Ronald Knox. (Burns Oates.) 6s.

OLD TESTAMENT STORIES by Dom Hubert van Zeller, O.S.B. (Burns Oates.) 6s. 6d.

Every adverse critic of Mgr Knox's new translation should read this book *On Englishing the Bible*; he will come away with a fuller understanding and appreciation of the difficulty of the translator's task, even if he is still unable to say "Knox et præterea nihil." The book is a collection of eight papers of which the majority have already appeared in the *Clergy Review* and forms an apologia of his work: here he lays bare his principles and technique and defends them with fire and energy, revealing the obstacles so clearly that one can only admire his courage in tackling them. The vexed question of paraphrase is dealt with, and if he has been accused of producing a Catholic Targum, he gives good reasons for his action.

Difficult as it often is to know whom the prophets are addressing or what is the context of their speech, one doubts whether so much of the matter of their words and message is as inscrutable and dark as Mgr Knox makes out: he excepts Daniel and Jonas, but surely the second half of Daniel is quite as obscure as the darkest portions of the other prophets? However, bought or borrowed, this is certainly a book to read.

Old Testament Stories is a re-issue of Dom Hubert van Zeller's *From Creation to Christmas* whose excellencies were reviewed in an earlier number of this Journal. It is reprinted in a new format and with new illustrations to take its place in the series of Scripture Textbooks for Catholic Schools edited by Mgr Barton as the Old Testament book for children of twelve to thirteen. This means sacrificing the attractive cover of the old edition.

C.B.D.

THE GLORY OF GOD AND THE TRANSEFIGURATION OF CHRIST by Arthur Michael Ramsey. (Longmans, Green and Co.) 9s. 6d.

This is a scholarly study of the meaning of the word "glory" as this is revealed by its Biblical setting. Though chiefly concerned with "the Glory of God" as understood by the New Testament writers, Canon Ramsey is careful to trace the Old Testament origins of the phrase. The method followed invites the reader to concentrate his attention on a series of texts, the author being for the most part content to expound their meaning with but little further comment. Particular stress is laid upon the significance of our Lord's Transfiguration; and here we are given a hint, not sufficiently developed, that "our contemporary distresses have not made the message of Mount Hermon obsolete." Should the author chance to read these lines, he may be glad to learn of Jean Daniélou's remarkable book, *The Salvation of the Nations* (recently translated from the French), as it brings out a number of practical implications of doctrine accepted in common by both writers. Canon Ramsey writes from the standpoint of a conservative Anglican; his book will be of great value to all those concerned to study the positive sources of his great theme.

A.G.

MORALS AND INDEPENDENCE by John Coventry, S.J. (Burns Oates.) 4s. 6d.

A great deal is packed into this small volume of 109 pages. It is not at all a dry scholastic text book, and may well be found stimulating by those who are studying Ethics, but where so much is discussed in so short a space a reader must expect to have to give his full attention to follow the threads of argument. There are those who say that there can be no ethics without a prior belief in God, and on the other hand

there are those who find the ethical argument for God's existence the most persuasive of all arguments, and therefore certainly not dependent on a prior belief in God. Fr Coventry holds that the moral judgement "is not made by man in logical dependence from the judgement 'God Exists'" (p. 80), and he more than once repeats that no obligatory judgement can be drawn out of non-obligatory propositions. Many readers may think that he has shown too much deference to Kantian philosophy. It would be possible perhaps to hold that conscience was instinctive and primordial in us, and yet that the moral obligation had no absolute binding force apart from God. The reader will find many questions opened up, and perhaps the chapter which he will find the most valuable of all is the one on free will with its distinction between "freedom from" and "freedom to." Might it not be said perhaps that life is a struggle to get free from certain impediments in order that we may be free to do what our reason dictates?

MARRIAGE PRELIMINARIES. The Instructio "Sacrosanctum," with a Commentary by E. J. Mahoney. (Burns Oates.) 6s.

The number of cases coming before the Roman Courts, seeking decrees of nullity of marriages, caused the authorities to consider the way in which the important Canon 1020 was being observed. This Canon concerns the obligation of the Parish Priest, who is entitled to assist at a marriage, to make due inquiry whether there is any obstacle to such a marriage and for this purpose requires him to examine both the parties, so as to ensure, as far as possible, that there is no defect which may give rise in the future to a demand for a decree of nullity.

To call attention to this Canon and to state all that it implies, the Sacred Congregation of the Discipline of the Sacraments issued a lengthy Instruction on June 29th, 1941. This document is by no means without its complexities and many of its directions are left to the judgment of the local Bishop, whether they are to be imposed in his territory. There is also a distinction to be made in it between the pre-ceptive and non-ceptive passages.

Few will be the Parish Priests who have not had puzzled moments, when considering what is required of them in this matter. They must be grateful to Canon Mahoney for the excellent work he has done in helping to supply the key to some of these puzzles. He gives the full text of the Instruction "Sacrosanctum" in Latin and in English and then provides an extensive commentary, which should enable the inquirer to find his answer in a matter that is clearly of grave obligation. There is much in the commentary that is a useful revision of points discussed in text books, for example, the status in the matter of marriages of a "supply." We are reminded that he must have definite delegation, unless his appointment as *locum tenens* has the canonical approval of the Bishop.

It may be noted that the Parish Priest needs only a "justa causa" to commit to a delegate the work of carrying out the pre-nuptial inquiry.

Some discussion has arisen about the case where the parties belong to different parishes. Should the Parish Priest of the bride carry out both inquiries? Neither Canon 1020 nor paragraph 4 of the Instruction are definite on this matter and Canon Mahoney says the clergy must look to the direction of their own Ordinaries. This direction has been given in some dioceses, for at the end of the forms supplied there is a note: "This form must be filled in by the Parish Priest concerning each person living in his parish, who wishes to be married." Thus the bride and the bridegroom must in these dioceses be examined by their respective Parish Priests.

A word of praise must be added for the excellent production of this publication.

H.D.P.

GANDHI. An Autobiography: The Story of My Experiments with Truth. (Phoenix Press.) 21s.

On January 31st, 1948, the shocked headlines of the world's press announced the news. Gandhi was dead. One of the great men of our time, one of those great figures who can sway by a single word the destinies of millions, had been assassinated. Gandhi was unique among the leaders of the nations. While they had backed their policies by threats of force, he had used the weapons of fasting and of prayer. To violence he had opposed non-violence. He had compelled the reluctant admiration of his enemies and had stamped the indelible impress of his character on the India whose future he had done so much to form and mould.

Here is his autobiography. It is written simply; at times almost naively. There is no attempt to dramatize, to strike a pose, to gloss over failings of character and policy. With utter frankness, and complete sincerity, Gandhi tells the story of his life, and lays bare the subtle and sometimes tortuous workings of his mind. The result is a deeply interesting book, of remarkable quality.

Gandhi was born in 1869, into a family with a tradition of official service. His mother was a deeply religious woman who prayed and fasted much. During one *chaturmas* (a four month period of fasting) "she vowed not to have food without seeing the sun. We children on those days would stand, staring at the sky, waiting to announce the appearance of the sun to our mother. Everyone knows that at the height of the rainy season the sun does not often condescend to show his face. And I remember days when, at his sudden appearance, we would rush and announce it to her. She would run out to see with her own eyes, but by that time the fugitive sun would be gone, thus depriving her of her meal." That does not matter, she would say cheerfully, "God did not want me to eat today." And then she would return to her round of duties." Gandhi was married when he was thirteen, and was still at school. He decided to study law, and in spite of the strong opposition of his caste, he came to England, and was called to the Bar in 1891. Back in Bombay, he tried to begin his career, but his agonizing shyness caused his complete failure in his first case. "I had thus to cross-examine the plaintiff's witnesses. I stood up, but my heart sank into my boots. My head was reeling and I felt as though the whole court was doing likewise. I could think of no question to ask. The judge must have laughed and the vakils no doubt enjoyed the spectacle. But I was past seeing anything. I sat down . . ." Feeling himself to be a failure in India, Gandhi gladly accepted an offer to go to South Africa to help an Indian firm in a law-suit there. In South Africa he found that he was treated as "a coolie," and was often insulted because he was an Indian. When his case was finished and he was about to sail for home, he learnt that a bill was to be brought forward depriving Indians of their right to elect members of the Natal Legislative Assembly. He decided to stay and fight this bill. The Indians in South Africa laboured under many injustices, and they were quite leaderless. Those who had met Gandhi were impressed by his personality and his determination to fight for their rights. They were delighted when he decided to stay with them.

Gandhi stayed in South Africa for over twenty years. He started the Congress Movement there, he wrote pamphlets, he helped to found a newspaper, he took legal cases for poor Indians, he was sometimes imprisoned. In the Boer War he organized an Indian ambulance brigade, and in the Zulu rebellion, as a sergeant-major in the Medical Corps, he nursed the negro wounded. His work for his fellow-countrymen in South Africa was followed with great attention in India, and when he at last returned to his own country he was a famous man. He soon founded his Ashram (a community living a simple communal life) and started energetic campaigns for improving the lot of the peasants and securing justice for them. The First World War had begun, and it is curious to find Gandhi, a believer in non-violence, actively supporting the

recruiting of Indians. When the war ended, the greatest years of Gandhi's life began, but their story is not told in this book, which ends in 1921, with the beginnings of the civil disobedience movement.

The autobiography does not only deal with Gandhi's political and social activities; in fact he glosses over many of these because they have been written about elsewhere. He is really more concerned to tell of the development of his thought, of his perpetual strivings after truth. The pages in which he reveals his thoughts on *ahimsa* (non-violence), *brahmacharya* (celibacy) and *aparigraha* (non-possession), are of profound interest. There is continual pre-occupation with diet, for Gandhi believed that the correct diet for a man who wishes to be truly virtuous should be "nothing but sun-baked nuts and fruits," and that "restraint in diet both as to quantity and quality is as essential as restraint in thought and speech." His ideas about diet owed much to Western influence, and indeed, many of Gandhi's ideas were powerfully affected by the West. He was overwhelmed by Tolstoy, and Ruskin's *Unto this Last*, which Gandhi translated into Gujarati, "brought about an instantaneous and practical transformation in my life." He was influenced by Christianity (in its Protestant form), but he could never believe that it was the only vehicle of truth. He could be critical of some aspects of Hinduism: the "rivers of blood" from the sacrificial goats at the Kali temple in Calcutta disgusted him; and at the holy city of Benares, appalled by the dirt and the commercialism, he remarked, "I searched here for God, but failed to find him." But this profoundly religious man remained a Hindu, drawing strength from his sacred writings, trying constantly to achieve his desire: "what I want to achieve—what I have been striving and pining to achieve these thirty years—is self-realization, to see God face to face . . . for it is an unbroken torture to me that I am still so far from him, who, as I fully know, governs every breath of my life and whose offspring I am."

B.R.

BROKEN IMAGES a journal by John Guest. (Longmans.) 10s. 6d.

I enjoyed this book so much that it is difficult to avoid seeming over elaborate in praising it. It can be classed, I suppose, as a war book since it was written day by day during the second world war by a civilian soldier; and, try as he might, war keeps breaking in. At first, the public appetite for war books is voracious, but it is very soon sated. But let it be stated that there are here no revelations about how campaigns were conducted or misconducted, no breath-taking adventures nor hair-breadth escapes. It is merely an unpretentious journal recording for private eyes how one soldier managed to keep himself from being submerged in the alien conditions in which so many like himself found themselves during those years. It reads (as indeed it is) like letters from an intimate friend who is sensitive without self-pity and intelligent without display of erudition. And there is throughout a vein of humour which demonstrates that its writer managed to keep a sense of proportion. The style is pleasing, straightforward and unsophisticated.

Mr Guest was courageous when he consented to publish this journal, for it is very self-revealing, as any such private journal must be. He has allowed the reader to see the secret conflict that went on inside himself throughout those years. One is constantly reminded of Hugh Dormer's Diaries. There is less external excitement, but the internal conflict is much the same. Dormer had perhaps greater insight into what was at stake during those years and saw too more clearly where lay the permanent foundations underlying the ruin; he saw that the broken images were, after all, only images. But even though Guest may not have seen quite so clearly as Dormer, there are hints that he has seen far enough to know where those immovable foundations may be discovered. We look forward to further books from this talented and attractive writer.

L.A.R.

WE WENT TO AUSTRALIA by David Walker. (Chapman and Hall.) 12s. 6d.

If you enjoy travel books you will enjoy this one. There must be very few places in the world—let alone the British Empire—that have not already been traversed and written about: so one must perforce go over the same ground with a newly perceptive pair of eyes. Those who know the author, either personally or from his books, will know that he certainly has these. And this time he had with him an extra pair, since his wife went every one of the 20,000 miles with him—hence the title.

Every schoolboy knows a few elementary facts about Australia; that it is a recently colonized continent with a population less than that of London and that, for the most part, crammed into a few big cities. In recent years the Australians have been very lucky. They have survived a second world war—a war which was particularly dangerous for them as a population of teeming millions has been hemmed in after breaking out in their direction.

They have all the problems of our western civilization, often in an acute form, and some of their own besides: the flight to the towns and the dependence of the many upon the few for their daily bread, deliberate restriction of families, soil erosion on a grand scale, communism and labour unrest. Mr Walker knows there are a lot of problems since he went there to find out what they are. He has heard a lot of people's answers to them and even (one suspects) has thought up some of his own. But don't be put off. This is neither a solemn problem book, nor is it propaganda. It is just the sort of travel book that any intelligent man might have written—if he had the ability to write as well as David Walker.

L.A.R.

A number of books has been held over for review due to unforeseen circumstances.

The Editor wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following publications:—

Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, Downside Review, Oratory Parish Magazine, St Peter's Net, Oscotian, Ushaw Magazine, Womersley Magazine, Esprit et Vie, The Wind and the Rain.

Cantuarian, Wykehamist, Cottonian, Ratcliffian, Stonyhurst Magazine, Harrovian, St Augustine's Magazine, Bootham, Douai Magazine, Corbie, Newbridge College Annual, The Mitre, Coathamian, Beaumont Review, Giggleswick Chronicle, Lorettonian, Rockwell Magazine, Britannia Magazine (R.N. College, Dartmouth), Shirburnian, Sedbergian.

NOTES

FIFTY years ago on the feast of SS Peter and Paul, Pope Leo XIII, raised Downside, Ampleforth and Douai to the rank of Abbeys.

For almost three hundred years of their life as English Benedictine monasteries the three Houses had been Priors, a fact almost forgotten today, for the monks of each who remember the change taking place are very few. It came as a surprise, when the papal document was read out early in July to find that we were living in an Abbey. The completion of the changes in the government of the Congregation which had been made by Pope Leo in 1899, was looked for year by year, but there had been no general anticipation that the monasteries would become Abbeys ruled by Abbots. By the July of 1900 the new Constitutions had been completed and approved in Rome, and in the autumn the Abbots were elected and blessed.

At Ampleforth the event of June 29th, 1899 was commemorated on the following St Laurence's Day by a Mass of Thanksgiving sung by the last Conventual Prior, Fr Oswald Smith, in the presence of Bishop Hedley who was giving a retreat to a large number of the Fathers from the missions; and the *Te Deum* was sung after Vespers. In the Autumn number of THE JOURNAL there was an article on the event by Fr Ildefonsus Cummins, characteristic of the writer, in which he explained with some elaboration how fitting it was that English Benedictines should have waited for an act of the Holy See to give them their right place in the ecclesiastical life of the country. "Unambitious of honours, content with the traditions and glories of twelve centuries, the English Benedictines have never needed such distinctions as can be derived from modern titles. . . . So long as England was lost to Christendom and its Catholic Faith was suppressed, so long as no hierarchy of bishops remained to rule its ruined churches, it did not become religious houses or their superiors to deck themselves with titles or robes of state. . . . The restoration of their monastic hierarchy has been long delayed, their Second Spring has been slow in coming. But like other conservative bodies, that are racy of the soil, the Congregation moves slowly, and, in this case, it has waited for a plain intimation of the wishes of the Holy See. That intimation is at length forthcoming. . . . the old monasteries resume their rightful rank, and their Priors the monastic peerages which have lain dormant so long." On October 4th, 1900 Father Oswald Smith was at once elected first Abbot of Ampleforth (to rule till his death on November 4th, 1924). He was blessed by Bishop Lacy on October 24th, assisted by Abbot Gasquet, Abbot President, and the Cathedral Prior of Newport (Belmont), Father Wilfrid Reynal—the first English Abbot to be blessed since the Reformation, it was said.

ON June 29th of this year the Jubilee of the 1899 event was commemorated by pontifical High Mass and Vespers, and by an evening meeting of the community for a quiet and private celebration of the occasion. After Father Prior had proposed Father Abbot's health, and welcomed his return from his Visitations in America, Father Paul gave a full and entertaining account of the monks who formed the community during his years in the School, 1891—99, noting their admirable qualities, but not omitting their weak points. He gave special prominence, as was right, to the Prior and the Subprior of most of those years, Father Anselm Burge, and Father Anselm Wilson; for to each Ampleforth owes so much in different ways. Fr Paul's picturesque narrative was followed by some remarks from Father Wilfrid, speaking as the last amongst the Juniors in the community of 1899, and the only member of it now resident in the monastery who was able to be present. He gave some details from the history of that time, and a brief account of the contrast to be found between the position then held by Ampleforth in English Catholic life, and that which it holds today.

WE offer our congratulations to Dom Justin McCann who has recently been elected by General Chapter to the titular Abbacy of Westminster, and to Dom Anselm Parker who has been appointed titular Cathedral Prior of Rochester.

DURING the early summer Fr Abbot went to the United States to visit officially the two Priors there dependent upon Fort Augustus Abbey and unofficially a number of other American monasteries.

WE were recently honoured by a visit from the Abbot Primate of the Benedictines, Dom Bernard Kälin.

AT an Ordination held on July 17th in the Abbey Church by His Lordship Bishop Brunner, Dom Philip Holdsworth, Dom Drostan Forbes and Dom Martin Haigh were raised to the Priesthood. Dom Edmund Hatton, Dom Basil Hume, Dom Julian Rochford, Dom Kentigern Devlin and Dom Luke Rigby received the Diaconate and Dom Brendan Smith was made a Sub-deacon. We offer them our congratulations.

Also to the following on their Simple Profession: Dom Paul Maxwell on April 29th and Dom Simon Trafford, Dom Nicholas Walford, Dom Augustine Measures, Dom Joseph Carbery, Dom Aidan Gilman, Dom Leander Duffy and Dom Geoffrey Lynch on September 20th.

OBITUARY

FATHER PASCHAL HARRISON

BORN in 1905, Father Paschal came to Ampleforth in 1917 from which date he grew to be one of the Ampleforth institutions. From a very early age he was afflicted with asthma which continued till the end of his life and this combined with his great love of games which he played continuously was a direct cause of his very sudden death on the cricket field.

He joined the Novitiate in 1926 after spending a year studying architecture at Bristol. On account of asthma and broken nights monastic observance cost him much from the very beginning. He found study difficult, but eventually by sheer hard work he became a very useful teacher in various subjects, having a special knack of interesting the boys and bringing on especially the backward ones with whom he had great sympathy.

As the years went on, Father Paschal's energy and drive showed itself in many activities, in games, orchestra, and jobs of all sorts, pleasant and unpleasant, in which he showed himself a versatile handyman.

One of the great works of his life was undoubtedly Scouting, into which he threw himself with untiring devotion. His work in this sphere was recognized, not only by Ampleforth, but also by the Chief Scout, who awarded him a decoration for his services.

His many activities in the School, which included the Corps and A.R.P. work, brought him into contact with the majority of the boys and servants.

As a priest, Father Paschal served for years in the neighbouring villages and occasionally on our Missions. He preached extremely well, making his points with great clarity.

He will be remembered by all those with whom he came into contact for his unfailing willingness and charitableness of thought and action. His mind always ran on charitable lines, clearly seen when he spoke of others for one could be quite sure that what he said about them would be of praise. He loved his work naturally and supernaturally and was unfailing in sympathy for those who needed it.

"Deus caritas est, et qui manet in caritate in Deo manet, et Deus in eo."

MICHAEL QUESTIER

The tragic news of Michael Questier's death in action in Malaya last December came as a great shock to those who knew him so recently in the School at Ampleforth.

He was a member of St Cuthbert's House for four years and he left behind him the memory of a very virile character, always living a full

life, a boy of many and varied interests, intensely conscious of the wider sphere of life awaiting him.

His faith and his religion were firmly founded and whatever superficial faults he may have had, nothing interfered with the devoted practice of the duties of his religion. This was a striking feature about him and gave the impression of a great power of good in him, an impression verified in the letter quoted below from the Bandmaster of his regiment.

He went out to Malaya as a Lieutenant in the 4th Queen's Own Hussars. The following is a quotation from the Commander of his squadron. "Michael's troop was on patrol in an area where there had been considerable bandit activity and at one particularly vulnerable spot the whole troop was ambushed by a party of bandits. The bandits had every advantage but in spite of that Michael led his troop magnificently and inflicted more casualties on the enemy than his own men received. He himself was killed in the middle of the action and died almost at once. It is hardly necessary for me to tell you about Michael but I would like you to know he was a fine officer and one of the most loyal 4th Hussars I have ever known. He made his troop into a splendid fighting unit and they acquitted themselves so well that the General himself has sent his congratulations."

The following is a touching tribute from the regimental Bandmaster. "One of our most pleasant duties was the privilege of being able to attend Mass at the Catholic church at Ipoh every Sunday, more so as we had in Lieutenant Questier an officer who always gave us a real Catholic lead. He was a frequent communicant and we all had the wonderful experience of attending a most beautiful midnight Mass. So in this respect I had a most intimate knowledge of him as the good Catholic he was. He was a fine officer and gentleman and I in particular feel that we have lost a real champion of our cause."

What better epitaph could a young soldier have. He will not be forgotten at Ampleforth and our sincere condolences is offered to his father and mother and brother to whom Michael was so wonderfully devoted.

MAJOR I. S. NEVILL, M.C.

Ian Nevill came here from the Preparatory School in 1925 and for six years was a member of St Cuthbert's. In many ways he was the typical boy of school stories. Schoolboy pranks and adventure were his meat. Even as a small boy he was a leader in healthy mischief and possessed that persuasive and irresistible manner of the born leader. But in his natural generosity he was always prepared to take the blame and indeed the punishment for all concerned. Life was sheer joy, whatever the circumstances. He loved the countryside and animals. His ferreting exploits were well known and his friends in the district "legion." But

the School and the authorities were surprised one day to see two monkeys on the roof. They eventually got into the electric power station! They had escaped from their master, as their master himself had often done. But all this did not prevent him playing a more serious part in the School. He was a fine 'rigger' forward and hooked for the School for two years. He was captain of the School Boxing, a member of the School Swimming team. All his games were played as games, not as tasks, with the same joy and zest as he had life in general. He became a House Monitor and although some of his methods were sometimes drastic and novel, he earned the respect of his fellows and developed a strong sense of duty and an unflinching loyalty to his School, which persisted to the day of his death. He paid a visit to us two months before he died and for the first time we noticed some deterioration in his magnificent physique.

Shortly after he left Ampleforth he joined the Palestine Police for a few years and then returned to England where he joined his brother Anthony in business. When the war broke out he was given a Commission in the Intelligence Corps and saw active service in all the North African campaigns. For a short time in Tunisia he commanded a regiment of Bedouin. He loved the Arab and his knowledge of Arabic served him well. From Africa he went to Italy for a short period and then for eleven months he worked continuously behind the lines in Greece, where he had many thrilling adventures and hairbreadth escapes. For his work there he was mentioned in despatches and was awarded the Military Cross. The Greek government acknowledged its value by the award of the Cross of St George. He then returned to England for the first time since the beginning of the war for six weeks. His next move was to Burma to help in dealing with the 'Japs'. He was there for five months and found it the toughest of all his tasks. He was again mentioned in despatches for his bravery and resourcefulness, but unfortunately he there contracted the disease of the heart which killed him. For a year and a half after the war he was assistant Commissioner at Sokoto in Nigeria. If he had returned three months earlier he might have saved his life by the medical treatment available in England, but, with that generosity so characteristic of him, he undertook an extra three months to enable one of his brother political officers to get home. He leaves a widow and a little girl, born a few months before he died on January 8th, fortified by all the Sacraments of his Church. To his wife and family we offer our sincerest sympathy.

ON February 7th and May 8th, 1949, Ampleforth lost two devoted servants who worked in many spheres with great willingness. Mrs Stocken died first after a short painful illness borne with a joy which was infectious. Her husband, three months later, was taken ill suddenly and failed to recover from an operation. Thus briefly can their going be recorded. Of their work and the spirit in which it was rendered, a hint may be given but it can only be a hint.

Both were imbued with a desire to improve the lot of those they lived with. Many of the resident domestic staff will recall countless acts of kindness and help, of advice given, of sacrifices made for their well being. Both had the happy knack of seeing what was required and supplying the deficiency in an acceptable and graceful way. For both, helping meant personal service, not setting in motion the wheels of a welfare organization. This same characteristic marked all they did when they lived up at St Thomas's House and the extent and selflessness of their co-operation played a large part in the successful opening of the House.

Whence all this goodwill? There is no doubt. They were converts, and the vision of the Faith was for them an urge to live it. It may surprise some who only saw Mrs Stocken at work with her hands to know that she was a scholar of high rank. She carried her learning lightly but effectively as the tally of her instructed converts shows. During the war she helped the clergy to impart a vital knowledge of the faith to some hundred would-be Catholics.

To their relatives we tender our sympathy and promise of prayers.

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	P. J. Sheahan
School Monitors:	C. A. Campbell, J. A. Kenworthy-Browne, J. Dick, J. C. Inman, R. A. Skinner, M. Everest, A. D. Wauchope, H. A. J. Stacpoole, A. F. W. Astle, P. B. L. Green, J. M. Cox, J. F. G. Murphy, P. F. Ryan, R. B. Harrington, A. E. Firth, J. S. Hattrell, J. Phillips, M. C. McKeever.	
Librarians	.. P. A. Convery, A. T. Garnett, C. D. P. McDonald, M. C. Maxwell-Stuart, M. R. Morland, J. F. R. H. Stevenson.	
Captain of Cricket	.. .. .	J. F. G. Murphy
Captain of Swimming	.. .. .	P. V. Brinsley
Captain of Shooting	.. .. .	C. A. Campbell

THE following left the School in July:—

D. J. Allen, A. F. W. Astle, J. W. J. Baker, D. W. Beatty, F. E. P. Bernard, P. V. Brinsley, A. Brodnicki, C. A. Campbell, P. A. Convery, W. J. Corcoran, P. C. Cowper, P. W. Creagh, J. P. Daly, J. Dick, P. F. Dwyer, J. D. Finn, P. C. Ford, W. D. Gallwey, M. Girouard, D. Gore-Lloyd, P. B. L. Green, S. C. P. Harwood, J. A. Haslett, J. P. Hawe, N. J. P. Hewett, A. F. G. Hornyold, J. C. L. Inman, A. H. St M. Jackson, I. E. Johnson-Ferguson, J. A. Kelly, J. J. Kevany, J. M. Kidner, R. N. Kingsbury, R. R. Macdonell, R. A. McKechnie, M. C. McKeever, P. S. McLoughlin, O. McSwiney, B. Moore-Smith, J. F. G. Murphy, R. P. D. Murphy, G. M. Mocatta, J. L. Nathan, B. J. G. O'Connor, J. A. Paul, J. Phillips, T. O. Pilkington, P. W. J. Power, P. F. Ryan, M. S. Saunders, P. B. Sawdy, P. J. E. Sheahan, R. A. Skinner, D. T. Slinger, H. A. J. W. Stacpoole, S. N. Stourton, A. J. R. Vigne, R. A. Twomey, I. L. van den Berg, M. G. Williams, T. K. Wright.

AND the following entered in September:—

From Gilling: E. C. Bannen, A. W. Bean, E. D. J. Beatty, C. Beck, R. P. Bianchi, T. M. S. Birch, J. E. Booth, J. A. M. Crank, J. A. S. des Forges, D. J. Dillon, A. M. T. Eastwood, Viscount Encombe, H. G. Ferro, A. E. J. Gallagher, D. F. P. Halliday, H. O. Hugh Smith, C. P. King, M. C. Langford, D. H. Lewis, P. A. B. Llewellyn, P. G. Lowsley-Williams, A. J. B. Lyons, B. J. Mahon, C. I. McGonigal, D. P. Morland, J. D. Morris, A. G. Nevill, N. F. M. Oxley, J. D. Rothwell, R. A. Schulte, S. L. Sellars, A. B. Smith, D. M. D. Thompson, A. Whitfield, P. M. M. Wright, D. G. Wyndham Lewis, M. L. S. Wynne.

From elsewhere: R. V. Bamford, W. T. J. Bellasis, R. M. Berridge, C. C. P. Brown, G. J. Bull, M. L. Burns, E. Byrne-Quinn, A. O. W. Cave, R. F. Calder-Smith, C. J. Cazalet, F. O. de R. Channer, E. P. J. Chibber, J. J. O. Clennell, C. C. Cowell, P. J. Coyle, M. H. Cramer, R. C. David, H. G. Davies, F. R. de Guingand, P. Dewe Mathews, I. F. D. de Winter, D. P. Evans, A. G. L. Fazackerley, J. D. Fenwick, C. E. Fletcher, J. E. Hales, J. F. Harold Barry, T. N. Heffron, M. P. Hickey, A. S. Holmwood, P. T. M. Hope, J. G. Hopkins, J. M. Kenworthy-Browne, F. J. Knollys, D. M. Leahy, C. G. J. Leeming, A. O. Maczek, M. F. J. R. Mahony, S. D. R. Marnan, D. F. J. Martelli, T. D. Malony, G. H. Morris, T. C. Morris, P. M. Lewis, D. M. O'Brien, M. H. R. R. O'Connell, Hon. P. M. Pakenham, C. N. Perry, A. K. T. Prugar, T. B. Read, E. A. Rothert, R. S. Royston, J. J. Russell, R. H. Sheil, W. J. F. Stevenson, J. H. Sullivan, N. D. Symington, J. R. Thompson, J. P. A. Wortley.

WE offer our congratulations to E. H. Cullinan who has won the R.I.B.A. (Anderson and Webb) Scholarship in Architecture, tenable at Cambridge, and to S. C. P. Harwood who has been awarded a Naval Cadetship, Electrical Branch.

AT recent Service entry examinations H. G. Bruce passed fifteenth into the Engineering branch, Royal Navy, and A. J. Vigne passed into the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. Our best wishes go with them.

OUR congratulations also to Mr Glover on the birth of a second daughter.

WE recorded in our last number some alterations that were going on. The new Procurator's Offices are now nearly complete; but a further extensive undertaking is the rebuilding of the old laundry and dairy as a group of music rooms which will include, in addition to small piano rooms, a hall suitable for orchestra practice, minor concerts, and lectures. This will allow the present piano rooms to be used as additional Guest Rooms and we notice that wash basins have already been installed there in readiness for the change over.

IT is not news that we have enjoyed an excellent summer: but nevertheless, since people's memories are apt to be short about such matters,

we would like to place it on record. There was perhaps an uncertain glory about Goremire Day and even the Exhibition week-end; but after that the weather was certainly "set fair."

THE Librarian would like to thank the following who have presented various volumes to the Library: Mr W. H. Shewring and Mr T. Charles Edwards, both frequent benefactors to whom the Library owes much, Mr A. Courtney Williams who has presented his *Dictionary of Trout Flies*, C. Wessel, A. H. Jackson, T. A. W. Llewellyn, D. J. Allen and P. Cowper who presented books on leaving the School. The special gratitude of the Librarian and all users of the Library is due to Mr A. L. Fullman for the gift of a very fine collection of books, the first consignment of which has already arrived. It contains several handsomely bound sets and some items of especial interest: the First Authorized Edition of Junius, an autograph set of Dickens, the First Edition of *Franklin's Voyage to the Polar Seas* and a fine set of the *Waverley Novels* bound in green calf. It is hoped that at a later date a fuller appreciation of Mr Fullman's generous gift will be published in the JOURNAL.

THE following obtained Higher Certificates:—

GROUP I.—H. L. Bente, P. J. Bishop, P. A. Convery, D. J. de Lavison, M. Girouard (*Distinction in Ancient History*), A. D. S. Goodall, P. M. Laver (*Distinction in Ancient History*), M. A. P. Longy, C. D. P. Macdonald, B. A. Martelli, C. C. Miles, M. R. Morland, Hon. T. F. D. Pakenham, J. A. Paul (*Distinction in Latin*), A. L. Sheil, R. A. Twomey, P. J. C. Vincent.

GROUP II.—D. J. Allen, A. F. W. Astle, M. A. Baldwin, F. D. Bingham, P. D. Blackledge, P. D. Burns (*Distinction in Spanish*), P. C. Cowper, J. M. Cox, E. H. Cullinan, J. Daly, M. D. Donelan, Z. T. M. Dudzinski, J. D. Finn, A. E. Firth (*Distinction in History*), F. M. B. Fisher, A. T. Garnett, G. E. A. Harper (*Distinction in French*), A. F. G. Hornyold, A. C. Hugh Smith, A. H. St M. Jackson, C. C. J. Johnson-Ferguson, R. Kingsbury (*Distinction in Spanish*), C. F. Knollys, J. G. M. McGuigan, M. McKeever, D. L. Milroy, G. D. M. Mocatta, J. Murphy, G. D. Neely, B. J. G. O'Connor (*Distinction in History*), J. Phillips, H. D. Purcell (*Distinction in Spanish*), P. F. Ryan, T. K. Schrecker, P. J. Sheahan, H. P. Smyth, H. A. J. Stacpoole, J. M. Stevenson (*Distinction in French*), S. B. Thomas (*Distinction in History*), P. W. Unwin, P. P. M. Wiener (*Distinction in French*).

GROUP III.—P. R. J. Ballinger (*Distinction in Mathematics*), S. C. P. Harwood, W. M. Hopkins, D. W. Horne, J. Kenworthy-Browne (*Distinction in Mathematics*), M. H. McAndrew (*Distinctions in Mathematics and Physics*), M. H. L. Simons.

GROUP IV.—J. Baker, F. E. P. Bernard, A. R. de Larrinaga (*Distinction in Chemistry*), T. Fattorini, P. C. Ford, D. R. Goodman, D. Gore-Lloyd, J. P. Hawe, J. C. L. Inman, O. McSwiney, B. Moore-Smith, M. Perry, T. O. Pilkington, P. W. J. Power, M. Williams.

And the following obtained SCHOOL CERTIFICATES:—

P. Ainscough, R. T. G. Bagshawe, J. B. D. Barbour, M. A. Barraclough, A. K. P. Bermingham, C. P. Bertie, R. D'A. P. Best, J. O. Billingham, S. D. Bingham, M. S. Boyle, A. Brodnicki, K. M. Bromage, R. G. Caldwell, D. Capes, C. J. Carr, D. C. Chamier, W. E. Charlton, J. Clanchy, N. Connolly, T. Connolly, R. J. C. Maxwell, M. Corbould, J. A. Cowell, P. Cullinan, T. Cullinan, P. B. Curran, D. P. M. Daly, R. W. Dawson, C. J. de Guingand, D. Dick, M. F. Dillon, A. C. Dobrzynski, J. S. Dobson, R. G. Dougal, H. Dubicki, J. R. Dunn, J. S. Elliman, J. M. Erskine, J. S. Evans, R. A. Everington, J. Eyston, H. Fattorini, B. O. Field, Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard, G. FitzHerbert, N. Fitzherbert, M. A. Freeman, J. Gainsford, W. D. Galloway, M. W. Hattrell, J. A. Heyes, M. P. Honoré, P. S. Horgan, M. Horne, J. Howard, R. T. P. Hume, J. J. Huston, S. Hornyold, C. R. Hughes-Smith, R. D. H. Inman, M. H. Johnson-Ferguson, J. A. Kelly, M. P. Kelly, J. G. Knollys, J. J. Knowles, D. R. Leonard, E. H. Leonard, P. B. J. Leonard, T. E. I. Lewis-Bowen, R. P. Liston, M. R. Lomax, W. A. Lyon-Lee, J. M. Macauley, N. Macleod, J. Macmillan, S. G. Martin, E. Massey, G. M. Moorhead, M. Moray, H. J. Morland, P. M. Morland, P. M. Morreau, R. S. Moylan, P. J. Murphy, P. Murray, J. Nathan, P. M. O'Driscoll, D. A. Peake, J. D. Peart, I. A. Petrie, D. Phillips, H. Reynolds, R. Reynolds, N. Robinson, A. Rozanski, A. Ryan, P. Ryan, I. Simpson, O. F. G. Sirwell, H. C. Soltan, P. Strode, D. A. Sutherland, J. E. Trafford, J. Twomey, I. L. van den Berg, A. Vincent, J. Wansbrough, A. D. Wauchope, J. C. Wilson, K. Wright, T. Wright, C. Yonge, J. C. E. Young.

ORDINATION CONCERT

This annual event served this year a double purpose, not only to provide an evening's entertainment on this great day but to be the occasion of a tribute of praise to Mr Perry on his Jubilee—twenty-five years of enthusiastic work during which he has won the affection and respect of generations of masters and pupils, and been in very large measure responsible for the great improvement in musical skill and manifest quickening of interest in the art throughout the School. It was fitting that the items in this Concert—for the second time within a few months—were practically all contributed by boys. The more often they can do this while maintaining as high a standard as was heard to-night the better.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Sonata in D, op. 10, Allegro | <i>Beethoven</i> |
| | T. C. DEWEY | |
| 2 | Violin solo (a) Menuetto | <i>Hook</i> |
| | (b) Gavotte | <i>Handel</i> |
| | J. WANSBROUGH | |
| 3 | Piano solo Night in May | <i>Selim Palmgren</i> |
| | D. K. BUTLIN | |
| 4 | Intermezzo in A | <i>Brahms</i> |
| | C. C. MILES | |
| 5 | Violin solo (a) Sarabande | <i>Bach</i> |
| | (b) Bourree | <i>Handel</i> |
| | P. A. CONVERY | |
| 6 | Chaconne (arr. for two pianos) | <i>Handel</i> |
| | H. G. PERRY, FR LAURENCE | |
| 7 | Duets (a) The answer of the Ocean | <i>Purcell</i> |
| | (b) The Messenger of Spring | <i>Pilkington</i> |
| | FR DENIS, FR AUSTIN | |
| 8 | Italian Concerto, Presto assai | <i>Bach</i> |
| | J. A. KENWORTHY-BROWNE | |

MUSICAL SOCIETY

The number of members remained at its high level and the gramophone was in constant use losing nothing of its attractions even in so consistent a spell of outdoor weather as we have enjoyed this year. Besides gifts from members of the Society, J. A. Paul and C. J. Yonge, which enriched us with some excellent records of Grieg,

Rossini and Tchaikowsky, we were presented with the Sixth Symphony of Vaughan-Williams, hot from the press as it were, by Fr Bernard, and a generous sum of money by Anthony Pike to spend on any records we need. To all these benefactors as also to T. O. Pilkington for his work in improving the radiogram—no small tax on his time—we owe our sincerest thanks.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

On the feast of Corpus Christi the President and twenty-five members paid a visit to Hull Docks. Our outward journey took us across the Wolds and through Beverley, where a pause was made. On arrival at Hull the party was received by Mr J. D. Horgan, the Docks Traffic Manager, who devoted the afternoon to conducting us round the docks in person.

After inspecting the fish docks, the party boarded a trawler in dock for repairs and moored in close proximity to a fish meal factory. We boarded a very different type of vessel later in the afternoon when we discovered H.M.S. *Crossbow* tied up at one of the quays and open to the public. The later part of the afternoon was spent in the larger and more modern docks to the east of Hull, where many foreign vessels and strange cargoes were to be seen. A Russian vessel and her crew aroused much interest.

After tea in Hull the homeward journey took us through Sledmere (where we inspected the famous war memorial) and Malton. We would like to thank most sincerely Mr Horgan and his assistant for devoting so much of their time to us—and also our recent anonymous benefactor, who also contributed very materially to the success of the outing.

THE EXHIBITION

THE Exhibition drew a large number of guests this year and, as the weather was kind, the restoration of the Garden Party at Gilling Castle was a very welcome addition to the festivities. Elsewhere we print accounts of the musical, dramatic and other entertainments. Those responsible for the material and intellectual entertainment of the guests received enthusiastic and well deserved praise. After speeches by the Headmaster and Fr Prior (in the absence of Father Abbot who was in the United States at the time) the following received Prizes :—

SIXTH FORM

GROUP I

Latin—Scholarship Set . . .	J. A. Paul
	M. Girouard
Latin—2nd Year . . .	C. D. P. McDonald
Latin—1st Year . . .	O. R. W. Wynne
Greek—Scholarship Set . . .	J. A. Paul
	M. Girouard
Greek—2nd Year . . .	C. D. P. McDonald
Greek—1st Year . . .	O. R. W. Wynne
Ancient History—2nd Year . . .	P. M. Laver
Ancient History—1st Year . . .	(Not awarded)

GROUP II

French Scholarship Set . . .	P. P. M. Wiener
French—2nd Year . . .	G. D. Neely
French—1st Year . . .	J. F. R. H. Stevenson
Spanish—2nd Year . . .	H. D. Purcell
Spanish—1st Year . . .	P. P. M. Wiener
History—Scholarship Set . . .	A. H. St M. Jackson
History—2nd Year . . .	A. E. Firth
History 1st Year . . .	J. F. R. H. Stevenson
Geography . . .	M. C. McKeever

GROUP III

Mathematics Scholarship Set . . .	J. M. Kidner
Mathematics—2nd Year . . .	M. H. McAndrew
Mathematics—1st Year . . .	J. M. Leonard

GROUP IV

Science and Mathematics— Scholarship Set . . .	I. E. Johnson-Ferguson
Physics—2nd Year . . .	M. H. McAndrew

THE EXHIBITION

187

Physics—1st Year . . .	J. E. A. Havard
Chemistry—2nd Year . . .	D. R. Goodman
Chemistry—1st Year . . .	A. W. O'Neill
Biology—2nd Year . . .	M. G. Williams
Biology—1st Year . . .	J. F. Serope
Mathematics—2nd Year . . .	(Not awarded)
Mathematics—1st Year . . .	J. E. A. Havard

SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS

English . . .	Hon. T. F. D. Pakenham
Elementary Politics and Economics	B. J. G. O'Connor
Services Set . . .	A. J. R. Vigne
Higher Certificate Subsidiaries . . .	M. J. Maxwell-Stuart

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

A. H. St M. Jackson, A. D. S. Goodall, J. Bland, T. R. Cullinan, M. G. Williams, R. D. A'P. Best, J. P. O'Loughlin, P. D. Burns, S. B. Thomas, C. D. P. McDonald, H. L. Bente, P. D. Blackledge, H. C. Soltan, M. A. Barraclough.

UPPER V

Latin . . .	F. B. Beveridge
French . . .	A. Brodnicki
German . . .	(Not awarded)
English . . .	J. A. Kelly
History . . .	R. P. Liston
Geography . . .	J. S. Elliman
Additional Mathematics . . .	R. D. H. Inman
Elementary Mathematics . . .	E. O. M. F. Schulte
Physics . . .	M. Corbold
Chemistry . . .	B. J. Hawe
Biology . . .	J. P. S. Martin
General Science . . .	J. L. Nathan
Religious Instruction . . .	R. W. Dawson
	J. S. Evans
	T. E. I. Lewis-Bowen

MIDDLE V AND LOWER V

Latin . . .	J. Wansbrough
Greek . . .	J. Wansbrough
French . . .	W. E. W. Charlton
Spanish . . .	R. T. G. Bagshawe

German	A. K. P. Bermingham
English	J. Clanchy
History	J. Clanchy
Geography	R. A. Everington
Additional Mathematics	D. Phillips
Elementary Mathematics	H. Dubicki
Physics	P. A. Cullinan
Chemistry	J. R. Dunn
General Science	J. A. Cowell
Religious Instruction	J. Clanchy
	D. C. Chamier
	R. T. G. Bagshawe
	J. D. A. Fennell

LOWER REMOVE

Form Prizes	C. A. B. Brennan
	V. S. Haddelsey
Religious Instruction	M. J. Ross

UPPER IV

Latin	S. J. Wyndham-Lewis
French	Q. Y. Stevenson
Spanish	J. R. O'C. Symington
English	B. R. Peerless
History	A. R. N. Donald
Geography	S. Scrope
Mathematics	P. L. Williams
Physics	G. G. G. Kassapian
Chemistry	A. R. N. Donald
Biology	S. G. B. Blewitt
Religious Instruction	G. G. G. Kassapian
	S. Scrope
	S. G. B. Blewitt

MIDDLE IV

Latin	P. M. George
French	M. W. M. Tarleton
English	J. W. Gormley
Mathematics	P. M. George
Religious Instruction	M. W. M. Tarleton
	M. A. Allan

SPECIAL PRIZES

Piano—Upper School	C. C. Miles
Piano—Middle School	D. R. M. Capes
Violin	C. C. Johnson-Ferguson
Orchestra	P. A. Convery
Choir	M. N. Tyson
The Turner Theory	A. E. Firth
Art Prize	E. H. Cullinan
Second Prize	C. J. Yonge
Improvement	M. A. Barraclough
The Milburn Mathematics (Fifth Form)	J. R. Dunn
The Nihil Essay	A. J. Leahy
<i>Proxime Accessit</i>	M. Lomax
The Goodman Chemistry	D. Goodman
The Quirke Debating	A. D. S. Goodall
The Sixth Form Theological Essay	P. M. Laver
<i>Proxime Accesserunt</i>	B. J. G. O'Connor
	H. L. Bente

THE HEADMASTER'S LITERARY

Sixth Form	A. E. Firth
<i>Proxime Accessit</i>	P. E. Ryan
Fifth Form	P. M. Morreau
Fourth Form	Not awarded

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Sixth Form	P. M. Laver
Fifth Form	M. Horne
Fourth Form	S. Scrope

THE TREASURES OF THE SCHOOL LIBRARY

A new feature of this year's Exhibition was the display, in the School Library, of a number of the rarer and more beautiful books belonging to the Library, put on by Fr Patrick and his faithful team of bibliographical "improvers." Most visitors to Ampleforth are familiar with the spacious rooms occupied by the Library, and its furniture is an object of constant admiration. Some, perhaps many, visitors may have examined the books on the Library shelves and formed the opinion that they make up a very adequate collection of ancillary material to the boys' studies. But very few people (perhaps even also among the community) can have suspected that the Library

Stock could provide so wide a range of examples of fine modern printing, of de luxe illustrated editions, or of literary *curiosa* in general.

It is only natural, therefore, that this new feature should have attracted much attention and it is quite certain that this attraction was as much due to the interest of the display in its contents as by the mere fact of its novelty. Limitations of space veto any detailed mention of the forty or so items that were on show and only a few general remarks can be made.

Seven presses, well known for fine typography, were represented, in some cases by more than one item. They are, the De la More Press, the Fanfrolico Press, the Hyperion Press, the Riccardi Press, the Nonesuch Press, the Hague and Gill Press and the St Dominic's Press, Ditchling. Among the specimens of their work, special mention must be made of the edition of Beddoes' Works by the Fanfrolico Press, decorated with the Holbein "Dance of Death" of which only 750 copies were printed: of the lovely illustrations to "The Ceramic Art of China" by the Hyperion Press, and of the Nonesuch Dickens, an edition of 877 copies in which the illustrations are hand-pulled from the original steel plates.

Two books in fine modern bindings by Rivière (The Chancellor's Prize Latin Poem, 1948, and a copy of Hugh Dormer's Diaries) were on show, and a particular feature of the exhibition was the selection of seven fine items from the magnificent recent gift of books from Mr Fullman, including a Dickens autograph set.

The unwilling classic would certainly have welcomed the volume of the Annual Register for 1845, containing an account of "The Eureka: a machine for making Latin verses," and the Librarian will assuredly find it necessary to keep this volume under lock and key. The most beautiful illustrations were doubtless those in "L'Art de l'extrême orient" published by Plon of Paris in 1936.

It is interesting to note that about half of the exhibits had been bought out of library funds while the other half had been presented.

Those who know the limitations of "library funds" can easily see in this fact a guide to possible benefactors, and the detached observer who is writing this notice would dare to express the hope that this exhibition will lead to many gifts in the future of items which would otherwise be beyond the means of the Library. There are many such which fall within the period covered by the exhibition (1738-1948) which would be most welcome additions to the Library and make possible even richer displays in the future.

If it would not be presumptuous on the part of the critic to make suggestions, there are two proposals which occur to him. The first is that a similar display of the earlier treasures in the Monastery Library should form part of future Exhibitions, so that the glories of books

throughout the whole gamut of their history should be shown to those who come to Ampleforth on these occasions and thus provide even richer artistic and historical fare than was offered on this occasion.

The other concerns a matter of practical arrangement and is simply that all books exhibited should be given the protection of cellophane wrappings so that they may not suffer undue handling.

Fr Patrick has earned the gratitude of all for an extension of the scope of the Exhibition, and it is indeed encouraging that all who go to Ampleforth may have not only books merely to read but books to be enjoyed for their beauty alone.

H.W.A.

EXHIBITION CONCERT

Two impressions of the Exhibition Concert survive most vividly after an interval of some weeks without any reference to notes made at the time of the Concert.

They are, first the scope and variety of the programme and second the fact that three soloists could so easily be found among the boys without by any means exhausting the available solo resources.

The nature of the programme indicates how wisely and with what catholic taste the School music is organized and taught, and the standard of solo playing, even if the present is a time specially rich in boys with musical talent, reflects the greatest credit on the teachers of the instruments concerned.

For purposes of criticism the programme divides itself naturally into a Gallic trilogy, the choral, the orchestral and the solo, and to the writer of this appreciation that sequence represents, in ascending order, the measure of enjoyment received. Of the three choral items, the Vaughan Williams' "Nothing is here for tears" achieved good sustained vocal tone but the orchestra seemed to outbalance the chorus, especially as the vocal parts are generally in a rather low part of the register. Indeed one was tempted to presume that the composition was so written as to preclude the achievement of really good choral effects unless a much larger volume of vocal tone could be available. In the Armstrong Gibbs' "Beyond the Spanish main" there was a good balance between the two voice parts and a fine climax was reached but the performance was marred by the indistinctness of the words.

By far the most effective of the choral works was the arrangement of "Sumer is icumen in" in which voices were most enjoyably based on a foundation accompaniment of recorder, cello, bassoon and bass. This performance reached much more nearly the vigour and unity of tone which is to be looked for in good choral work.

In writing of the three items for orchestra alone it is again the case that a steady progress up the scale of performance was maintained throughout the programme.

Faulty intonation of the strings somewhat marred the Handel "Occasional overture" but the horn parts were very well played and in general this piece provided a good and solid *hors d'œuvre* to the programme.

One's reaction to the arrangement of the "Prelude" from Debussy's *Suite Bergamasque* may be purely individual but if truth be told it seemed a pity to arrange such a piece for an Orchestra mainly of young amateurs. The essential quality of most Debussy, including this suite, is a kind of brittleness of spirit and its interpretation demands the maximum freedom from formal four-square rhythm but one was left with the impression of a formal eighteenth century mind attempting to confine the elusive character of this composer's music in too strict a framework.

Easily the most attractive musically and the best performed of the orchestral items was the "Menuetto and Finale" of Schubert. The string tone was good and true and rhythmically the phrasing was coherent and alive. It passed the test of such music in that the listener found himself instinctively turning to his neighbour with a smile of pleasure only to find that his neighbour was doing just the same. Of the soloists, all three are to be commended in varying degree and for various reasons.

Convery played the *Allegro* from Mozart's Violin Sonata in A in such a way as to show that he has an evident feeling for that composer's work. His intonation was not always perfect and some of the trying scale-passages which Mozart always provides were slightly blurred, but his bowing was strong and firm and his tone, in the lower and middle register was most pleasant to hear.

Miles, who played the *Allegro con Brio* from Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto No. 1 in C, gave a performance marked both by poetic understanding and by a sureness amounting almost to *bravura*. Such a mature understanding of Beethoven was quite unexpected as was the conception of the movement as an organic whole. The only criticisms one would make with all the circumstances in mind are that the interpretation given was more in keeping with later Beethoven and that there was sometimes a tendency to avoidable hardness of tone. But, it was an electric performance of great brilliance.

In another genre but of equal quality in performance was Kenworthy-Browne's playing of the solo piano part of the *Allegro* from Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 5 for solo flute, solo violin and solo piano, with string orchestra. The other two solo parts were played respectively by Fr Damian and Mr C. J. Walker.

The ensemble of the three soloists was excellent and in the passages where the soloists are all playing together, the pianist wisely used his instrument much more as if it were a harpsichord than a modern grand piano. But it was in the great building up section which Bach contrives with such mastery that the piano part was so magnificently used. With

excellent phrasing one piece of structure was piled upon another as if there were no limit to the climax to be achieved. For their outstanding playing in the Beethoven and the Bach both Miles and Kenworthy-Browne received a measure of applause that was as thrilling as it was well deserved.

One or two points about the physical setting of the concert remain to be made. On the score of appearance it would be a great improvement if the bare bones of the platform's sub-structure could be decently masked with some kind of drapery.

A more important amenity, because its adoption would probably improve the not too good acoustics of the hall, would be the fitting of a mask into the great south window.

It is no small trial to the eyes to sit through a whole programme looking at an orchestra silhouetted against the strong light of a summer evening. There is no need, either to economize current or to conform to the current whimsy for turning out almost all the lights, as happens sometimes in the Albert Hall these days, but for many people the pleasure of hearing music is much enhanced if they can also see the players in comfort and not as shadows against an illuminated background.

But, all captiousness apart, one enjoyed greatly the varied fare at this concert and its general standard leaves no doubt that there is rich musical talent in the School and that those responsible for teaching music and encouraging a love of it are fully living up to their responsibility.

H.W.A.

JULIUS CAESAR

BY

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Characters

Julius Caesar	..	..	..	..	P. B. SAWDY
Octavius Caesar	} <i>triumvirs after the death of Julius Caesar</i>	}	}	}	A. E. FRENCH
Marcus Antonius					G. D. MOCATTA
M. Æmilius Lepidus					M. STOKES-REES
Cicero					A. H. JACKSON
Popilius Lena	} <i>Senators</i>	}	}	}	A. J. VELARDE
Marcus Brutus					G. E. HARPER
Cassius					P. KAZARINE
Casca	} <i>conspirators against Julius Caesar</i>	}	}	}	P. D. BURNS
Cinna					A. H. JACKSON
Trebonius					L. SCHMIDT
Ligarius					F. B. BEVERIDGE
Decius					Q. Y. STEVENSON

Metellus Cimber		H. A. STACPOOLE
Flavius	} Tribunes	D. PHILLIPS
Marullus		M. D. DONELAN
Artemidorus, a Soothsayer	.. ..	.. D. K. BUTLIN
A Poet	.. ..	.. D. K. BUTLIN
Lucilius	} friends to Brutus and Cassius	L. SCHMIDT
Titinius		M. D. DONELAN
Messala		J. M. HOWARD
Cato		P. W. UNWIN
Volumnius		P. D. BURNS
Clitus	} servants to Brutus	Q. Y. STEVENSON
Strato		D. K. BUTLIN
Lucius		M. N. TYSON
Dardanius		H. A. STACPOOLE
Pindarus, servant to Cassius	.. ..	.. A. H. JACKSON
Calpurnia, wife to Cæsar	.. ..	.. N. P. MORAY
Portia, wife to Brutus	.. ..	.. B. J. TWOMEY
Servant to Cæsar	.. ..	.. B. J. TWOMEY
Servant to Antonius	.. ..	.. E. O. SCHULTE
Servant to Octavius	.. ..	.. P. W. UNWIN
Citizens, Soldiers, etc.		

Stage Electricians :

T. P. FATTORINI, J. J. KEVANY, E. O. SCHULTE, J. S. DOBSON

Rumours of disaster in the earlier performances were going the rounds. A tent had fallen from the Sardian skies, and a manifest corpse had legged it for the wings in full view of the audience! It was therefore with some anxiety that your correspondent took his seat on "The Night." He need have had no worry. The production was as smooth as any in the long history of the Ampleforth Theatre.

Julius Cæsar is not the easiest of plays to make convincing. The excitements of conspiracy, murder and riot carry you along to the grand climax two thirds of the way through. The difficulty is to hold the interest in the remaining forty minutes, for Brutus is no Macbeth; his conscience is clear; dramatic conflict is necessarily only in external events. The test for the production comes then at the beginning of the second half. The scene in Anthony's room is a short one, but play it weakly and the momentum is lost. This night Mocatta as Anthony rose to the occasion and the self-confident arrogance with which he strode down stage established that all important sense in the audience that events were on the move and a second climax would in time be reached. This excellent piece of acting was followed up by a well sustained quarrel between Cassius and Brutus in a most effectively designed tent-scene.

Lucius' song, if not quite so successful in touching the emotions as might have been desired, was yet well done and the ghost was very skilfully materialized. In the final scenes no attempt at actual battle on the stage was made—wisely. Instead the armies were economically represented by marching soldiers arrayed in splendid helmets and sparkling breastplates, and the chief moments of drama were the suicides—never easy to do well but on this occasion most convincingly executed.

Of many excellences a few only can be singled out for praise. Every word from every speaker was clearly audible—a great achievement. As Anthony, Mocatta produced a real sense of dramatic excitement, Kazarine as Cassius and Sawdy in the rather uninteresting part of Cæsar did more than well. If Brutus, Harper, seemed a good deal more self-controlled and matter-of-fact than Shakespeare made him, it is not altogether the actor's fault; it is hard to convey a sense of real greatness in a man who is so perilously near to being a prig. Of the rest it was clear that the minor parts had been well cast, and the actors gave so competent a performance that you had no anxiety, and this is high praise in so large a cast where so many small things might have gone wrong. The crowd was excellent.

One criticism in conclusion. The play as a whole was too statuesque. This may be a wise policy where to let loose a horde of unprofessional players in riotous profusion on the stage is to ask for trouble, but in the actual scene of Cæsar's murder it did seem that some rather hotter-blooded violence might have been risked. You felt that Brutus' spirit of stoic calm could not really have restrained a Casca or a Cassius at such a moment. Apart from this general criticism there was everything to praise; smooth scene changes, a lighting plan and sets which never distracted the attention while they always satisfied the eye, and—important in Shakespeare—handsome costumes. These things together with the general high level of performance, even if there was no outstanding actor in the cast, gave a very good account of the play and much pleasure to a large and enthusiastic audience.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for the following Old Boys who have died recently: Sir Edward Emerson on May 19th; Bernard Bradley on June 7th; Fr Paschal Harrison on July 2nd; J. O. Kelly on July 19th; Wing Commander S. N. L. Maude, O.B.E., D.F.C., in a flying accident in Ankara in August; Bernard M. Wright on September 4th; Fr Ignatius Miller on September 25th; Nicholas Blundell on September 30th; also for Mr E. J. Kealey, who was a master here for some ten years at the beginning of the century.

The Hon. Sir Edward Emerson, K.C., Chief Justice of Newfoundland, who died on May 19th, aged 59, was in the School 1901—07. He and his three brothers who were also in the School were the sons of the Hon. Mr Justice Emerson. Edward was elected a member of the House of Assembly in 1932, and for two years was Minister of Justice and Attorney General. In 1932 he was a delegate to the Imperial Conference, and in 1933 to the World Economic Conference. In 1937 he was appointed one of the five members of the Commission of Government in Newfoundland. The duties of Commissioner of Defence were added in 1940 to his legal duties, and he held these posts until his appointment in 1944 to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Dr Joseph Owen Kelly, who died suddenly of pneumonia in July, was in the School from 1909 to 1914. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1921, winning the Ettles gold medal and the Leslie gold medal. He followed his father in practice in Lanark, and became a first-class physician, surgeon and obstetrician, having further qualified by taking a post-graduate course at the Rotunda. After twenty years of general practice he determined to qualify for the degree of F.R.C.S., and in this he was successful at his first attempt. We offer his wife and daughters our sympathy in their deep and unexpected loss.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

George Barrass Potts to Joan Underhill at the Servite Church, Kensington, on April 2nd.

Joseph Michael Gillow to Maivis Raymonde Aynsley at St Dominic's Church, Stone, on April 28th.

Philip Pensabene to Diana Warner at St James's, Spanish Place, on June 11th.

Gerard Ussher Smith to Monica Ethel Pinchin in the Lady Chapel, Westminster Cathedral, on June 18th.

Major the Hon. Miles Fitzalan Howard, Grenadier Guards, to Anne Constable Maxwell at Brompton Oratory, on July 4th.

Lord John Kerr to Isabel Gurney at Brompton Oratory on July 12th.

Peter Alan Feeny to Isabel Mary Unsworth at Our Lady of Victories, Hightown, on July 20th.

Dennis Tate to Kathleen Marie Connelly at the Church of the Holy Name of Mary, Linthorpe, on August 3rd.

Joseph Peter Rochford to Celia Berry at the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Chelsea, on August 4th.

Major William Stanley Armour, M.B.E., The West Yorkshire Regiment, to Penelope Jean Byrt at the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Chelsea, on August 11th.

Gerald Somers Dowling to Helen Mary Blackledge at the Church of St Thomas of Canterbury, Waterloo, Liverpool, on August 18th.

Vincent Archibald Patrick Cronin to Chantal de Rolland at Dragey, Manche, France, on August 25th.

James Newman Gilbey to Celia Sparrow at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick Street, on September 1st.

Richard Whiteside Leeming to Iris Mary Tempest in the private chapel of Broughton Hall on September 3rd.

AND to the following on their engagement:—

Captain Timothy Edward Hallinan to Margaret Bell.

Patrick Joseph Gaynor to Thyrsa MacGillivray.

John Gerald Christopher Ryan to Priscilla Ann Blomfield.

Michael Andrew Peter Johns to Patricia Anne Brady.

Brian Peter Maguire to Judith Wilson.

Terence Barton Kelly to Patricia Mary im Thurn.

Everard Joseph Walmesley to Jessica Mary Fitzgerald.

Captain John Frederick Dame Johnston, M.C., Grenadier Guards, to the Hon. Elizabeth Hardinge.

Captain Ian Monteith to Maureen Jones.

Clifton Ignatius Walter to Muriel Follett.

Ralph Newman Gilbey to Barbara Errington Scott.

LIEUT J. C. BRODIE, Irish Guards and Lieut J. B. Gillow, Irish Guards, were Mentioned in Despatches in January for active service in Palestine.

T./CAPT. F. J. JEFFERSON, Grenadier Guards, and Capt. M. C. P. Stevenson, The Welch Regt, have qualified in the Staff College entrance examination held in February.

E. J. MOSTYN has passed the Final Examinations of the Land Agents Society, and the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

ANTHONY WILLBOURN has been elected Secretary of the Newman Association.

The following were successful in Final Honours Schools at Oxford:—

P. O'R. Smiley, Lit. Hum.: H. F. Strode, J. H. Whyte, M. C. Misick, P. A. Grehan, Modern History: T. F. Hubbard, Mathematics: H. R. Conan, Chemistry.



J. A. D. FORD, who recently passed out of the training cruiser H.M.S. *Devonshire*, was awarded His Majesty the King's Sword for the best all-round Special Entry Cadet, and in the final examinations won first prizes for the General Aggregate and Seamanship.



E. M. G. BELFIELD is Tutor at the Adult Education College at Grantley Hall near Ripon.



A. P. CUMMING has been elected President of the Union, Imperial College of Science and Technology, for the next academic year.



THE OLD AMPLEFORDIAN CRICKET CLUB TOUR 1949

The tour this year took place in Kent and Sussex, and if the results do not compare favourably with last year it should be borne in mind that the opposition were turning out very strong sides. In point of fact the Club has never turned out stronger teams and the one that beat the Beaumont Pilgrims would give any Club side in the country a good game.

The tour opened with a two-day game against the Beaumont Pilgrims on the lovely Tonbridge School ground, which was kindly loaned to us by the Tonbridge authorities. The Club won this match comfortably by an innings. The high lights of the match were a fine century by Father Martin and some equally fine bowling by Father Peter, who took 12 wickets for 75 runs. The Club thus won its first encounter with the Beaumont Pilgrims, but it is doubtful if they will allow us such an easy passage in future years.

On the Monday the Blue Mantles were the opponents, on the County Ground at Tunbridge Wells. Here Father Denis, not to be outdone by Fr Martin, treated us to a superb display of batsmanship in making 153. Many of the spectators wanted to know which County he played for! He was well supported by Robertson and Hardy who each made 50 and the innings was declared close at 269 for 3. The Blue Mantles put up a gallant resistance but were well beaten by 109 runs at ten minutes to seven. At the conclusion of this match the H.Q. was moved from Tunbridge Wells to Brighton, and although some were sorry to leave the quiet comfort of the Spa Hotel others were eagerly looking forward to the brighter lights!

On Tuesday we played Middleton-on-Sea and had a thrilling match which ended in the narrowest of defeats. Kenny was the star performer in this game, making a sound 67 not out and taking 5 for 65. Everyone voted this fixture a huge success and we hope to make Middleton a yearly event.

Against Eastbourne on Wednesday, with the exception of Edmund King, the batting failed and the side was all out for 166. This was patently not enough on a hard Saffrons ground against such opposition, and when some vital catches were put down the result was inevitable. The fielding of Marston and Hardy was a joy to behold.

And so we came to the last match, a two-day game against the Old Rossallians on the Brighton College ground. Unfortunately, a number of our more successful players had had to leave us before this game and so we were not at our full strength. However, let us not make excuses, for we were well beaten by a better side, but rather let us hope that our opponents will find it possible to come to Gilling next year and give us our chance of revenge. In this match our catching was again at fault and we allowed the O.R.'s to make 291. Against some really good fast bowling by Pococks, the Club failed and were all out for 121. Following on, the "Nightwatchmen," Sutton and Toynbee, put up a good first wicket stand, but despite good knocks by Fr Denis, Fr Peter and Edmund King we were again dismissed for 181, Pococks bringing his match analysis to 13 for 59.

That the first "outside" tour since the war was a success there can be little doubt. The grounds were first class, the opposition strong, but charming, and the administrative arrangements smooth. The credit for this success rests with the Committee, who refused to be shaken from their objective during the winter months, and braved a lot of opposition to carry it through.

Our thanks must also go to Stuart Boyes who umpired through the week and to Michael Johns who so sportingly undertakes the scoring.

Summary of results.

v. *Beaumont Pilgrims*. B.P.'s 148 and 162. (Utley 12 for 75.) O.A.C.C. 339 for 6 declared. (Haigh 120.)

v. *Blue Mantles*. O.A.C.C. 269 for 3 declared. (Waddilove 153.) Blue Mantles 160.

v. *Middleton*. O.A.C.C. 184. (Kenny 67 not out.) Middleton 186 for 9. (Kenny 5 for 65.)

v. *Eastbourne*. O.A.C.C. 166 (King 54.) Eastbourne 167 for 5.

v. *Old Rossallians*. O.A.C.C. 121 and 181. O.R.'s 291 and 14 for 2.



AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

LONDON AND SOUTH OF ENGLAND AREA

At the Annual Meeting of the London and South of England Area it was decided to hold an informal meeting once every two months. These informal meetings will be held, at any rate for the present, at the Allied Circle Club, 46 Green Street, Park Lane, which is near Marble Arch Tube Station.

The objects of the informal meetings are :—

- (a) To have regular meetings at a fixed time and place so that Old Amplefordians will know where to come to meet each other.
- (b) To try and make the Ampleforth Society of more practical use to its members.
- (c) To be a focus of Catholic Action among Old Amplefordians.
- (d) To set up a panel of experts to advise parents on the best way to meet the very heavy expenditure incurred in educating their children.
- (e) To set up a scheme for helping Old Amplefordians who want jobs.

The meetings will usually start with an address by a guest speaker on some matter of common interest to Catholics, followed by an informal discussion. After the meeting, which will be open to all Old Amplefordians, the bar and dining room of the Allied Circle Club will be available for those who wish to use them.

The meetings will take place on the last Thursday of alternate months, commencing at 6 p.m. Dates are as follows :—

Thursday, 29th September
 Thursday, 24th November
 Thursday, 26th January
 Thursday, 30th March
 Thursday, 25th May

It would be a great help in making arrangements if those who intend to come could send a post card or telephone the Area Secretary, J. H. Alleyn, c/o Messrs Alleyn and Mansel, Staple Inn Buildings, High Holborn, London, W.C.1 (Telephone: Holborn 5311), a few days before the meeting.



Back Row

- S. Bradley
- M. Fisher
- M. Corbould
- J. Faber
- O. Wynne
- P. Vincent

Front row

- J. A. Dick
- P. J. Sheahan
- J. F. Murphy
- M. J. Tate
- P. A. Mitchell

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

CRICKET

THERE were some who looked forward optimistically to the beginning of the season, for six of last year's 1st XI were returning. Others pointed out that although Murphy should do well, the remaining five had a batting average of under 20 for that year: one good bat does not make a side. Few can have expected that the team would develop so quickly and become one of the best we have had for many years.

Much useful knowledge was gained in the first few matches. First, that there was no need to rely solely on Murphy for runs. Vincent made a capable century in the trial match and played himself into the side; Tate played a fine unbeaten century against the Royal Signals O.C.T.U. He and Murphy at one period added 98 runs in thirty minutes for the third wicket and made a declaration possible at 314 for 7, after 170 minutes' play. Then in the All Comers match Sheahan and Faber showed that they too were capable of getting runs. Scoring 63 and 42 respec-

tively, they largely contributed to an exciting last minute victory. If Dick could develop into the batsman he had long promised to be, any remaining doubts about the strength of the batting would be dispelled.

The bowling, too, was stronger than many had expected. Murphy with his height and easy flowing action had greatly improved. Tate's off-breaks were not only dangerous in themselves, but acted as an invaluable foil to the medium pace bowling of Mitchell and Murphy. There was also Corbould with his left arm leg-breaks, if any further variation was needed.

Against this one must add that the match against the Royal Signals O.C.T.U. showed that the fielding was weak: had it been better the team might have achieved a resounding victory. The Eleven, then, went to Catterick for their first important match, confident that they could acquire themselves well against a strong side.

AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL SIGNALS O.C.T.U.

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, May 14th.

AMPLEFORTH		ROYAL SIGNALS	
J. Dick, b Pearson	. 29	O. C. Jukes, lbw, b Tate	. 62
P. Vincent, c Cork, b Masser	. 45	O. C. Ferguson, b Murphy	. 0
M. Tate, not out	. 102	Capt. Masser, b Murphy	. 0
J. F. Murphy, b Kenwood	. 75	Maj. M. Maydon, lbw, b Tate	. 24
J. Faber, b Kenwood	. 0	O. C. Kenwood, not out	. 32
P. J. Sheahan, c Jukes, b Kenwood	10	O. C. Randall, b Murphy	. 21
O. Wynne, c Cork, b Ferguson	. 12	O. C. Pearson, lbw, b Murphy	. 3
S. Bradley, lbw, b Kenwood	. 26	O. C. Jones, not out	. 1
M. Fisher, not out	. 1	O. C. Cruikshanks	} did not bat
P. Mitchell, did not bat	. .	O. C. Cork	
M. Corbould, did not bat	. .	O. C. Murray	
Extras	. 14	Extras	. 2
Total (for 7 wkts dec.)	. 314	Total (for 6 wkts)	. 154

Back Row

S. Bradley
M. Fisher
M. Corbould
J. Faber
O. Wynne
P. Vincent

Front row

J. A. Dick
P. J. Sheahan
J. F. Murphy
M. J. Tate
P. A. Mitchell



AMPLEFORTH v. ALL COMERS

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, May 15th

ALL COMERS		AMPLEFORTH	
Rev. M. Haigh, lbw, b Corbould	48	J. Dick, st Haigh, b Harrison	14
Rev. D. Waddilove, b Murphy	12	P. Vincent, c Rigby, b Rennick	1
Rev. C. Rabnett, c and b Corbould	28	M. Tate, run out	39
Rev. H. Barton, not out	66	J. F. Murphy, lbw, b Harrison	7
Rev. A. Rennick, c Faber, b Corbould	13	J. Faber, not out	42
Rev. H. King, c Murphy, b Corbould	7	P. J. Sheahan, lbw, b Barton	63
Rev. P. Uley, b Tate	0	O. Wynne, b Barton	3
Rev. L. Rigby, b Tate	2	S. Bradley, b Barton	0
Rev. A. Ainscough, run out	0	M. Fisher, not out	7
Rev. A. Rimmer, b Tate	0	P. Mitchell, did not bat	
Rev. P. Harrison, b Murphy	7	M. Corbould, did not bat	
Extras	1	Extras	12
Total	184	Total (for 7 wks)	188

AMPLEFORTH v. CATERICK SERVICES

Played at Catterick on Saturday, May 21st

THE weather was glorious and the wicket looked hard. Ampleforth lost the toss and had to field.

After an early wicket, when Parker was caught at mid-off, the first dribble of runs came only occasionally, and not without hazard. This period of quiet was broken at length when Jukes, who a week before had made 62 against the School, played forward to Mitchell. He edged the ball into the slips and Dick took a difficult one-handed catch. The issue of the match was really decided during this two hours before lunch, in which only 90 runs were scored. This was due not to bad batting but to steady bowling backed up by keen and greatly improved fielding.

After lunch the rate of scoring increased somewhat; wickets fell slowly but the bowlers persevered. Mitchell, especially, showed that he was capable of sustained effort and his 23 overs for 3 wickets and 42 runs was an excellent performance on a pitch which gave no encouragement. The innings was declared closed at 245 for 8. In the 105 minutes which remained Ampleforth stood little chance of getting the runs, but there was every chance that they might be bowled out by the strong opposition.

The opening pair, Dick and Vincent, hit the loose ball hard and, in twenty-five minutes, 45 runs were on the board.

Soon after tea Murphy joined Dick and a partnership began which finally determined the course of the game. Their styles made an interesting contrast. Murphy, sure in his footwork and using his height and wrists well, found means to strike the ball to every part of the field: Dick, more restrained and patient, played the ball with a nice discretion. All his shots were clean and pleasant, and though he scored fast, it was by accurate placing rather than the power behind the shot. He had found his form at last and his 73 was a most polished display and probably the best innings he played in the season. He was still undefeated at the close of play, and the match was drawn. Ampleforth had made 181 for 4.

In many ways this was a fine achievement against a side which was strong both in batting and bowling. As a result, however, it was a rather tired side which took the field against the Duke of Wellington's Regiment the next day. They came near to defeat but were saved by another good innings by Dick and Murphy.

CATERICK GARRISON

AMPLEFORTH

Capt. Parker, c Murphy, b Mitchell	7	J. Dick, not out	73
Capt. Jukes, c Dick, b Mitchell	19	P. Vincent, c Redway, b Merrills	21
Lieut Hall, b Corbould	56	M. J. Tate, b Redway	3
Maj. Brown, lbw, b Faber	10	J. F. Murphy, b Hall	53
Sig. Mason, b Tate	13	J. Faber, b Merrills	11
Maj. Maydon, b Murphy	73	P. J. Sheahan, not out	6
Tpr Redway, c Faber, b Murphy	22	O. Wynne	
Maj. Rickman, not out	11	S. Bradley	
Maj. Redman-Lyon, b Mitchell	1	M. Fisher	did not bat
Sgt Merrills, not out	11	P. Mitchell	
L.-Cpl Bloxom, did not bat		M. Corbould	
Extras	22	Extras	14
Total (for 8 wks dec.)	245	Total (for 4 wks)	181

AMPLEFORTH v. DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, May 22nd

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT		AMPLEFORTH	
Pte Hopper, lbw, b Mitchell	8	J. Dick, c Upjohn, b Wilson	44
2nd Lieut Lister, b Mitchell	49	P. Vincent, b Wilson	10
Pte Stephenson, b Mitchell	0	M. J. Tate, run out	9
2nd Lieut Shuttleworth, st Sheahan,		J. F. Murphy, not out	41
b Tate	29	J. Faber, lbw, b Tipper	5
Maj. Upjohn, st Sheahan, b Tate	11	P. J. Sheahan, c Tipper, b Shuttleworth	11
Capt. Grieve, c Murphy, b Corbould	41	S. Bradley, c and b Grieve	0
Maj. Davidson, b Tate	13	M. Fisher, c and b Upjohn	7
Sgt Tipper, b Tate	6	O. Wynne, not out	0
Pte Haley, not out	51	P. Mitchell, did not bat	
Col Cumberlege, b Murphy	7	M. Corbould, did not bat	
C.S.M. Wilson, not out	5	Extras	7
Extras	5		
Total (for 9 wks dec.)	225	Total (for 7 wks)	134

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, May 29th

THE day before this match, Ampleforth decisively beat Bootham. Murphy, in an innings which included 20 fours and 3 sixes, scored a rapid and devastating 141. Wynne made a good 49 but was rather over-shadowed by the restless energy of Murphy. Together they raised the total from 65 to 233—the largest stand of the season. Bootham were dismissed for 54.

Against the Yorkshire Gentlemen the team suffered their first defeat. It is curious that a good side can on occasions

look very mediocre. This was one of those occasions and neither their batting nor fielding did them justice. From the start nothing seemed to go well. Kaye and Gillespie bowled almost unchanged and, though the wickets were not always obtained with their best balls, the bowling was continually on top. A luncheon score of 80 for 6 was poor enough in all conscience and the position was made worse almost immediately afterwards when Murphy was brilliantly caught on the leg side by the wicket-keeper.

Clearly the bowling and fielding had to be of a very high standard to dismiss the Yorkshire Gentlemen for 125. Unfortunately, too many difficult, but possible, chances were given away; and, although Tate bowled well and flighted the ball better than he had done before, neither Murphy or Mitchell were at their best. With four wickets in hand, Lupton hit Corbould to the pavilion slope for six to win the match.

The next day Ampleforth drew with Manchester Grammar School who were on a cricket tour. It was a disappointing game.

Ampleforth, put in to bat on a drying wicket, were quickly despatched for 92, chiefly due to the excellent bowling of McKinna. Manchester Grammar School in an innings which lasted two hours, only scored 40. McKinna and Peet, remained together for the last hour to score 4 runs.

AMPLEFORTH		YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN	
J. A. Dick, b Kaye	25	D. Standage, st Sheahan, b Tate	11
P. Vincent, lbw, b Gillespie	8	C. Hinde, c Tate, b Corbould	57
M. J. Tate, c Kaye, b Gillespie	13	P. Cumming, run out	12
J. F. Murphy, c Cumming, b Kaye	27	R. Hutchinson, b Tate	11
O. Wynne, b Gillespie	0	W. Lupton, not out	18
P. J. Sheahan, c Hutchinson, b Gillespie	0	A. Ricketts, st Sheahan, b Tate	1
J. Faber, c Ricketts, b Kaye	22	M. Kaye, st Sheahan, b Tate	4
S. Bradley, lbw, b Kaye	7	E. Gossop, not out	5
M. Corbould, not out	10	D. Gillespie	5
M. Fisher, b Kaye	4	A. Hutchinson } did not bat	
P. Mitchell, b Gillespie	0	J. Elmhirst	2
Extras	10	Extras	2
Total	126	Total (for 6 wkts)	130

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM

Played at York on Saturday, May 28th

AMPLEFORTH		BOOTHAM	
J. A. Dick, b Brerton	32	D. Brerton, lbw, b Mitchell	2
P. Vincent, b Nicholl	2	F. Braithwaite, run out	0
M. J. Tate, c O'Brien, b Nicholl	5	I. Lester, c Faber, b Murphy	0
J. F. Murphy, c Lester, b Bodin	141	G. Seager, lbw, b Mitchell	0
O. Wynne, c Littleboy, b Bodin	49	R. Copeman, c Murphy, b Mitchell	6
P. J. Sheahan, not out	13	N. Littleboy, c Sheahan, b Mitchell	2
J. Faber, not out	4	J. Sykes, st Sheahan, b Corbould	32
S. Bradley		R. Baker, hit wkt, b Tate	7
M. Corbould		R. Nicholl, c and b Corbould	0
M. Fisher	did not bat	M. Bodin, not out	0
P. Mitchell		P. O'Brien, st Sheahan, b Tate	1
Extras	6	Extras	4
Total (for 5 wkts dec.)	250	Total	54

AMPLEFORTH v. MANCHESTER G.S.

Played at Ampleforth on Monday, May 30th

AMPLEFORTH		MANCHESTER G.S.	
J. A. Dick, c and b McKinna	5	J. Crossley, b Murphy	3
P. Vincent, b McKinna	12	B. Hitchin, c Bradley, b Corbould	4
M. J. Tate, c Crossley, b Matthews	6	J. Card, lbw, b Murphy	6
J. F. Murphy, b McKinna	21	A. Percival, run out	0
O. Wynne, b McKinna	12	J. Holloway, lbw, b Murphy	12
P. J. Sheahan, lbw, b Matthews	3	B. Coffey, b Murphy	2
J. Faber, lbw, b McKinna	0	G. McKinna, not out	3
S. Bradley, lbw, b McKinna	10	J. Peet, not out	7
M. Corbould, not out	7	D. Whitworth	
M. Fisher, c Matthews, b McKinna	0	T. Matthews } did not bat	
P. Mitchell, c Holloway, b Matthews	8	B. Taylor	
Extras	8	Extras	3
Total	92	Total (for 6 wkts)	40

AMPLEFORTH v. OLD AMPLEFORDIANS

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday and Sunday, June 4th and 5th

DURING the Exhibition week-end a two-day match was played against the strongest Old Amplefordian side which has yet visited the School. The game opened on a day of wind and rain and the School were dismissed without much difficulty for 107. King, Grieve and Hardy, who scored 69, 62 and 72 respectively, gave the Old Amplefordians a lead of 132 by 3 o'clock on the next day. Ampleforth shaped with more confidence the second time but were unable to avoid an innings defeat.

Some excuses could be made for this failure, but one fact cannot be disguised. In this match, as in that against the Yorkshire Gentlemen, the team did not display that stubborn determination which should be expected of them when

they are forced on the defensive. However, they emerged from this period of weakness a most capable and confident side.

A most enjoyable game was played against Cranwell the following week: one in which the advantage flowed from one side to the other. Cranwell opened disastrously and lost 5 wickets for 22 runs, but a fine innings of 70 by Edmondson-Jones largely contributed to their total of 154. Against consistent bowling Ampleforth were unable to score quickly enough to get the runs in time. They were in a strong position when stumps were drawn: only 30 runs were needed with 5 wickets still in hand.

AMPLEFORTH		2nd Innings	
1st Innings		2nd Innings	
J. A. Dick, c Grieve, b Hardy	15	st Birtwistle, b Grieve	31
P. Vincent, b Millar	3	c Grieve, b King	1
M. J. Tate, lbw, b Millar	3	c Birtwistle, b Toynbee	0
J. F. Murphy, c Travers, b Millar	0	c and b Grieve	54
O. Wynne, b King	18	lbw, b King	3
P. J. Sheahan, c King, b O'Kelly	6	c O'Kelly, b Grieve	19
J. Faber, c Stafford, b O'Kelly	0	lbw, b King	0
S. Bradley, c King, b O'Kelly	15	b O'Kelly	12
M. Corbould, lbw, b Stafford	7	run out	0
M. Fisher, b King	20	not out	1
P. Mitchell, not out	8	c and b O'Kelly	2
Extras	12	Extras	3
Total	107	Total	125

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS	
E. H. King, b Murphy	69
R. A. Campbell, lbw, b Mitchell	0
R. Travers, b Mitchell	0
C. F. Grieve, b Tate	62
P. D. Parker, c Faber, b Tate	4
M. Hardy, run out	72
Lord Stafford, c Corbould, b Mitchell	4
L. L. Toynbee, b Murphy	0
A. C. Millar, c Wynne, b Murphy	12
R. O'Kelly, c Fisher, b Tate	1
M. Birtwistle, not out	0
Extras	15
Total	239

AMPLEFORTH v. R.A.F. CRANWELL

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, June 11th

R.A.F. CRANWELL	AMPLEFORTH
M. D. Fenner, c Corbould, b Murphy	J. A. Dick, c Persse, b E-Jones
D. F. Bates, c Wynne, b Murphy	P. Vincent, lbw, b Persse
R. Pavey, b Murphy	M. J. Tate, not out
J. E-Jones, c and b Tate	J. F. Murphy, c Bates, b E-Jones
R. Hollingworth, lbw, b Tate	O. Wynne, b Persse
R. Wood, c Wynne, b Tate	P. J. Sheahan, c Pickard, b Hollingworth
V. J. Lawrence, b Mitchell	S. Bradley, not out
H. Carver, run out	M. Corbould
A. Persse, b Mitchell	M. Fisher
D. H. Mills, c Faber, b Mitchell	J. Faber
C. F. Pickard, not out	P. Mitchell
Extras	Extras
Total	Total (for 5 wks)

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL

Played at Ampleforth on Wednesday, June 15th

IT was another beautiful morning and St Peter's, winning the toss, decided to bat. The ball rose sharply in the first over, and after a maiden from Murphy the first wicket fell, an easy catch to silly mid-off. Then with the score at 6, Murphy made the decisive move of the match; he retired to mid-off and gave the ball to Tate.

Tate bowled an immaculate length and flighted the ball extremely cleverly. St Peter's were unable to play him and had all the catches been held he would

have taken the rest of the wickets. In his third over he got his first wicket and thereafter one in every over he bowled. He finished with an analysis of 7 for 27. The match was a personal triumph for him: few school sides could have played him with any confidence. At last he had added to his large, rapid break from the off, an unusually firm control of length and that whip off the pitch which is the mark of the really good spin bowler.

With St Peter's all out for 61 before

lunch, the match seemed all over bar the shouting. On a hard wicket we could expect no difficulty in scoring the runs, especially as one of their opening bowlers, who batted without gloves and had been severely rapped over the knuckles by Murphy, was unable to bowl. One over was bowled before lunch which Corbould and Fisher, promoted from nine and ten, survived without loss. No sooner had they gone out again than Fisher drove Baker fully for 4 through the covers followed by another to the leg boundary. At 14 Corbould returned the ball in the air to the bowler and 3 runs later Dick was finely caught in the leg trap off Walter who took 7 for 13 with his fast in-swingers last year. There was no cause for alarm yet. The score rose to 40 with Walter still on at the pavilion end and Kendall bowling slowly and steadily from the other.

It may seem in print that 22 runs needed and 8 wickets in hand was a position which could cause Ampleforth

no undue worry; but in school matches wickets have a way of falling quickly—and indeed the game burst suddenly into life and took one of those turns which only cricket can take. Fisher was caught off Walter and in the next over Tate was bowled by Kendall. Sheahan seemed paralyzed and was lbw. And after Vincent had taken a tremendous wave at the ball, without knowing exactly where it was, the score had gone from 40 for 3 to 45 for 6. Some with long memories began to talk of the first encounter with St Peter's, in 1890, when the visiting side made 37 and Ampleforth replied with 36.

For three overs not a run was scored; and then at last Bradley broke through. He cut two successive balls down to where third man might have been and the spell was broken; for Murphy, with sudden brilliance, drove Walter twice to the sight-screen for 4 and cut him for 3 in the same over to win the match.

ST PETER'S	AMPLEFORTH
E. D. Thornton, c Bradley, b Mitchell	M. Fisher, c Mortimer, b Walter
J. Mortimer, c Murphy, b Tate	M. Corbould, c and b Baker
N. Hodd, c Faber, b Tate	J. A. Dick, c Baker, b Walter
P. Baker, lbw, b Mitchell	J. F. Murphy, not out
W. Fairweather, b Tate	M. J. Tate, b Kendall
J. Griffiths, c Corbould, b Tate	P. J. Sheahan, lbw, b Kendall
R. Hodgson, c Murphy, b Tate	P. Vincent, st Baker, b Kendall
A. Jackson, lbw, b Tate	S. Bradley, not out
A. Kendall, lbw, b Tate	O. Wynne
J. Wall, b Murphy	J. Faber
G. Walter, not out	P. Mitchell
Extras	Extras
Total	Total (for 6 wks)

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

Played at Sedbergh on Saturday, June 18th

EVEN as early as 11 o'clock it was surprisingly hot and the gaunt hills which enclose the valley of Sedbergh shut out any chance of a cooling breeze. The cricket field was green but the pitch looked hard and full of runs.

Ampleforth again lost the toss and went out to field.

From the start the bowling seemed to be on top. Mitchell and Murphy opened accurately and, by the end of 6 overs, 3 wickets had fallen for 20

runs. Ampleforth were in a strong position if they could retain their grip on the situation. Their position was even better 4 overs later when Sheahan brought off a difficult stump to dismiss Durrans. Moralee and Cooper, both left-handers, tried to fight back and resisted strongly, but the bowling was so accurate that 12 overs passed for only 7 runs. Then a brilliant piece of fielding found them both at one end, what proved to be the last stand of the innings was broken. The luck had run with the fielding side but they were always in an aggressive mood. Accurate bowling had been backed by stern fielding.

Ampleforth, left with 82 runs to win and all the time in the world, started shakily. The first five overs brought only two runs. In the sixth, Vincent walked in front of a straight ball after he had made one. Soon afterwards, Dick, who had never looked happy, was brilliantly caught at backward short leg. Murphy and Tate were now at the wicket. Tate celebrated his entry with a grand cut to the boundary and,

SEDBERGH	
R. Umbers, lbw, b Murphy	0
P. Maxwell, lbw, b Mitchell	5
R. Durrans, st Sheahan, b Mitchell	15
T. McClung, lbw, b Mitchell	0
W. Moralee, run out	13
P. Scott, c Corbould, b Mitchell	0
D. Cooper, c Bradley, b Tate	9
T. Good, c Bradley, b Tate	14
P. Medhurst, b Tate	4
P. Younie, st Sheahan, b Tate	8
M. Ainley, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	81

from that moment, never looked back. He hooked and cut with relish and drove powerfully to the off. The score rose rapidly to 63, out of which Tate had made 40. Murphy, at the other end, was no more than an onlooker most of this time and was never at his ease. When he had made 9 he tried to lift one out of the ground, but an entire neglect of the whereabouts of the ball lost him his wicket. Wynne joined Tate but three overs later, Tate himself was out lbw. After five more balls Wynne followed his example. But Tate's 46 runs had virtually won the match, for now only 12 more were needed and these Bradley and Sheahan got in the next three overs.

It is true that it is often harder to bat against a small total; but, on the whole, the Ampleforth batting was disappointing. Only Tate and Bradley shaped with real confidence and determination. But the match was won and the credit for this should be given primarily to the bowlers who were always on the attack and who delivered only five loose balls.

AMPLEFORTH	
J. A. Dick, c Umbers, b Ainley	9
P. Vincent, lbw, b Ainley	1
M. J. Tate, lbw, b Good	46
J. F. Murphy, b Good	9
O. Wynne, lbw, b Medhurst	1
P. J. Sheahan, c Umbers, b Good	15
S. Bradley, lbw, b Scott	21
M. Fisher, st Durrans, b Scott	13
P. Mitchell, b Scott	0
C. Campbell, c Scott, b Ainley	12
M. Corbould, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	135

AMPLEFORTH v. M.C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Tuesday, June 21st

ON another of those perfect summer days and a brick-hard wicket which one had almost come to expect this season, the M.C.C. went in to bat. The game developed slowly and when

Harrington and Walford came together for the first time, with the score at 56 for 2, neither side had gained any real advantage. But it was not long before both batsmen looked at their ease;

Harrington correct and steady: Walford hitting the ball very powerfully on both sides of the wicket. Tate deceived them more than once but they faced him with confidence, realizing that the best way to play spin bowling on a fast wicket is to get to the pitch of the ball. Luncheon was taken with the score at 97 for 2 and it was clear that, as so often, the shape of the innings would largely depend on what happened in the first few overs after the break.

Hardly had play been resumed when Walford was badly missed playing quietly forward to Tate who quietly dropped the ball to the ground. It was a grievous mistake and one which changed the pattern of the game. Encouraged by this and a number of loose balls which were despatched to the boundary without ceremony, Walford and Harrington quickly proceeded to add another 50 runs until Harrington was bowled by Mitchell. The M.C.C. certainly had the advantage now, with the bowlers tiring in the heat of the afternoon, and the fielding showing some regrettable lapses. Walford, partnered first by Kaye and then by Ricketts, began a series of strokes too adventurous to last and he was well held by Murphy when he lofted a drive to mid-off. There the innings virtually ended, and when another 25 runs had been added Staniforth declared at 221 for 8 made in 160 minutes.

Ampleforth opened with Dick and Vincent to the bowling of Harrington and Kaye, and though Vincent was not wholly convincing, the score proceeded steadily enough to 37 before he was bowled by Doggart who had relieved Harrington.

Tate then joined Dick and a most valuable partnership began. The M.C.C. bowling continued to be very steady in length, so that, well as Dick and Tate batted, they never were able to dominate the bowling and score quickly. Their batting, however, was extremely good, perhaps better than any during the season so far, considering the quality of the bowling. Dick was particularly sound in technique and

without ever becoming really punitive produced a variety of scoring shots combined with immaculate defence. Tate was more aggressive and scored slightly the faster of the two; he hit strongly to leg and played some fine shots through the covers.

Dick was first out, laudably attempting to force the pace. Until he was in the forties he had given no chance, but then he was dropped at backward point and shortly afterwards was deceived by Harrington's very slightly slower ball. In driving what he took for a half-volley he lifted it just enough for Staniforth at mid-off to take a good catch near the ground. He and Tate had added 95 for the second wicket, and had played consistent bowling with real confidence and ability. With the score at 132 for 2, Ampleforth had fifty minutes to get the remaining 90 runs. The value of this partnership was thrown into relief by what followed. Murphy, emerging from a dark pavilion into bright sunshine hit over a well pitched up ball and was bowled. Admittedly runs were needed in a great hurry if there was to be any chance of a win, but this was the wrong sort of haste and might well have led to disaster. He was followed out by Bradley, then by Tate himself and Fisher. It remained for Sheahan and Mitchell to retrieve the situation and they took the score from 139 for 6 to 165 for 6 before the close of play.

On the following Saturday they played their fourth School match, against Durham. Murphy and Bradley had raised the score from 42 for 3 to 126 for 4 by lunch time. Almost immediately afterwards Bradley was lbw. He had made 40 good runs which was encouraging, except for a tendency not to play straight up the pitch. Murphy made yet another 50. When 217 runs had been scored Durham went in to bat. Murphy and Tate bowled very accurately and were largely instrumental in dismissing Durham for 99. Murphy bowled 11 overs, eight of which were maidens for 12 runs and 4 wickets.

M.C.C.		AMPLEFORTH	
Lt-Col R. T. Staniforth, b Murphy	2	J. A. Dick, c Staniforth, b Harrington	49
N. A. Doggart, b Mitchell	22	P. Vincent, b Doggart	15
W. Harrington, b Murphy	59	M. J. Tate, b Ricketts	62
Lt-Col J. E. Walford, c Murphy, b Mitchell	75	J. F. Murphy, b Doggart	0
M. A. Kaye, c Murphy, b Mitchell	9	S. Bradley, b Doggart	0
Brig. A. Ricketts, run out	21	P. J. Sheahan, not out	17
C. E. Anson, b Murphy	2	M. Fisher, c Harrington, b Ricketts	0
W. R. Coldwell, lbw, b Mitchell	0	P. A. Mitchell, not out	9
C. R. Young, not out	6	M. Corbould	0
J. A. Worsley, not out	4	J. Faber	0
D. V. Brimms, did not bat		O. Wynne	0
Extras	21	Extras	13
Total (for 8 wks)	221	Total (for 6 wks)	165

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, June 25th

AMPLEFORTH		DURHAM	
J. A. Dick, c Tiffin, b Robinson	7	G. A. Tiffin, b Murphy	10
P. Vincent, lbw, b Metcalfe	4	T. Bourn, c Faber, b Tate	13
M. J. Tate, c Tiffin, b Metcalfe	15	T. Smailes, c Dick, b Tate	0
J. F. Murphy, c Scott, b Robinson	67	D. Mort, lbw, b Tate	22
S. Bradley, lbw, b Robinson	40	J. Bradley, c Bradley, b Corbould	1
P. J. Sheahan, c Hallam, b Rans	32	K. Hallam, b Mitchell	22
P. A. Mitchell, b Metcalfe	18	R. Scott, b Murphy	1
M. Fisher, b Metcalfe	0	P. Kershaw, b Mitchell	14
J. Faber, run out	26	T. Metcalfe, c Wynne, b Murphy	0
M. Corbould, lbw, b Metcalfe	4	M. Robinson, b Murphy	0
O. Wynne, not out	0	J. Rans, not out	0
Extras	4	Extras	16
Total	217	Total	99

AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, July 3rd

THE Ampleforth innings was full of good, cheerful cricket and every batsman seemed to find his form at once. Dick and Vincent opened briskly, but at 50 Dick failed to stop a ball from Kaye and it trickled through on to his wicket. Vincent, inclined to turn the ball off his wicket too often, was justly bowled playing across a straight ball, and Sheahan was lbw, trying to hook another.

Murphy, meanwhile, at the other end, had settled down to play his finest innings; an innings of a batsman of

true quality. The ball, even when he was on the defensive, flowed swiftly off the bat and—when he found it pitched up enough—he drove it equally firmly to the on and off boundaries. First Bradley and then Mitchell stayed with him. As there seemed no reason why Murphy should not continue for ever provided there was someone at the other end, Mitchell contented himself with a patient and correct innings of far greater importance than his final score would suggest. Various combinations of bowling were used and it is a measure of the

success of the bat that seven bowlers were tried, some more than once, before Collins eventually tempted Murphy to a stroke, quite unworthy of the excellent ones he had shown before, and he was bowled. Together he and Mitchell had added nearly 100 runs.

Faber joined Mitchell and hit up a bright 29 with six fours. Then, after two more wickets had fallen, the innings was declared closed with a total of 199 for 8. The position was evenly poised with every possibility of the Free Foresters forcing a victory in the remaining 140 minutes of play.

Raper, of Yorkshire, and Keighley of Oxford and Yorkshire, opened the batting. Murphy was swinging the ball away late and in his third over Raper flicked at a good length on the off-side and was well caught at the wicket by Sheahan: in the next over Collins followed this example. Two overs later Cumming was well and truly bowled by Mitchell who opened splendidly with plenty of life and always to a good direction and length. It was an inauspicious start for the Free Foresters and now Keighley, who had been joined by Gillespie, set about the task of restoring the situation. Gradually they struggled through this period of stress and the innings began to assume a more healthy appearance. It was here that the absence of Tate was keenly felt for, with Murphy tiring fast after his previous exertions, Tate's accurate and dangerous off-breaks would have been invaluable. Some change had to be made in the bowling and Gillespie welcomed it

by sweeping Corbould for four to the scoring hut. It was soon apparent, however, that the Free Foresters could not win in the time: runs were hard to earn, loose balls were scarce, nor was there any weakness in the fielding. All this time Mitchell toiled away from the pavilion end, often with his shirt-tail flying in the breeze, determined not to give a run away. More than once he forced Keighley to play late; more than once he beat Gillespie. With the score at 89 Faber was brought on instead of Corbould and immediately bowled Gillespie with a ball of perfect length—the fourth and last wicket to fall.

Keighley remained undefeated to the end, having played a steady and chanceless 50. He was particularly strong on the leg side but rarely succeeded in piercing the off-side field. It was an enjoyable match, and the honours of the game must surely go to Mitchell who bowled unchanged for a final analysis of 19 overs, 9 maidens, 29 runs, 1 wicket, confining Keighley to 50 runs in 140 minutes.

The fielders returned to the pavilion. The umpires walked majestically from the pitch with the bats in their pockets. The numbers in the scoring hut revolved slowly back to 0: the field was deserted. Dr Vidal drove his four golf balls into the middle of the pitch. Whisky, Brandy and Soda, confined to the car, looked wistfully out of the windows. A most successful and enjoyable season had ended.

AMPLEFORTH		FREE FORESTERS	
J. A. Dick, b Kaye	8	J. Raper, c Sheahan, b Murphy	4
P. Vincent, b Kaye	22	W. Keighley, not out	50
P. J. Sheahan, lbw, b Raper	18	H. Collins, c Sheahan, b Murphy	1
J. F. Murphy, b Collins	73	P. Cumming, b Mitchell	1
S. Bradley, lbw, b Macnab	8	D. Gillespie, b Faber	31
P. A. Mitchell, lbw, b Collins	17	G. Huskinson, not out	9
J. Faber, c sub b Keighley	29	W. Lupton	0
M. Fisher, run out	4	M. Kaye	0
M. Corbould, not out	4	R. Salterthwaite	0
C. Campbell, did not bat	0	M. Macnab	0
O. Wynne, did not bat	0	J. Elmhurst	0
Extras	16	Extras	11
Total (for 8 wks)	199	Total (for 4 wks)	107

Little more remains to be said about the 1949 side. There were three batsmen of exceptional ability: Murphy, Dick and Tate. Nor were these three the only run-getters, for every member of the team could bat. Mitchell, Murphy and Tate bore the brunt of the bowling. They showed themselves capable of long and determined efforts against the Club sides: they succeeded in dismissing the four School sides they met for under a 100 runs. This could not have been achieved without keen fielding and the steady and sometimes excellent wicket-keeping of Sheahan.

It was a successful and encouraging season. Although their task was made easier by the kindness of the weather, full credit is due to the coaches and

to Murphy, who made an excellent captain and who is probably to be numbered among the ten best cricketers we have had.

Colours were awarded to M. J. Tate, J. A. Dick and P. A. Mitchell, and on the last day of the term Fr. Paul kindly presented the following prizes:—

The "Downey" Cup for the Best Cricketer, J. F. Murphy.

The "Younghusband" Cup for the Best Bowler, P. A. Mitchell.

Best All-Rounder M. J. Tate
Batting J. F. Murphy
Highest Score J. F. Murphy
Fielding M. J. Tate
2nd XI Batting C. A. Campbell
2nd XI Bowling J. Phillips

1ST XI AVERAGES, 1949

BATTING

	Innings	Times Not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
J. F. Murphy	15	2	637	141	49.00
M. J. Tate	14	2	356	102*	28.00
J. A. Dick	15	1	363	73*	25.90
P. J. Sheahan	15	2	240	63	18.46
J. Faber	11	2	139	42*	15.40
S. Bradley	13	2	148	40	13.45
O. Wynne	11	2	98	49	10.88
P. Vincent	15	0	157	45	10.46
P. A. Mitchell	8	2	62	18	10.30
M. Fisher	12	3	81	24	9.00
M. Corbould	8	4	32	10*	8.25

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
J. F. Murphy	197	62	443	31	14.29
M. J. Tate	173	32	550	36	15.27
P. A. Mitchell	184	57	471	29	15.55
M. Corbould	62	9	378	11	34.36
J. Faber	29	5	104	2	52.05

THE SECOND ELEVEN

v. Barnard Castle 1st XI. Away. Lost. Ampleforth 81. Barnard Castle 180 for 7.

v. Bootham School 2nd XI. Home. Won. Ampleforth 57 (Brinsley 29). Bootham 45 (Phillips 4 for 26; Bull 3 for 10; Brinsley 2 for 7).

v. Pocklington School 1st XI. Home. Lost. Pocklington 148 for 8 declared (Henderson 3 for 25; Bull 3 for 32). Ampleforth 83.

v. St Peter's School 2nd XI. Away. Won. St Peter's 104 (Phillips 5 for 52). Ampleforth 106 for 8 (Campbell 48).

v. Ripon Grammar School. Away. Lost. Ripon 109 (Phillips 8 for 46). Ampleforth 96 (Stacpoole 23; Brinsley 23).

v. Durham School 2nd XI. Away. Won. Ampleforth 156 for 9 declared (O'Loughlin 47; Drury 27; Phillips 23 not out). Durham 97 (Brinsley 5 for 20).

The following played for the 2nd XI:

H. A. J. Stacpoole (Capt.), C. A. Campbell, J. F. Phillips, P. N. Brinsley, M. M. Bull, J. M. Cox, P. T. O'Loughlin, P. Drury, J. Henderson, N. Robinson, P. Sawdy, C. Thomasson.

The following were awarded their colours: C. A. Campbell, M. M. Bull, P. N. Brinsley, P. T. O'Loughlin.

COLTS

THE Colts side, almost inevitably, is one which shows rather variable form. This is especially true when the team is as young as it was this year. They could look very good. They were all able to play straight and were capable of getting runs. Crameri, Tarleton and Hattrell were batsmen of promise: but even they, like the others, allowed too many loose balls to pass unnoticed. The fielding, though it was never perfect, improved considerably as the term progressed. It was the bowling, however, which proved to be the weakest element for there was no outstanding match bowler. This was shown up most clearly in the Sedbergh match. Tarleton, alone was able to hold the batsmen in check and bowled with commendable dash and determination. There were, however, an unusually large number of potentially good cricketers in the set which was well led by E. O. Schulte.

Colours were awarded to E. O. Schulte, P. J. Crameri, M. W. Tarleton and M. A. Allan.

The team: E. O. Schulte, P. J. Crameri, M. W. Tarleton, M. A. Allan, M. Fitzalan Howard, H. Grattan-Bellew, M. Hattrell, G. Howard, R. Liston, A. Macgeorge, J. Marshall, S. Reynolds and J. H. Marshall also played.

Results:

v. Durham. Drawn. Durham 121. Ampleforth 119 (Schulte 48 not out).

v. Newcastle R.G.S. Drawn. Newcastle 121. Ampleforth 52 for 4.

v. St Peter's. Won. Ampleforth 74. St Peter's 56 (Tarleton 5 for 35; Allan 4 for 12).

v. Sedbergh. Lost. Sedbergh 244 for 7 declared. Ampleforth 67.

v. Barnard Castle. Won. Ampleforth 172 (Crameri 47; Tarleton 43). Barnard Castle 83 (Allan 4 for 18).

HOUSE MATCHES

THE Senior House Cup was won by St Edward's who were certainly the strongest side. In the first round they put up a record score of 347 for 5 against St Wilfrid's. Defeating St Oswald's, their strongest rivals, they reached the final. St Bede's did well to win their first two rounds: they were not a strong side and were seriously handicapped by the loss of M. J. Tate who was only able to play in the first match. St Edward's batted first in the final and after a long stand by J. F.

Murphy and P. J. Cramer, who both reached their fifty, the issue seemed no longer in doubt. St Bede's were clearly unable to make the runs but they defended so stubbornly and successfully that a draw seemed imminent. When only five minutes remained, however, the last wicket fell and St Edward's had won. It was the first time they had won the cup outright.

The Junior House cup was won by St Cuthbert's

TENNIS

J. F. Murphy was again the outstanding tennis player and he won the Singles Cup for the fourth year in succes-

sion when he beat P. F. Dwyer in the final. He and J. A. Dick also won the Doubles.

SWIMMING

NOT much can be said about the swimming this year, as three out of the five matches arranged had to be cancelled, and the Inter-House Sports which hold a large place in the end of term period had to be omitted as the bath could not be used. This was a pity as it seemed likely that the Cup would be won by a House which has not hitherto attained to it—St Cuthbert's. The team therefore has not had a great deal to do. Of the two matches held we won the home match against Pock-

lington and lost decisively the away match with Bootham. The team contained, however, good elements; in Brinsley we had a good crawler, and in Beveridge a good breast-stroke who also won that Championship. Lewis Bowen proved a good backstroke and was the only one to receive his colours. He deserved them, for though under sixteen he not only won the Backstroke Championship but surprised us by snatching the Free-style Championship from Brinsley by a touch.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

AT the beginning of term the Contingent was re-organized into a H.Q. Company, consisting of Signals and Air Platoons and a Post-Certificate Platoon for those N.C.O.'s who were leaving, and two other normal Companies organized for camp. The first had specialist instruction and the remaining two did normal Company training. The Signals Platoon had an excellent demonstration of the various methods

of line laying, by the All Arms Wing, School of Signals. The continued enthusiasm of F-Lts Pritchard and Powell, R.A.F., brought success to all of the senior group of the Air Section in the Air Proficiency Certificate examination. C.S.M. Power obtained a "distinguished pass" and ten others passed "with credit." This is very satisfactory and confirms the policy adopted at the beginning of the year,

namely, to allow as many as possible to do Air Training after passing Certificate "A" Parts I and II. When, perhaps, a large number of the Contingent achieve an Air Proficiency Certificate as well as a Certificate "A" the title of Combined Cadet Force will have a fuller meaning.

We were inspected during the term by Brigadier B. W. Webb-Carter, D.S.O., and his Staff Officer, Wing Commander J. McLaughlin, D.S.O., D.F.C., the first of a series of joint inspections demanded by the new organization. Extracts from their report follow.

These notes would be incomplete without some words of appreciation of the service of Fr Paschal Harrison. As in every other interest he gave himself unsparingly to his work, mostly rather dull elementary instruction. His enthusiasm was unlimited and constantly acted as a stimulant to those whose spirits flagged more easily. His instruction bore the note of "thoroughness" and his influence will be missed in the Contingent.

Finally, we would welcome R.S.M. Hennessy, the successor to R.S.M. Blackton. A Grenadier, like several of his immediate predecessors here, he has shown already his great enthusiasm for drill, shooting and everything connected with the Contingent.

The Contingent marched into Gandale Camp, Catterick on July 22nd. For the boys this was a new venture when it is recalled that the previous camp was held at Tidworth Park in 1938, and in so much as it was our first Combined Cadet Force camp it was breaking fresh ground for the four Officers who accompanied the cadets.

Without a doubt it was a success and for this we are particularly indebted to the Commandant, Lt-Col J. S. Wise, Royal Signals, and to Major R. Austin, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment who was in charge of the training.

Because of our numbers—we were just under two hundred strong and the largest Contingent present—we were

strong enough to train on our own and in weather conditions that remained ideal throughout. The Signals Platoon was taken over by Captain Light, Royal Marines, and had an interesting and profitable training programme apart from the remainder.

In the lines it was a particularly good camp, and even when all did so well, it will not be invidious to mention the excellent and hard work of the two Sergeant Instructors and Mr J. McEvoy. They were untiring and their keenness was a stimulant to all. In the evenings we missed the competitions which previously had been such a feature of camp life but this was the penalty we had to pay for a camp with no fixed dates and to which Contingents seemed to come and go with daily regularity.

A smaller party, the Adjutant and twenty-three N.C.O.'s of the Air Section, went to camp at Cranwell. A very enjoyable week, perfect weather and plenty of variety in the training. It was fortunate that during this week the R.A.F. College passing-out parade was held and all were very impressed by the ceremony. On the day before departure to Cranwell the party was entertained at Topcliffe by Group Captain K. Brake who also arranged for air transport to Cranwell next day. To him and to F-Lt J. Powell who arranged training and a comprehensive flight our very best thanks are due. At Cranwell the success of the attachment is due to the organization and personal supervision of, S.-Ldr D. O. Brown, D.F.C., and F-Lt J. Lewis to both of whom we are deeply grateful.

There was much shooting by the VIII and considerable keenness was shown. We had two shoulder-to-shoulder matches, against Sedburgh School at Bellerby under Ashburton conditions which we won, 484-480, losing the cadet pair match by 123-124. Later we shot against the 1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment at Strensall which match we won comfortably. But at Bisley our hopes were not fulfilled. 469 is no score

against a winning 512. The cadet pair scored 119 and the winners made the amazing score of 131 out of 140, although the age limit has been reduced to 16 years. But individually we did better, and J. C. Inman was awarded a "Cadet 100" badge for a score of 65 and in the Spencer Mellish competition, H. A. Stacpoole scored 34 out of 35 and a further 23 out of 25 for five tie shots. He was awarded a bronze medal. Quite a number of Old Boys, still not enough, turned up for the Veterans Match, capably captained by T. Faber. The C.O. shooting for the team scored 46 out of 50 and was awarded a Donegall Badge.

The following cups and prizes were won:—

Nulli Secundus Cup (for best N.C.O.): U.O. C. Campbell.

Certificate "A" Shield: No. 1 Company. Stewart Cup (best consistent performance, .22): L.-Cpl Dewey.

Runner up: U.O. H. A. Stacpoole. Anderson Cup (highest score, .303): L.-Cpl Piel.

Recruits Cup: Cdt Wansborough.

Senior .22 Cup: St Oswald's.

Junior .22 Cup: St Thomas's.

Inter House .303: St Bede's.

Extracts from annual inspection report.

1. *Drill.* A rather ambitious ceremonial parade was staged which was extremely good and the cadets had obvious pride in themselves. Turnout was excellent. There is a good Corps of Drums.

2. *Weapon Training.* Satisfactory. The standard of shooting is high.

3. *Tactical Training.* Several aspects of section and platoon training were seen. The Cadet N.C.O.'s had complete control of their commands, showed intelligent leadership and gave good fire orders.

4. *Technical Training.* The Signal Platoon is well trained. Procedure is thoroughly understood.

5. *Sergeant-Instructors.* R.S.M. Hennessy, Grenadier Guards, has

recently taken over as R.S.M. of the Contingent. A good smart Warrant Officer whose war record is excellent and who takes a keen interest in his work.

6 *General Remarks.* There is an excellent spirit in this well officered and efficient unit. The R.A.F. inspecting officer was extremely satisfied with the Air Section of the Contingent.

Promotions and Appointments.

Extract from *London Gazette* of 24th May 1949. *To be Major* with effect from April 1st 1948, Captain J. B. Boyan.

Numerous promotions were made early in the term of N.C.O.'s who were going to camp and the following promotions of N.C.O.'s who left at the end of term were made with effect from July 30th, 1949.

To be C.S.M.: Sgts J. J. Kevany, A. H. Jackson, R. A. Twomey, P. V. Brinsley, J. M. Kidner, M. G. Williams.

To be Sgts: L.-Sgts J. Corcoran, R. R. Macdonnell. Cpl. D. J. Allen, P. A. Convery, P. C. Cowper, R. D'A. Best, I. E. Johnson-Ferguson, M. Girouard.

Certificate "A." At an examination for Certificate "A" Part I (Individual) the following were successful:—P. F. Abraham, M. A. Allan, S. D. Bingham, P. F. Booth, C. J. Carr, J. J. Eyston, J. R. Grubb, P. Gunn, M. W. Hattrell, M. Kelly, R. B. Kelly, J. P. Lawson, A. Mincer, J. M. McKeever, M. Stokes-Rees.

Proficiency Certificate. At the examination for the Air Proficiency Certificate held in June the following results were obtained:—

Distinguished Pass: C.S.M. P. W. Power.

Pass with Credit: C.S.M. R. A. Skinner; Sgts R. A. Twomey, P. V. Brinsley; L.-Sgt R. R. Macdonnell;

Cpls C. F. Knollys, A. R. de Larrinaga, T. R. Cullinan; L.-Cpls A. L. Sheil, W. D. Gladstone, W. J. Ward, J. D. Finn.

Pass: L.-Cpls V. M. Collins, C. J. Yonge, W. J. Jurgens.

Signals Classification. The following classified: L.-Cpl M. H. McAndrew, C. C. Johnson-Ferguson, T. C. Dewey, F. B. Beveridge, M. D. Pitel, C. D. McDonald, A. C. Hugh-Smith, M. R. Lomax, M. A. Gibson, C. C. Miles, K. J. Wright.

SCOUTING

ALL three troops were up to their maximum numbers last term and good camps were held by all.

At the end of the term Lord Rowallen paid us a visit. He saw the Junior House working on Bathing Wood Hill and the Sea Scouts plus a nucleus of Rovers at the Lakes. He afterwards said that he was very pleased indeed with the whole group. In his speech he emphasized that for the Public School boy

it was essential to cultivate an unselfish outlook on life and was very pleased to find that flourishing at Ampleforth.

A small camp of Sea Scout recruits was held at the Lakes and O'Donovan and Kelly won the "Firefly" racing.

We are very sorry to have lost Fr Paschal who has been the mainspring of the movement for so long and we only hope that it will continue to flourish by means of his prayers.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

The Junior House officials were the same as last term.

R. G. MACFARLANE-REID was appointed Captain of Cricket. Unfortunately he missed the second half of the term through illness. His duties were taken over by the Vice-Captain, A. N. V. Slinger, whose place as Vice-Captain was assumed by J. E. Kirby.

We regret the departure, also through illness, of Miss A. Marshall who has been assistant Matron for two years.

GOREMIRE day was less wet than in recent years. The House made their way to their usual encampment at the top of Sutton Bank.

A NUMBER of boys sat for the open Scholarship examinations to the Upper School at the end of May. Out of the twelve scholarships awarded, R. O. Miles won the first, J. E. Kirby, the third, R. E. S. Robinson the fifth, A. M. T. Simpson the seventh, and C. S. R. Honeywill and E. P. Arning the ninth and tenth respectively. This speaks for itself.

THE Exhibition went off well. Again the weather was not too bad. Fr Prior presided at the Junior House Prize Giving in the absence of Fr Abbot in America. The programme opened with some excellent violin and 'cello music by the string class. Fr Prior then presented the prizes. The following were prize winners:—

LOWER FOURTH	
Latin . . .	R. O. Miles
Greek . . .	R. O. Miles
French . . .	R. E. S. Robinson
English . . .	R. O. Miles
History . . .	P. J. M. Kennedy
Geography . . .	P. J. M. Kennedy
Mathematics . . .	R. O. Miles

UPPER IIIA AND IIIB

Latin . . .	S. M. Swinburne
Greek . . .	E. P. Arning
French . . .	C. S. R. Honeywill
English . . .	M. W. Cuddigan
History . . .	C. S. R. Honeywill
Geography . . .	W. D. Fattorini
Mathematics . . .	A. E. Marron

UPPER IIIC

Latin . . .	M. Fudakowski
French . . .	M. Fudakowski
English . . .	M. Fudakowski
Mathematics . . .	A. Hawe

LOWER III

Form Prize . . .	M. W. Price
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RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

A. H. Corley, J. E. Kirby, A. E. Marron.	
Piano . . .	A. J. Riley
Art . . .	G. M. C. Huskinson
Headmaster's	
Literary . . .	R. O. Miles
A. H. W. Dunbar	
The Milburn	
Mathematics . . .	J. E. Kirby

After the Prize Giving a short play—*Gala Night* adapted from a story by P. G. Wodehouse—was produced with the following cast:—

<i>Rev. Augustine Mulliner</i>	P. J. Utley
<i>Ronald Bracy-Gascoigne</i>	D. W. Fattorini
<i>Hypatia Wace</i>	E. K. Lightburn
<i>The Bishop of Stortford</i>	R. O. Miles
<i>The Lady Bishoppers</i>	P. J. M. Kennedy
<i>A Policeman</i>	A. J. A. Morgan

The cast obviously enjoyed themselves as much as the audience. Utley was very much the harassed Vicar, whose sovereign remedy for all troubles, including his own, was Mulliner's "Buck-u-uppo." This excellent specific, a tablespoonful of which—the average dose, be it noticed, for an adult elephant—was administered surreptitiously by

Hypatia, was instrumental in turning a gloomy and hen-pecked episcopal uncle into a rollicking tar, who nevertheless did not entirely lose his ecclesiastical dignity, a forbidding Lady Bishoppers with a withering lognette into a most captivating Columbine, an unimaginative and literal local bobby into a sympathetic and helpful co-operator, and last but not least in winning the Bishop's consent (under the influence, of course) to the marriage of his niece, Hypatia, with Ronnie, her chosen swain, whose over-indulgence in "Shoe-slithering" had been the cause of all the bother.

After the play the audience withdrew to the Bounds where a squad of volunteers under Mr Henry gave a Physical Training Display. It was quite obvious that a great deal of hard work had been done in preparing the various movements which were excellently performed.

THE St Audries Cup for the best all-round record was won by J. E. Kirby, and the Valence Cup for the best athlete by C. N. J. Moore.

It was with deep regret that we heard of the sudden death of Fr Paschal on the second of July. He had been intimately connected with the Junior House over a long period of years, as a member of the resident staff and as Scout Master, to mention but two of his many activities over here. He will be deeply missed by everybody. A Requiem Mass was sung in the Chapel on the day of his funeral for the repose of his soul. May he rest in peace.

THE Chapel has been enriched by the gift of six candlesticks for the High Altar. They were given by Mr Gordon Gilbey, to whom we take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude.

THE garden prizes were won by H. W. Lawson, D. P. D'Arcy and A. J. Riley.

THE final event of the Athletics—the High Jumping Competition—was held at the end of the term. A number of

members of the House had been putting in a great deal of practice under Fr Walter in the jumping pits, and the competition was keenly contested. The cup was won by A. N. V. Slinger with P. J. Serbrook and C. N. J. Moore as runners-up.

THE Annual Punch took place after the examinations. Fr Illyd, himself for many years Housemaster of the Junior House was in the chair, and there were numerous guests. After the meal the head monitor, P. W. Wade, in a few well-chosen and witty words, welcomed the visitors, and sent a message of congratulation to Fr Paul, on behalf of the House, on his Silver Jubilee as Headmaster. The sports prizes were then distributed and the function ended with a short but encouraging address from the Chairman.

CRICKET

There is perhaps no game more dependent on the weather than cricket. A wet summer may easily prevent the full development of the most promising side. A long spell of dry weather and hard wickets may just give that confidence in batting that is to many, and particularly to boys of this age, the last and most difficult quality to be acquired. In this respect we were most fortunate, only one match and practically no ordinary games being interfered with by the weather.

But good conditions alone are not enough. Practice is as much the key to success in cricket as in everything else. That the all-importance of this fact was appreciated by a great many in the House could be seen by the great use made of the two nets on the skating rink and the three on the grass in front of the House. It was noticeable too that they were used, perhaps more than usual, for serious bowling practice as well as batting.

The combination of these two, the will to practice and the good conditions, resulted in the development of an

eleven that may well be remembered as a very good side. Individuals were good, and as a team it was well balanced. Kirby, Serbrock, Moore, Corley and Morgan were all sound and reliable batsmen. Slinger and Huskinson also showed promise, and Wade, Armstrong, Poole and King could all be relied on to stay in and get runs if called on to do so. There was batting right through the side.

The bowling also was good, and there was plenty of variety to choose from. King, fast and unusually accurate and steady in length, would be hard to beat as an opening bowler, and on more than one occasion he bowled practically right through an innings and took most of the wickets. Moore usually opened with him and proved himself a useful bowler. The brunt of the slow bowling was borne by Slinger. His well-pitched leg-breaks, properly varied, showed a control of the flight and spin of the ball that was well above the average for one of his age, and most of the wickets in matches fell to him and at a very low cost in runs. Poole, a left-arm slow bowler, also showed great promise and was a most useful member of the side. The quality of these bowlers resulted in others being rarely required though there were others if required. Of these Wade, another left-arm, was especially promising, and Huskinson and Kirby were also useful.

The fielding, though the weakest point in the side, improved steadily and eventually reached a reasonably high level, Serbrock, Wade, Corley and Moore being the best. Armstrong showed much improvement as wicket-keeper.

The absence of the Captain, MacFarlane-Reid, for most of the matches was much to be regretted, as in addition

to being himself a batsman of great promise he captained the side well and showed himself a real leader both on and off the field. His duties were taken over by the Vice-Captain, Slinger, who carried on with success for the remaining matches.

Four matches were played away, those against Aysgarth and Coatham being drawn, against Bramcote and St Olave's being won. Cricket Week began with a good game against Aysgarth. The team batted first and declared at 122 for 3 wickets after Kirby and Serbrock had made an opening stand of 82. Aysgarth then went in, and thanks to an excellent innings of 60 not out by their Captain, had made 86 for 7 when stumps were drawn. The next match was against St Olave's and was the only defeat of the season. Then, after a match between the Monitors and the Rest, the week ended with a great match against the Old Boys. The XI batted first and were all out for 72, Tarleton returning an average of 5 for 11. The Old Boys then went in and after a most exciting game got the runs in the last over with two wickets still to fall.

There were also three and XI matches, two against Gilling and one against Aysgarth and.

The following were the regular members of the 1st XI: Reid, Slinger, Kirby, Serbrock, Moore, Corley, Poole, Armstrong, Wade, Morgan, King, Huskinson. Sellars and Honeywill also played.

Colours were awarded to Serbrock, Kirby, King, Moore, Corley. The cricket prizes were as follows:

Batting	. Kirby
Bowling	. King
Fielding	. Serbrock
Highest Score	. Moore
Improvement	. Corley

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were as Benjamin Britten to some great and very English masterpiece of music.

Head Captain: A. Whitfield.

Captains: D. P. Morland, A. B. Smith, S. L. Sellars, C. P. King, P. Wright, D. F. P. Halliday.

Sacristans: A. G. Nevill, C. Beck, D. J. Dillon, J. A. M. Crank, B. J. Mahon.

Secretaries: A. J. B. Lyons, C. I. McGonigal.

Bookmen: J. D. Rothwell, P. A. B. Llewellyn, N. P. M. Oxley.

Custodians of the Ante Room: E. D. J. Beatty, R. P. Bianchi.

Carpenters: A. W. Bean, M. C. Langford.

Junior Dormitory Leaders: D. G. Wright, A. F. Green, D. A. Poole, H. Young, J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, R. P. Kelly, J. F. C. Festing, S. C. Cave, R. P. O'Donovan, J. H. O. Bridgeman.

THE following new boys joined the School this term: C. J. E. Armstrong, M. B. Blakstad, R. L. R. Honeywill.

PROBABLY the most memorable thing about the Summer Term of 1949 was its sunlit splendour, the long succession of perfect cricketing days with blue skies overhead and the order of the day "caps must be worn." It was a glorious out-of-doors term. Yet remarkable, too, was the fact that in every break from recreation one would surely hear from within some quarter of the house the sound of music—"the extra singers" obviously enjoying "Ship of Rio" or some of their adventures into the world of song under Mr Lorigan's enthusiastic guidance. The tuneful trills of the Recorders—or the not always tuneful notes from some violin player: and, of course, the bang of bat on ball, the whirring of the grasshoppers and the varied symphony of preparatory school noises which should undoubtedly inspire

The new playing fields have now completed their first year: Farfield and Acre have been used for cricket: one would wish that some of the laudatory remarks made by visitors could have been heard by our benefactor without whom their construction would still be only a dream. And perhaps one might add that another typical scene of the term has been the distant figure of Father Bede cruising about these fields on the biggest Atco.

THE traditional holidays were held at the traditional places. Sleightholmedale Day was a wonderful success. Mrs Gordon Foster kindly permits the enjoyment of her fields and river according to the rotation of the farm crops: this year the School were able to explore new reaches of the river and enjoyed every moment of it.

By the time these notes are published it is hoped that the new set of picture postcards of Gilling will be available for sale. They consist of a set of five reproductions of Father Maurus' paintings. They are a triumphant success; perhaps the interior of the refectory is the most notable picture, for the problem of drawing the Elizabethan ceiling would baffle any but the most cunning and patient of artists. But those who have seen Father Maurus' sketches for the Journal during the early decades of the century are not surprised. It is pleasant to know that local industry, namely Mr Buffoni, has produced the postcards.

FROM the same printing press has also recently arrived the Gilling Prayer Book—again, a very pleasing production. Its main feature, besides morning and night prayers, is a carefully selected choice of the prayers said by the Priest at Holy Mass from the Offertory to the Communion. These now form the

normal morning prayers for the School and provide an excellent means of offering the Mass with the Priest.

ONE of the big occasions of the term was the Garden Party which was revived by the College this year as part of the Exhibition. Tea was provided for a vast gathering of guests; the School were permitted to infiltrate among the throng and reports gradually came through that it was a highly satisfactory tea—especially the ices. On the following Sunday was held a more specifically Gilling gathering. In the morning after Mass there was a demonstration by the whole School of the regular physical training procedure—typical work done from day to day. In the afternoon the annual Gryphon match was played: very nearly an "all parents" side, but not quite. Once again the Gryphons just achieved victory.

BOTH the Art Room and the Carpenters' shop are now well established in their new quarters. Once again each member of the Second Form was able to take home his own crucifix, the wooden cross and stand having been the work for the term. The Art Room is now gradually being decorated with its own products and would seem to be in a flourishing state.

THERE has been some keen shooting. The following boys obtained their shooting badge during the year and were therefore eligible to shoot for the cup: D. P. Morland, J. D. Rothwell, C. I. McGonigal, H. G. Ferro, C. P. King, A. G. Nevill, A. W. Bean, J. A. S. des Forges.

In the Cup Competition there was some excellent shooting. Ferro began and obtained 48 out of 50. This was a difficult target to beat, but Bean was perfectly steady and proceeded to get a "possible" 50. Nevill soon followed with a very good 49. It is a short range, but the inner bull is only a centimetre in diameter, so this was high class shooting.

This year the swimming cup was awarded to the best "crawler." This delightful stroke, which is only delightful to perform after assiduous and painstaking practice, seems to be the ambition of the swimmer in recent years, and therefore there is a competition which is judged simply on correctness of style. After a dozen entrants had done their two lengths before the judges, Bean, P. Wright, C. P. King and Ferro were singled out for special observation. Finally, Fr Bruno and his assistants decided that Bean was the winner. The senior prize for the races went to C. P. King, the junior prize to Green, and the diving prize to P. Wright.

TOWARDS the end of term the Ampleforth College Orchestra again paid us a visit and provided an attractive programme of music. On this occasion the Gilling singers enjoyed the pleasure of singing "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring" to the accompaniment of the Orchestra. We hope that Father Laurence enjoyed conducting them. The other Gilling contribution was a Recorder solo by C. Morland, which won great applause.

It is with great regret that we bid farewell to Mrs. Watson. She came to us in the war years and many boys from First Form C will remember her kindly ways and helpful encouragement. She can claim the title of being the founder of the Gilling school of Tapestry.

ON Speech Day at the end of term Fr Abbot was unfortunately unable to be present, so Father Paul kindly presided and presented the prizes. There was a large gathering of guests and a good programme of entertainment. The singers provided, among other items, two difficult and exciting part songs: a Benjamin Britten sea song and a fascinating "Five Eyes" by Armstrong Gibbs. The Recorders played the airs for the Percussion Band. R. Whitfield and B. J. Morris played a Recorder duet "When Daisies Pied" with descant by Dr Arne. After this, R. Whitfield played on a

descant Recorder Concerto in B flat (written for Oboe) by Handel, supported by two violins, cello and piano. This was a very fine achievement. There were also creditable performances given by Smith of a violin solo and Ferro on the piano. Lastly the Second Form provided an excerpt from Gilbert Murray's translation of "The Frogs."

The Headmaster gave a review of the year's events and made a grateful reference to the domestic and nursing staff for the devoted performance of their various duties. He summarized many of the School's activities and pointed out that there seemed to be a pleasant harmony blending all our endeavours since all had the same motive and ideal in everything they did.

Father Paul then made his annual judgment on the year's work. He was undoubtedly pleased. He mentioned the Latin and French for special commendation and considered that in general a good standard had been maintained. He did not, however, pretend that there were no failures. He announced that he had decided to award two Scholarships: these went to D. P. Morland and A. Whitfield.

And so Father Paul bade us to carry on with the good work; and Gilling would like to express its appreciation of Father Paul's constant interest in all our affairs, and perhaps especially for the number of times he walks across the Valley on a Sunday to preach in our Chapel.

The list of prizewinners would be too long to give, but mention must be made of the coveted "Hubert Carter French Prize" which was won by D. P. Morland.

CRICKET

This year's team was not as successful as had been hoped, which is perhaps only another way of saying that one always hopes for too much from youthful cricketers. The batting was sound and the team made good scores except

in the first Bramcote match. The fielding too, particularly the throwing, was above average, but the bowling, although it looked good, lacked accuracy and when the opposing batsmen were good enough to stay in they had little difficulty in making runs. Wynne has an excellent action but must remember that this is no use without accuracy and determination. Booth should learn that a good batsman is more likely to be uprooted by guile and spin than by sheer velocity.

Thompson and Poole made steady opening batsmen and should make many runs when they grow strong enough to use bigger bats for they are both straight and aggressive. Wynne, Smith, Booth and several others all on occasion made runs. Halliday's wicket-keeping is most promising and he is also beginning to look like a batsman.

There is great keenness for the game throughout the School and it is most encouraging to see a steady stream of players flowing from Mr Lorigan's set.

Thompson, Smith, Wynne, Halliday and Poole gained their Colours. The following also played in the team:—Green, Booth, H. Young, C. King, M. King, Nevill, Mackenzie-Mair, Birch, Eastwood, Langford and Dillon.

Prizes were awarded for batting: Thompson, Bowling: Wynne, Fielding: Halliday.

Improvement in the Lower Sets: Umney and B. Morris.

Results:

Junior House A 55. Gilling 43 for 6. Drawn.
Gilling 60. Glenhow 64 for 2. Lost.
Gilling 22. Bramcote A 81. Lost.
Gilling 76. Aysgarth 2nd XI 58. Won.
Gilling 117 for 8 declared. St Martin's 46. Won.
Aysgarth 2nd XI 111. Gilling 91. Lost.
Gilling 105. St Martin's 81 for 1. Drawn.
Gilling 54. Bramcote A 100 for 1. Lost.
Gilling 110. Junior House A 60. Won.

THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT AND SAINT LAWRENCE

President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

- OBJECTS. 1. To unite old boys and friends of St. Lawrence's in furthering the interests of the College.
2. By meeting every year at the College to keep alive amongst the old boys a spirit of affection for their Alma Mater and of good will towards each other.
3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the boys by providing certain prizes annually for their competition.

Five Masses are said annually for living and dead Members, and a special Requiem for each Member at death.

The Annual Subscription of Members of the Society is one guinea, payable in advance, but in case of boys whose written application to join the Society is received by the Secretary within twelve months of their leaving College, the first year's subscription only shall be half-a-guinea. All Annual Subscribers of the Society shall receive THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL without further payment. Members whose subscriptions are in arrears shall not be entitled to receive any copies of the Journal until such arrears are paid up and then only if copies are available.

A Life Membership of the Society may be obtained by the payment of £15, which will include THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL without further payment; after ten years or more, such life membership, on the part of the laity, may be obtained by the payment of £7 10s. provided there be no arrears; Priests may become Life Members when their total payments reach the sum of £15.

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