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EDITORIAL



In the harsh world, examination successes are the criterion by which a pupil's attainment is measured. Examinations demand a strict adherence to their set courses for, to succeed in their purpose, which is to provide a uniform standard by which pupils may be judged, they must preclude any individuality. Thus a school is becoming "a foundry, or a mint, or a treadmill" from which stereotyped pupils are released to the world, and we are moving even closer to the horror of Huxley's "Bokarovsky Groups," groups in which each person is an exact replica of his neighbour.

The examination systems fail to recognise one all-important point: every pupil is an individual, with personal traits and talents, and he must be treated as such. If the educational system fails to make allowances for this individuality, our schools must provide a wide range of extra-curricular activities to prevent the resultant frustration of individual personalities. This provision for the individual is, in our opinion, the first and most important purpose of a school society.

The size of present-day schools often precludes personal contact between master and boys. The master is never recognised as a human being; he is merely a machine which introduces the maximum of learning in the minimum of time. However, if every society has a master to give his advice, and to guide the society along a safe track, we believe that a greater understanding will grow between staff and pupils. The boys will come to realise that a master is human after all and that he is there to help them by his own experience, and the master will begin to recognise the individual characteristics of each boy.

Another point which tends to be forgotten amidst the hurly burly of modern school life is that a school lives only in its pupils. A school is a mere building of bricks and mortar; the pupils make a school what it should be: a living, happy place of education. The membership of a school society gives a boy a feeling of

"belonging," of being a part of the school. The enthusiastic activities of the members of these societies add a fresh dimension to the flat, lifeless, two-dimensional image of the school.

Schoolboys have in their natures less fear of disappointment than is found among adults. Thus a schoolboy is prepared to sample anything which he feels may offer the prospect of entertainment. It is important, therefore, that a school should possess a wide spectrum of societies so that a boy may discover for himself what his tastes may be. The societies at a school have an inestimable part to play in the formation and development of life-long interests.

The purpose of a school is to produce well-rounded personalities who can recognise that theirs is not the only valid point of view. This recognition will, in our opinion, come early in a school which has a wide range of societies available to the pupils. If those people who are interested in debating can realise that there are people who have just as large an interest in "pop music," and moreover can respect that interest, we believe that the school will have produced adjusted personalities.

Above all, perhaps, the purpose of school societies is to ensure that as many pupils as possible take part in the life of the school. No pupil can, or for that matter should, be forced to join a society, but if he fails to take the opportunity of so doing, he will in later life realise how empty his school existence was—a weary succession of classes. It is in the formative years of school that personalities are made and we believe that school societies have a paramount part to play in this building of personality.

The Editor would like to thank Mr. Rex Roberts for giving us the aerial view of Danum which appears on the cover.

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FIFTY YEARS AGO

From THE ERASMIAN, June, 1915

Which of us does not long to be loosed from the trammels of school life, and to be left free to roam where'er our spirit leads us, to climb the mountains, and from their tops to look upon the world stretching out beneath into the dim mists of the horizon—cornlands and forests, the river winding among meadow flats with sunbeams dancing on its waters, and right off like a hem of the sky, the rolling ocean, with snatches of foam faring outwards, out bound!

Erasmian Prizes

Book prizes presented by the Old Boys' Union have been awarded to D. Went (6u) and S. P. Hilliard (5b) for their contributions to the December issue.

Trinity Letter

*"Trinity term comes but once a year,
And when it comes it brings great cheer
Except to those who have an exam at the
end of it."*

Once again fleeting time has heralded another Trinity term with its customary bevy of sports fiestas, examinations, and orgies *ad infinitum*. Added to one's choice of temptations in this chunk of the academic year is the opportunity to prostrate oneself in the sun on the steps of the Dining Hall—a rather popular inactivity with a constantly increasing following.

Old Boys of the School, though they be increasing in number, seem deplorably inconspicuous in College life. The majority appear to be quite content to occupy the role of non-entities, and to be disciples of the abortive philosophy "there's always somebody else." Oh, for some fairy-godmother to resuscitate the old spirit and liberate them from the throes of oblivion!

Attempting to wave the magic wand is CIAN O HEIGEARTAIGH. As a rather audible product of our alma mater he has had a most successful year in the Hist. and accompanied by the Auditor, David McConnell, won the *Irish Times* Debating Trophy.

NORMAN TOMS has temporarity come under his spell, for he has been dabbling in the field of journalism. Recently, he was to be seen in

front square besieging all manner of mankind beseeching them to buy "Kosmos," an undergraduate scientific magazine. A. R. BUCHANAN, that patriotic northerner, has still only faith in his fellow-countrymen, for he sallied forth across the Border, armed with "Kosmos," intent on introducing it to the North. Rather him than me! The frantic world of newspapers has drawn RONALD WICKLOW and PAUL WALSH into its ugly net, for both are prominent members in the editorial board of T.C.D., an undergraduate weekly. The former employs both his charm and beard to solicit advertisements from disinterested businessmen throughout the metropolis.

In the athletic sphere, KEN MILLINGTON, BRIAN O'NEILL and JOHN OWENS are fulfilling the expectations they aroused while prancing around the lush verdure of Danum in their youth. All three have represented the College in numerous Inter-Varsity matches this season and Brian in particular has clocked some magnificent times in the half-mile recently.

If perchance, one totters down to the Gym and the Trinity Badminton Club is in progress, it can boast of a sprinkling of Old High School Boys. Perspiring in that happy bunch would be last season's Captain, JOHN OWENS, who had great success not only in the League but in the Midland Branch Tournaments at Easter and as Leinster's No. 1 Minor Interprovincial. Fellow classmate, RONALD CARSON, honoured the 1st team with his presence this year and has been appointed Treasurer of the Club for the following season.

Walking home from a dance last week instilled in my weary mind a lasting admiration for J. D. WRIGHT, who, for the second year in succession, has completed the Easter Belfast-Dublin Walk and finished in 3rd place. Personally, I would prefer to prove my willpower in a more comfortable fashion!

The Medical School plays host to a large number of Old Boys, including DAVID MILLER, who must be congratulated for entering the Five-a-Side Soccer Tournament in Trinity Week, sporting a High School rugby jersey; congratulations also to DOUGLAS BOWIE for staying as good-mannered as ever, and STANLEY LEE for growing a most delightful beard.

I always feel uneasy when I meet future DR. ALAN MCCREA, for while he shakes you by the hand, I'm convinced he mentally dissects you.

Finally a word of congratulations to DAVID NORRIS who must have set a record during the



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past term by being the first High School boy to be impaled on the doorstep of six parties in the same night.

ALTER EGO.

Why Study History?

History may be defined as the study of man in his social environment or alternatively as the evolution of the relationships of man with his fellow-men. It takes little ingenuity to see that the word "man" occurs in both these definitions; in other words, the essential element in the study of history is the study of mankind. How different this conception of history is from that which is presented to most students. The bare fact that the French Revolution took place in 1789, as distinct from 1798 or 1808, is of no more interest to the ordinary mind than the sight of the 3.10 from Dublin passing through Newbridge. Yet, just as there are people who delight in the knowledge that that train left at a certain time, will pass Limerick Junction at a particular time and will arrive in Cork at a particular time, there are those who find satisfaction in the knowledge that the Revolution started in 1789, the Bourbons were restored in 1815, and deposed again in 1830. Not so Sean Citizen at the back of the history class. It is an emphasis on facts rather than people that leads to the rejection of history by many intelligent students. History depends, perhaps more than any other subject, on the way that it is presented to the class. The facts of the life of such a great man as Napoleon may be boring, but not even the greatest Philistine among us could call the study of Napoleon as a man anything other than interesting. Thus I would suggest that the first use of history is as an enjoyable pastime. History, studied properly, is the study of man, and he who cannot find entertainment in such a study is fit only for the grave—or the science laboratory.

Secondly, history has an important part to play in the course of politics. The basic connection again lies in the common factor of humanity. History deals with men, so also politics. As men have acted before in a given set of circumstances, so they are likely to act again. No man can ever predict with certainty the variations of the human mind, but the historian is in a better position to do so than almost any other. Doubtless a government composed entirely of historians would never lead a country to prosperity, much less a government of scientists to happiness, but there should be

historical element in every government if that body is to understand aright current events and direct a successful course for the nation.

The above contention is disputed by few sensible people, but if one is not actively concerned in government, and obviously only a tiny proportion of people can be, what practical use is history to the individual? It is all very well to spend one's youth in contemplation of the glories of bygone days, but what practical advantage is gained in after-years? The answer is simple—none. Just as the majority of science students forget their science the moment they forsake the school laboratory, just as mathematics students are unlikely to use advanced mathematics during the course of their lives, just as French literature, as taught in school, is a complete and utter waste of time, so historical knowledge is not such as can be used in later life. Like these subjects, history must be pursued at higher levels than school before it gains any intrinsic value. For university historians there are many openings in industry. Experience has shown that arts graduates have a better understanding of human nature than scientists and mathematicians, and so top administrative posts go to the good arts man rather than his competitors. Also for those who wish to enter the diplomatic service or teach, intend to do social work or take orders, or occupy other such posts, history is an excellent subject of study. Thus while school history is of no greater value than school French or school science, university history is definitely of just as great value as other subjects studied to the same level.

And lastly—and I have purposely left this to the end so that it may be the most emphasised—we come to the great benefit of an intelligent and impartial study of history, namely, that it is of enormous benefit in the training of the mind. A student who has spent time in the study of history will interpret events with far more sense of perspective than others. History trains one to see both sides of an argument; it teaches one that rarely is either party in an argument entirely blameless, or either entirely guilty; it brings the realisation that to rush into action before making sure of facts is risky in the extreme, and, above all, it gives one a certain faith in the ability of man to survive despite his own foolishness. In short, it gives one the type of mind that can make one worthy of one's existence on this earth. Scientists are essential to the material development of mankind, but the world cannot thrive on material things alone.



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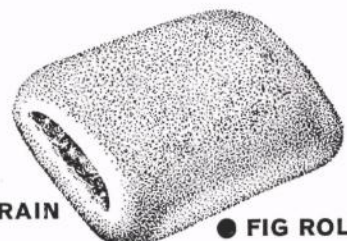
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THE PEOPLE WHO BAKE BETTER BISCUITS BETTER EVERYDAY

Facts show that financial gains do not bring happiness, poverty does not bring misery. Understanding and sympathy are far more important to human happiness than cars and televisions and these are faculties of the artistic rather than the scientific mind.

In my opinion, history is far from becoming the nonentity which many consider it to be, it is far from becoming a little brother to science and mathematics. The numbers studying history may fall, as more and more immature children become temporarily subject to the fascination of manufacturing stink-bombs and gunpowder, only to regret too late the decision that left them without understanding of their past or comprehension of their future, a deficiency compensated only by an inadequate knowledge of the most elementary scientific procedure. The poor science student is worse off than the poor history student. As the prosperity of this part of the world grows an educated mind will become more and more important if the individual is to keep his head above water, and his sense of priorities intact. The most important things in life are not, and never will be, concrete possessions and solid achievements, but a balanced mind and a peaceful soul. Such things are to be found rather in the study of mankind and his past than in inquiry into the course of nature, which cannot be altered be it understood or no. The greatest lesson to be learnt in life is the eventual victory of mind over matter—this the study of history can teach us perhaps better than any other.

M. R. KING (6U).

Christ of the Andes

(Based on a poem, "Le Somneil du Condor")

Mighty one who stands alone on the mountain,
In solitude he stands like a fountain,
Quiet, majestic and radiant he stands
High up in the cold, wet sky and looks
All around, at the trees, towns and brooks
Which trickle from the mountains. His cold eye
Gleams in the cold sunlight of the blue sky,
On high on his pedestal. He now expands
His great command to the pilgrims, who come
To see this great figure all alone.
The great figure fashioned in iron and stone,
Is recognised as a signpost to the Home
High up in the deep blue sky. O! Master
See the great figure on the Andes and cast o'er
The cold world your eyes.

J. CONDELL (5B).

Breaking all the Rules

I

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, Members of the Debating Society"—I thrust my thumbs into the pockets of my waistcoat and allowed my gaze to roam impressively around the room—"when I was asked to propose this motion here to-night, my first reactions were, 'Ah, good, now at last I can hog some of the limelight for myself for a change.' And so, Gentlemen, Members, here I am before you, simply bursting with self-confidence, positively oozing with easy, debonair assurance and brimming over with that certain, indefinable, careless *je ne sais quoi d'insouciant*. I do not give a fig for the so-called high standard of debate in this society. I cannot, in all honesty, say that it worries me in the slightest. I have plenty to say and it's all hot stuff, I can tell you. So just pin back your ears, 'cos here it comes."

* * *

II

"Ah, for goodness sake, tackle him, will you?"

"Certainly not," I replied distantly. "Under no circumstances will I attempt the aforesaid project."

"Your knees aren't even dirty."

"Yours are; disgustingly so."

"Get into that scrum, will you? They won't hurt you, you know."

"They will. At least, they did the last time."

"Ouch! Hey, that was a deliberate kick."

"Certainly it was. Well, you threw me on the ground. What do you expect?"

"But I was tackling you."

"Exactly."

"B-but you had the ball."

"I consider the point immaterial. You made a deliberate unprovoked attack on me. Perhaps that may teach you now."

"Oh," he said despairingly. "That's just not the spirit."

"Ah, well now, that's a point I'd been meaning to touch on. Just think—I ask you to consider—just think how dull it would be if. . . ."

"Hey, look out! Here comes the ball. Mine."

"Not yours," I contradicted. "Mine."

"Now you made me miss it."

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"Ah."

"But we're supposed to be on the same team."

"Yes? But, em, seriously though, harking back to what I was saying just now, don't you think. . . ?"

"Now look! They've scored."

"Oh! Well, now, to be strictly honest with you, old bean, to be fearlessly candid with you, I'm not all that fearfully concerned, don't you know?"

"Oh, you!" he said resignedly.

* * *

III

"I'll be lucky if I get 10%."

"Oh, I haven't opened a book yet."

"I've never revised so little as I have for this one."

"Then you have revised a little bit?"

"Oh, ah, well, not what you'd actually call revising."

"You have done something by way of preparation, though?"

"Oh, well, not really. Anyway, I still don't know anything. Honest I don't."

"Mm."

"I haven't a clue of it, of course. Not one clue."

"Oh, no. Nor me."

I decided to put in a word or two. "I don't think I've left anything out," I said.

A pregnant silence followed.

"No, I'm pretty sure I've included everything. Considering I was up till two-thirty last night, I ought to have, what? I honestly can't see myself getting anything less than 80%. Should be a piece of cake, really."

I noticed they were looking at me rather strangely, sort of meditatively, as it were. A rather awkward silence prevailed.

"Or rather," I said brightly, "two-thirty this morning." People always seem awkward in my presence.

S. P. HILLIARD (5B).

NOTICE

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The Eagle

*The stately eagle sat on his throne,
The sky was empty, he all alone;
His crooked feet clasped the crags,
Gnarled and wrinkled like a hag's.
His back was hunched, he looked so old;
But 'neath those feathers his eyes pierced bold.
Suddenly all nerves were tensed for action,
But still he moved not, not a fraction;
Then he uttered a piercing sound
As if to summon his chosen band.
Gracefully he rose into the air,
Floating as if he had not a care.
Wheeling and circling, gyre upon gyre,
He soared on for ever, and seemed not to tire.*

D. J. MOORE (1A).

Jazz

1—ITS APPEAL

Jazz appeals mainly to three groups of people—the American negro, the genuine lover of jazz, and the one who uses jazz merely to protest against society. In the last case, the interest in jazz generally dies with the desire to "be different." The other groups, however, are sincere in their love for jazz; the negro because it is "his" folk music and the white jazz enthusiast because he regards it as a form of art.

Jazz has not been accepted as a creative art by the majority of critics, because it runs headlong into some of our sacred cows and puritan taboos. Jazz derives one of its basic characteristics—its powerful drum rhythms—from the West African culture, which, partly because it has no written language, is especially rich in rhythmic music and dance. Can we ignore jazz because of unconventional rhythms while we accept the similarly unconventional, dissonant harmonies of Stravinsky and Milhaud?

Jazz makes use of Afro-Cuban rhythms and European harmony and melody. This blending together of two vastly different cultures makes it interesting and fascinating. One of the characteristics of jazz is improvisation. Communication to the listener is direct and clear, as the musician expresses his own sentiments while improvising. "Music is my experience, my thoughts and my wisdom," said Charlie Parker, a jazz musician of the 'forties.

Clearly any great work of art—poetry, symphony or painting—should stimulate us to feel deeply and truthfully; but are we prepared

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to make the effort of understanding which any great work of art demands? It takes real work to fully understand Shakespeare, Beethoven, Leonardo da Vinci and— to a lesser extent perhaps—good jazz. A close study, however, can be very rewarding; if you listen carefully to a jazz musician improvising you can almost tell what he had for dinner.

In a society of increasingly mass-produced assembly-line entertainment, when every individual is treated like an empty pitcher to be filled from above, good jazz is an ideal form of self-expression, for it proceeds on a level of direct and immediate contact between human beings.

E. KUSTER (6A).

**2—THE BEATLES—AND ALL
 THAT JAZZ**

A friend of mine once remarked that a certain modern jazz pianist played "as much jazz as the Beatles." He was right, in a way, for the Beatles play quite a lot of jazz.

Jazz was born in the "Red-light district" of New Orleans called Storeyville, about the turn of the century. It had among its ancestors the tribal rhythms of Africa, the work-songs and plaintive blues of the Southern Negroes, the Spirituals and Gospel Music of the Church, the Stomps, originally African folk-dances, and last, but not least, the pulsating syncopation of Rag-time. Gradually these many different forms merged into what we now call traditional jazz, and soon spread to Chicago and New York and finally to Paris and London with such bands as the O.D.J.B.

Jazz was basically an improvised music, but in the late 'twenties leaders of large jazz dance-bands began to rely more and more on written arrangements, and this brought about what is known as the first revolution in jazz. One of the reasons for this is that bands began to grow in size; saxophones, in particular, were added, and these constituted a "reed section," which dominated the band in much the same way as the strings dominate a symphony orchestra. This called for elaborate scoring; big-band swing had been born.

"Swing" provided a much more decadent and debauched sound, with its luscious chords, and gently but firmly accentuated rhythm. Under men like Benny Goodman it soon swept the country. It grew further and further away from the original jazz, becoming more showmanship than musicianship. A reaction was in-

evitable, and in the 'forties the second revolution occurred.

Men like Lu Watters wanted to go back to pre-swing jazz, and they started the traditional revival. At the same time, very strange sounds were emerging from Minton's Playhouse in Harlem—modern jazz had come.

Bop, as the first form was called, was a direct reaction to the big-band swing. It was a subtle but complex music, which shocked people into attention with its flattened notes and dissonant chords and changing rhythm patterns and use of elaborate chord sequences. Apart from the fact that it was closely associated with narcotic addiction, social protests and weird appearance, it was a revolutionary musical form, and when it had settled down a bit—the first strains were very weird indeed—it became an acknowledged jazz form. Progressive jazz soon followed. It was a more intellectual music than Bop. The Progressives, or "cool school," studied modern classical composers, such as Debussy, Schoenberg, and Bartok, and no gimmick was new enough for them. Now musicians are going off the beaten track further still, with men like Charlie Mingus experimenting in Atonality.

Modern jazz was always a minority music, whereas swing was popular the world over; but after the Bop revolution, swing began to degenerate even more. It became less subtle, more emphasis was placed on the beat, and in the 'fifties a branch of it became pop music as we know it. This was followed around 1957 by a switch-back to a bowdlerised and vulgarised form of the race music of the 'twenties, called Rock 'n' Roll. Now pop music comes nearer and nearer to pure jazz with the advent of rhythm and blues. For pop music is mainly only a simplified and degenerate form of jazz, thirty years out of date, with a strong beat (which kills the subtlety of syncopation), and with an accent on bass thrown in, to excite the emotions. Pop is largely a framework of pretence, an immense build up for something that does not exist. It is rather like the toothpaste manufacturers who supply an enormous carton, with a tiny tube of toothpaste inside it.

Men like John Lee Hooker, Memphis Slim, Sonny Boy Williamson, are really commercialised Blues singers. Hooker was considered a jazzman until recently. At all events, their music, and the music of their followers, such as "the Stones," owes a lot to jazz. The Animals' record, "For Miss Coulker," in particular, is an example of almost pure Blues

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of George's Street

piano-playing, while in contrast, Sounds Orchestral's "Cast Your Fate to the Wind," is almost modern jazz. Yet both are considered good pop music.

Pop has borrowed many devices from jazz. The Twelve-bar and Eight-bar Blues structures are widely used by groups such as the Stones. Even the possibilities of the electric guitar were brought to notice by Bopper Charlie Christian. Ellingtonia has left its mark indelibly on pop music—and on many other forms of music. Many of the signature tunes played on Radio Caroline programmes are Ellington numbers; and Cilla Black and Sandie Shaw use extensively a style created by Billie Holliday.

So the next time you renounce jazz as being square, remember that if there were no jazz there would be no Beatles!

R. A. REYNOLDS (5A).

The Bluebell Railway

In West Sussex there is an independent railway company, called the Bluebell Railway, which runs from Horsted Keynes to Sheffield Park. In 1923 the Bluebell line became part of

the Southern Railways. When the company was taken over by British Railways the Bluebell line lost all its traffic and closed in 1958. Railway enthusiasts started collecting desperately before the stations were sold and the line was opened again with a private company taking over. In August, 1960, the line reopened to passenger traffic.

If anyone visits the railway the first thing he notices is the train itself. It is usually composed of four short brown and white carriages and an observation coach with big windows. There is usually an old steam-engine hauling it, probably of S.E.C.R. or L.B.S.C.R. origin.

Leaving Horsted Keynes the train veers off to the south while the line to Haywards Heath crosses off to the right. Soon the train comes to Bluebell Halt, a platform built to serve as the terminus, before Horsted Keynes was fully repaired. The train passes through two more small halts—Holywell and Freshfield—at which a train will stop only on request. After a while the train slows for Sheffield Park where the passengers alight.

Sheffield Park is like an old Victorian vicarage with steep gables and tall chimneys. The walls are covered with old posters advertising

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soaps, medicine and food, and inside the booking hall there are postcards for sale and information about the railway which remains to-day a prosperous and useful line, a reminder of the days when steam-engines reigned supreme.

A. TINKLER (1B²).

Man

*Happiness in boyhood,
Experience in man,
Joyful, but not idle life
Mixed by fate with
Painful sorrow;
Death and perhaps eternal happiness
Is the most a man can ever really have.*

Images

*Sometimes when I'm doing something
peaceful, calm,
Pictures appear on things like wood chests,
Where wood is smooth;
Or linoleum, a fine example;
Faces, semi-plausible, and often some queer
houses,
Animals unlikely, as well;
Often they are, and now are gone,
Never to return.*

Sisters

*Sisters, sisters, sisters,
Are my pet hate and love.
When I tease them,
They are my joy;
And when they kick,
And scream with hate,
I love them even more.*

V. LESER (1A).

Crazes

I have now completed my school career, and the "happiest days of my life" are over! There are many things by which I will remember school. The smell of the school dinner wafting up to the higher landings, and creeping under every door immediately comes to mind. Nor will I forget the sound of five hundred boys rushing downstairs and along passages at 3 o'clock, and the sound of many motor bikes accelerating up Harcourt Street and leaving clouds of blue smoke in their wake. Most of all, perhaps, I shall remember the various crazes which passed through the school during my stay, and the fervour with which we engaged in each of them.

The craze of conkers used to hit the school shortly after our return from the summer holidays. No one seemed to start it—it just arrived, rather like the coming of the monsoon. Apart from giving one amusement all through playtime, the chestnut on a string was useful for many other purposes. When one got tired of hitting a friend's chestnut, one could hit one's friend instead, thus starting a fight. In class, the more expert members could hit the person in front on the head while the master was writing on the blackboard. This, however, was a daring practice and many boys and chestnuts came to a sticky end.

When I came to the school first, the favourite occupation was having chariot races. A chariot consisted of two leading boys with one behind hanging out of the blazers of the leaders. On the command "Charge!" opposing teams would rush at each other, and engage in battle. Although each war seemed to be fiercer than the one before, the boys never seemed to get hurt. Blazers, however, fared very badly indeed, and many mothers must have silently cursed chariots on being presented with a night's stitching.

Not all the crazes portrayed the warlike element in us. The Yo-Yo craze lasted for a relatively long time, and during it, all past wars and gangs were forgotten. Playtime became a time of peaceful Yo-Yo practice. One day, Billy Panama called at the school gate, and all the Yo-Yo fans charged across the playground to watch the expert. Some boys were tempted to Yo-Yo in class, with fatal results. I always remember Mr. Evans making three individuals write out:

"I must not play with my Yo-Yo in class.
Up-down. Up-down. Yo-Yo-Yo,"
nineteen times.

Finally, one must mention what is, perhaps, the most famous craze of all—marbles. The marble season used to start around March, and everybody used to come into school with their pockets bulging with marbles. Sometimes, to everybody's delight, a classmate's marbles would fall out of his pocket in class, and roll all over the floor, and even under the master's desk causing chaos (and amusement) for everyone else.

Thus, the days and months used to slip by and the passing of one craze only announced the introduction of another. Looking back now, it is incredible to remember how serious the whole matter was to us, and the lengths to

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which one would go just to be better than one's friends. I am sure that after I have forgotten my "Shakespeare," and that $\pi = 3.1416$, I shall still remember the various pastimes we had in school. I wonder how many people would say that this is a bad thing, and how many would admit that it is only natural.

J. E. KILLEN (6U).

Spring

*The swallow is wheeling and gleaming,
The woods are beginning to ring
With birds that do merrily sing,
Though rain from the clouds is streaming.
Summer is smiling afar off,
Over the shoulder of Spring.*

D. JONES (1A).

The Fish

*A little rod across the pool,
And in the pool a little fish;
The fish will not be there for long,
But will be cooked, served in a dish.*

T. CROMER (1B²).

The Liverpool Fan(atic)s

How much do the fans of a top football club mean to a team? According to Liverpool, they are priceless. Certainly Liverpool's great success this season in winning the Football Association Cup and reaching the semi-final of the European Cup seems to justify this.

Their fans have been described at different times as fantastic, bad-tempered, over-partisan, great and other adjectives depending on who is describing them. Certainly they are very partisan and when I watched them they did not seem to appreciate the good points of the other teams. The "Kop" roar, as it is known, has put many great players off their games. I remember one vital league game against Manchester Utd. when Denis Law, a great but, at times, bad-tempered player, was "given the bird" as soon as he appeared and with the other United players was constantly booed. This (finally) culminated in his having his name taken which made the "Kop" crowd even happier. But whenever Liverpool attacked the roar seemed like thunder and towards the end, with their heroes comfortably 3 goals in the lead, there were loud chants of "Go home, United."

This year although only 15,000 Liverpool fans had tickets almost 50,000 travelled to London for the Cup Final to try and buy black-market tickets, for which they paid up to £50. In this dull final against Leeds, which they won 2-1, the only thing worth remembering was the fantastic singing of the 'pool fans who sang "When the saints come marching in" and "You'll never walk alone" all through, virtually drowning the Leeds supporters.

In May when Internazionale Milan, the reigning world champions, came to Merseyside for their European Cup semi-final they were shaken both by the Liverpool team and by the 60,000 crowd who helped 'pool to storm to a 3-1 lead. Then with the Italians almost completely demoralised, they began to sing "Go back to Italy" to the tune of "Santa Lucia." The next week the 82,000 fans at the second leg in Milan, encouraged by manager Helenio Herrera, who had issued 40,000 leaflets decrying Liverpool the previous Sunday, booed the Liverpool players almost every time they touched the ball with the result that the Merseysiders were demoralised, lost the match 3-0, and the tie 4-3 on aggregate. Even the 3,000 Liverpool fans who made the long journey were drowned.

The leaflets written by Helenio Herrera said: "The Liverpool fans chose 'Santa Lucia' to deride us and make us feel we are just a race of cheap mandolin players. Among the continuous to and fro of drunkards carried away on stretchers the support of the English fans was reminiscent of a demonstration of primitive feeling more than a sport attendance. . . We also want enthusiasm, but not with the same vulgarity." This statement, although exaggerated, shows the attitude of visiting teams to the "Kop" crowd.

These fans may not be unblameworthy but they do encourage their team and I think a lot more vocal support at rugby matches, both international and schools' cup matches, would be a good thing.

B. LEWIS (JA).

R.N.L.I.

Any work dealing with ships and seafaring matters would be sadly incomplete without some reference to the work of The Royal National Lifeboat Institution, its boats, and its heroic crews. A lifeboat is, of course, a specially designed craft for saving life from shipwreck.

What is the difference between a lifeboat and any ordinary boat? In the first place the lifeboat is very much stronger in build. For the stem, stern and framing, English oak is used entirely while for the planking there is African mahogany. Burma supplies the teak for the keel while from Canada comes the western red cedar used for the air-cases.

This brings the second important difference; the lifeboat is fitted with air-cases to make her especially buoyant and she is able to rid herself quickly of water. There may be from seven to fourteen watertight compartments and should the vessel be damaged only a small part of the craft becomes flooded. There are between 70 and 160 air-cases which make her practically unsinkable.

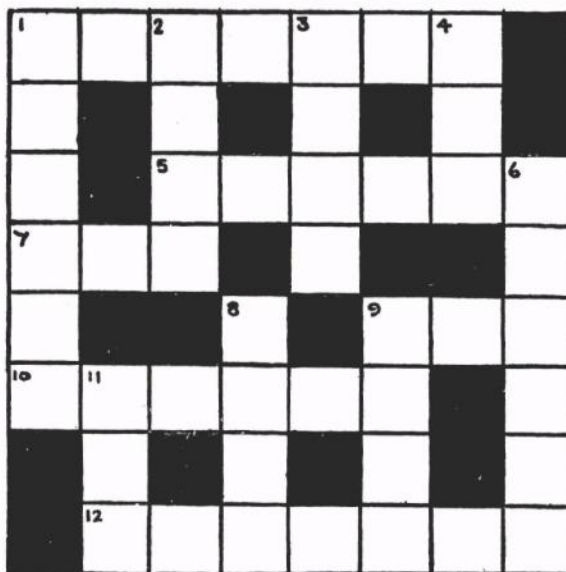
If you were to fill the deck of a lifeboat with water right up to the thwarts she would empty herself in 12 seconds.

When the masts are set in a certain position the lifeboat, hit by a high wave, will roll over completely and the air-valves will empty her of water in less than 15 seconds.

JACKSON HUTCHINSON (1B²).

Crossword

Set by D. Lyons (1B²)



ACROSS

1. Chaos.
5. He works in a bank.
7. One associates it with masters.
9. The cat sat on it.
10. Factory workers often go on it.
12. You need it to knit a jumper.

DOWN

1. Characteristics.
2. Used in simple interest.
3. Greasy.
4. He was a general.
6. Found in a diet.
8. Tower of Pisa is at it.
9. Lake.
11. You give the porter one sometimes.

(Answers on page 64).

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FROM THE JUNIOR SCHOOL

The Ghost of Bunratty Castle

The maid turned round. "Eeek," she cried, as the earl's best silver tray tumbled down the narrow stairway, with its contents spilling everywhere. "Oh, no, it couldn't be," she screamed. But it could, and it was! It was the Ghost of Sean McBride, engulfed in a fifteenth century suit of armour, whom she had seen for the fourth time. He had sworn vengeance on the present earl. The earl was conscience-stricken about murdering Sean McBride and as he heard the clanking of the mediaeval suit of armour, and the hinges creaking, the earl shuddered in bed.

Suddenly, in the earl's bedroom the fire went out for no reason. He engulfed his head in his blankets. The door opened. "I know you are there-ere."

"Eheheh, yes I am," squeaked the earl.

"I will be here to-morrow," was the reply.

Then Mr. McBride left. All the doors closed after him. The earl deeply regretted having murdered Sean McBride.

The next night the earl held a banquet, but nobody turned up. The earl waited in the great hall. Suddenly he heard creaking and clanking. "He is coming," he said. He tried to shout "Guards," but he could not open his mouth. He tried to run away, but something held him down.

In marched the ghost. "You regret murdering me?"

"Yes."

"You will sign a paper saying my son will have the castle?"

"Yes."

"Then sign!"

The earl signed the paper.

"Give it to your messenger." The earl called his messenger, who, of course, did not see the ghost, and told him to bring it to the son.

"Now, as I know you will resist the claim of my son, I will meet you in combat." As Sean McBride gave the earl a sword, he dropped dead.

Sean McBride went off and was never seen again. I would advise you to stay out of Bunratty Castle, though, for who knows? he might come again some dark night.

N. JEFFARES (J5).

A Visit to the Holy Land

In 1961 we visited the Holy Land. We stayed in Jerusalem for four days. While we were there we saw many very interesting places. We saw where Jesus was born. This is now a cave under a church in Bethlehem. Bethlehem is 15 miles from Jerusalem and on the way there we saw the fields where the shepherds had watched their sheep on the night Jesus was born. In Jerusalem we saw the Garden of Gethsemane where Jesus was taken prisoner. We saw Calvary where He was crucified and the tomb where He was buried.

BRIAN CROWE (J1).

Twilight

*When the light is fading,
And the night is falling,
I hear the owls calling,
Far, far away.
The sun goes down behind the clouds,
The lights go off in houses,
And that is when the owl rouses,
Far, far away.
The birds go to their nests,
And settle down to sleep;
It is then the owl hunts,
Far, far away.*

D. MCGARRY (J2).

The Hike

*Down the mountain, into the glen,
Will somebody kindly tell me when;
When will this walking ever end,
When it does, I'll be home by the fire.*

*My aching feet, my aching back!
I wish I hadn't got this huge rucksack;
I'll be glad when we turn around, and go back,
When we do, I'll be home by the fire.*

*The dreadful walk, the awful pain,
For miles and miles, it's all the same;
And now it's coming on to rain,
Oh! let's go home to the fire.*

*Now we're turning, turning at last,
I will be glad when this present is past;
When we get near home, I'll run so fast,
For I want to get in by the fire.*

G. CHADWICK (J5).

Weather

*Whenever the snow is on the ground
And the wind is whirling round and round,
We can make a snow fort high
Until it reaches to the sky.
Whenever the rain is pouring down
All things are wet and drowned;
I can put on my boots and coat
And float upon my rubber boat.*

S. MORTON (J1).

Dirlestone Castle

Last summer we had a very interesting visit to a castle called "Dirlestone Castle," which is near North Berwick in Scotland.

It is a very old place surrounded by lovely gardens and a bowling green, all inside the big castle walls.

The castle itself is partly in ruins and is built on a height with a moat around it. The moat is dried up, but the bridge and drawbridge are still there.

When we went over the drawbridge we saw a drawing telling where and what the places were.

We first went down stone steps to the kitchens; they were big cave-like places with clay floors and were quite dark. We saw two enormous ovens in which they did their cooking and baking. In one corner of the kitchen there was a wire grating over a well. Near the kitchens there were very narrow, twisting stairs, which led down to the dungeons.

After that we went over to see the dining-rooms and banqueting halls. One of them had many coloured tiles on the floor, but it had no roof.

When we had gone up more stairs, we came to a look-out tower. From it we could see the Firth of Forth, with its islands and ships, also mountains, fields and roads.

Coming down from the look-out tower we noticed a large round gap in the floor of a room over the entrance way. Through this hole the people of the castle used to throw down boiling oil or hot lead on their enemies. Beside it there was an iron gate with spikes, which they used to drop down also. There was a wire grating on the entrance hall floor which could move backwards, so that if the oil or lead missed the enemy, they would pull a rope and the grating would move backwards and the enemies would

fall through the gap and go down into another part of the dungeons.

On our way to the main hall I spotted a wheel, which if one turned it one way, the drawbridge would come up, and if one turned it the other way, the drawbridge would go down.

Just before we got into the car to go home, we saw a small round building. We went to look at it, and Daddy said it was a place where the people who owned the castle kept their pigeons.

This was a most interesting and enjoyable visit.

COLIN BAXTER (J3).

Snow

*The snow is coming down to-day,
It's thick upon the ground.
I don't think I'll get out to play,
Nor will my friends call round.*

*The postman trudges down the way
His nose looks very cold.
His job is not much fun to-day;
I am glad he is not old.*

*Around the kitchen door, the birds
Are waiting to be fed
And mother with some kindly words
Throws out great hunks of bread.*

*Down at the corner of the wall
There is a glint of blue.
I am surprised, in spite of all,
There is a crocus peeping through.*

J. CUNNINGHAM (J5).

Dawn

*When I wake up at dawn
I look out on the lawn;
I see the sun rising
To make the whole world warm.*

*The wind gets up in the morning,
To start its very long journey;
The big oak trees bow down their heads
As the wind goes whistling through.*

H. DOCKRELL (J2).

ANSWERS TO CROSSWORD

ACROSS—1, Turmoil; 5, Teller; 7, Ire; 9, Mat; 10, Strike; 12, Pattern.

DOWN—1, Traits; 2, Rate; 3, Oily; 4, Lee; 6, Ration; 8, Tilt; 9, Mere; 11, Tip.

A View from my Bedroom Window

There is a beautiful view from my bedroom window, especially this morning as we have just had a fall of snow and everything looks so white and clean.

The road in front of our house is quite busy and it is interesting to watch the traffic going by.

Beyond this there is a railway line, which is below the level of the road, so we can only see the tops of the carriages.

Next comes the harbour between the two piers.

In summer it is lovely to see all the different coloured yachts, and it is most interesting to watch them having races. We can also see the Mail Boat coming in and going out, passing the lighthouses at the end of the piers where sometimes we can see fishermen fishing.

We have a wonderful view of Howth and it is particularly nice at night-time to see the lights twinkling between Sutton and Howth.

W. A. GROWE (J3).

Little Creatures

*The blackbird hops on the lawn,
The harvest-mouse runs in the corn ;
The mackerel swims in the sea,
And on the flower is a bumble-bee.*

*The beetle runs under a stone,
The spaniel is chewing a bone ;
The butterfly flutters in the air,
And in the burrow is a little hare.*

*On the meadow is a cow,
In the pig-sty is a sow ;
The mouse is scratching in the wall ;
The kitten is playing with his ball.*

*Tits peck at fat on the bird-table,
Starlings perch on the telegraph-cable ;
The fox slinks out of his den,
And the pheasant struts in the glen.*

P. HANNA (J5).

A Pleasant Dream

I dreamt one night that I floated away to London. When I got to London a beautiful carriage, pulled by six magnificent brown horses, drew up beside me. While I walked up to the coach a quickly assembled line of soldiers bowed to me.

Inside the coach I met the Queen. We sat quietly most of the way to Buckingham Palace.

In the palace the Queen introduced me to her friends. We had tea which consisted of so many cakes that I didn't know which to take!

In my dream the next thing I remember was sitting beside the Queen on her throne. Then a servant came gliding by with two bunches of bananas, one for me and one for the Queen.

We sat and ate bananas, throwing the skins on the floor. I was just beginning to feel I had eaten too much, when I suddenly woke up!

ALAN FORD (J3).

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SCHOOL ACTIVITIES



School News

Small groups of boys again had the opportunity of taking part in the Dublin Grand Opera Society's productions of "Der Rosenkavalier" and "The Gypsy Baron" last December.

Over 200 boys attended the Service in St. Patrick's Cathedral at which the Archbishop made intercession in connection with the death of Sir Winston Churchill.

A party of 100 boys attended an orchestral concert given by the Radio Eireann Symphony Orchestra in March.

Collections for Poppy Day amounted to £5 8s. 7d.

A collection for children in want in foreign countries was organised in school just before Christmas by Randall Gray and Ian Martin of 2BD. £6 15s. 0d. was collected and forwarded to the Irish Committee for UNICEF.

A Talk was given by Mr. Marshall Shallis (Young People's Convention).

Careers talks were given to the Fifth Form by Mr. W. S. Cunningham (Chartered Accountancy), Mr. Noel Speidel (Chartered Surveying), and Mr. O. H. Loane, Principal of Gurteen Agricultural College.

School Concert

The Fourteenth Annual Concert was presented in the Clockroom on Friday and Saturday, 12th and 13th February. Again we were honoured by the presence of Mrs. de Valera, to whom the audience gave a warm reception as she entered from the damp and cold.

The First Year Choir opened the proceedings with three songs. They sang "Silent Worship" (Handel) with sweetness of tone, and followed this with a lively rendering of "The Handsome

Butcher" (Hungarian folk song). In the third song, despite the promptings of the accompanist, Mrs. L'Estrange, they were unable to convey the beauties of Mendelssohn's harmonies. Perhaps it would be possible in future for them to hear a boys' choir on record, and realise what a wonderful effect can be produced.

Other musical items were provided by B. C. Thomas (6A) and R. A. Reynolds (5A). Thomas played movements by Telemann on a Descant Recorder, and the audience was held by the charm of the music. Reynolds' "Jazz Interlude" failed to grip as fully as it deserved; perhaps this was because the piano was in a corner, and the pianist had his back to the audience.

There were two plays in the first half of the concert. Again this year we had the gratifying feature of a play written and produced by one of the boys. J. A. Condell (5B) based the plot of "The Black '47" on the hardships and faith of the peasant community during the Great Famine. Unfortunately it failed to make a dramatic impact, and the author was perhaps unwise to produce the play himself as well as undertake a leading rôle. Only A. Benson (5B) convinced as a character from the West, while D. J. Tyrrell (5A), as Sir Godfrey, had the correct blend of sympathy and reserve.

The second play, "Bhuil Gealt Anseo?" was produced by Mr. MacMahon. This was played with great relish by boys from 3A, and whatever was lacking in understanding on the part of the audience was compensated for by the speed of the production and the facility of the actors in the language. In this respect, G. M. O'Callaghan stood out in an impressive cast, and T. O'Shea (2A) gave much amusement with a progressive stammer.

A variation of the traditional programme was provided by an item to mark the centenary of the birth of W. B. Yeats. This consisted of a brief sketch of the poet's life and work, ably narrated by W. A. Tanner (6A), and illustrated with selected poems, recited with feeling by D. F. Ford (6A), G. C. Lloyd and F. N. Whisker (6 Up.).

The second half of the concert belongs by now to Gilbert and Sullivan. This year Miss Barklie undertook the popular "Gondoliers," and the large cast brought credit to her. It is no small task to mount such a production, and the standard seems to rise every year. It is

regrettable that more tenors and basses cannot be found for the chorus, and one wonders why boys who had been in the First Year Choir do not return to assist in this when their voices have broken in later years. The whole cast is worthy of high praise, both for their acting and their singing, but special mention must be made of the dominating Duchess of Plaza Toro, J. G. King (2A) and the delightfully foppish Grand Inquisitor of J. R. Grice (3BL). The latter was making his first appearance among the principals, and one looks forward to seeing more of him in future years.

The make-up department of Miss Cochrane, Miss McClure and Miss Harris contributed greatly to the success of "The Gondoliers," and the costumes for the whole concert were successfully arranged by Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Gill and Mrs. Shiel. As usual, Mr. Peters, in his rôle of Stage Manager, calmly looked after affairs behind the curtain with the assistance of boys and Old Boys. This ranged from the sailing of the gondola on the canals of Venice to the calming of nerves among those waiting to go on stage. Finally, congratulations to Mr. Willoughby who managed the business side and ensured a packed house on both nights.

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W. B. YEATS



(Courtesy of the National Gallery of Ireland)

1865

1939

The
High School
1881-1883

Yeats from a Charcoal Drawing by Sargent

This year is the centenary of the birth of the poet, W. B. Yeats, and at his old school we have marked the occasion in several ways.

At the School Concert some of the senior boys presented a short account of his life and recited a selection of his poems.

On Monday, 16th May, another Old Boy, Professor A. Norman Jeffares, Professor of

English at the University of Leeds, gave a commemorative lecture, "Yeats: Man and Poet," in the Clockroom.

On Friday, 28th May, a performance of Yeats's version of "King Oedipus" was given by Old Boys and boys of the school, at Danum.

Accounts of these events are printed in the pages following.

Yeats and Dublin

By A. NORMAN JEFFARES,

Professor of English at the University of Leeds

Yeats was born in Sandymount, Dublin, on 13th June, 1865, in a six-roomed, semi-detached house named "Georgeville." This house was near Sandymount Castle, where Robert Corbet lived. Corbet's sister, Jane Grace Corbet, was the wife of the Reverend William Butler Yeats, the poet's grandfather; and the poet's father, John Butler Yeats, spent much of his time, when he was an undergraduate at Trinity, at Sandy-

Hammersmith and disliked it, looking forward to holidays in Sligo. But when Yeats was fifteen his father moved the family back to Dublin. They were lent Balscadden Cottage at Howth for a year; then they moved to Island View, a small house overlooking Howth Harbour. Yeats was sent to the High School, and he and his father travelled into Dublin by train and breakfasted together in the painter's studio in York Street, discussing poetry, which John Butler Yeats read aloud, choosing dramatic passages from his favourite poets.

When Yeats arrived at school he did not always have an easy time; he never worked



PROFESSOR JEFFARES AND THE HEADMASTER.

(Courtesy "Irish Times")

mount Castle enjoying its garden, shaded by gothic turrets, and its long pond with its island inhabited by tame eagles. Corbet committed suicide and John Butler Yeats, his wife and their year and a half old son moved to London.

For the poet there were interludes in Sligo in the household of his Pollexfen grandparents, and in London he often longed for a sod of earth from a field he knew, longed to grasp something of Sligo in his hands. From his tenth year he attended the Godolphin School in

un'less he was interested in the subject, and he was told it was disgraceful to be idle when he was so clever. His handwriting and his spelling were idiosyncratic and debarred him from winning essay prizes. And the opinions he held—often derived from his father's conversation or that of his father's friends—were too advanced for the staff. He caused surprise in school by announcing that he followed Darwin and Huxley, Wallace and Haeckel. He disbelieved the accepted views of the seven days, Adam,

and Noah. He seemed detached from his fellows, almost absentminded. He was beginning to write poetry, "play after play," in imitation of Spenser and Shelley; his writings of this period were creating a retreat from the world. And he retreated from the High School into the School of Art, for it seemed as though he would not be able to pass Trinity Entrance.

When the Yeats family moved from Howth to 10 Ashfield Terrace (off Harold's Cross Road) there was more opportunity for friendships. His friendship with George Russell (AE) began at the School of Art, and they both started to write plays in friendly rivalry; they also shared an interest in psychical research and occult thought. This interest was shared by others, and five other youths joined them to form the Hermetic Society. They rented a room in York Street and met to study oriental religions and Theosophy. One of the group was Charlie Johnson, a brilliant High School boy in his last year at school who became converted to esoteric Buddhism. Yeats met the Headmaster of the High School, William Wilkins, in a Dublin street one day and was asked to turn Johnson's thoughts away from mysticism towards his forthcoming examinations. In reply, he murmured something about the children of this world being wiser than the children of light and Wilkins walked off in disgust.

Yeats had his poems read in rooms in Trinity College; his early verses were published in the *Dublin University Review*. His father's Trinity friends included Edward Dowden, the first Professor of English Literature there, and Dowden encouraged Yeats in his early writings. But the poet moved from his father's interest in Home Rule to a stronger belief in nationalism; he was stimulated by meeting John O'Leary, the ex-Fenian, who introduced him to Irish patriotic writing, particularly that of the Irish poets who wrote in English. He began to meet Catholics through a friendship with Katharine Tynan; he began to write for nationalist journals; he joined a Young Ireland society; he began to form his ideal of writing for a popular audience; he developed a romantic concept of nationalism.

But the family—financially embarrassed by the effect of the Ashbourne Act of 1888, which compelled them to sell their remaining land at Thomastown—moved to London again. Yeats began to work in the British Museum compiling books—*Stories from Carleton, Fairy and Folk Tales of the Irish Peasantry, Representative*

Irish Tales, articles for American journals on Irish subjects, and completing his first volume of verse published as *The Wanderings of Oisín and other poems* in 1889. The main poem of this volume shows how deeply Yeats was beginning to be affected by the translations of Gaelic literature he had been reading. But it also shows him as dreaming of the goddess who will come to inspire his love. And into his life she came in London in 1889. He wrote, in an unpublished autobiography, of his first meeting with Maud Gonne:

"I had never thought to see in a living woman so great beauty. It belonged to famous pictures, to poetry, to some legendary past. A complexion like the bloom of apples and yet face and body had the beauty of lineaments which Blake calls the highest beauty because it changes least from youth to age, and stature so great that she seemed a divine race. Her movements were works of grace and I understand at last why the poets of antiquity, where we would but speak of face and form, sing, loving some lady, that she seems like a goddess."

He proposed marriage to her in 1891, and she told him: "No, she could not marry, there were reasons that she could never marry . . . Her words were not of a conventional ring, she asked for my friendship."

They spent the next day on the cliffs at Howth where Maud Gonne had lived as a child and loved the beauty of the headland. And, partially no doubt for her sake, Yeats hurled himself into more active nationalist work, creating the National Literary Society. His work in the Irish literary movement in Dublin left him increasingly disillusioned with politics. And during his spell as Director of the Abbey Theatre he became very disillusioned with Dublin; the controversy over the Lane pictures increased this feeling—his middle period poems reflect clearly "the daily spite of this unmannerly town." But then, after 1916, and after he married and became a senator of the Irish Free State, he recovered his interest in Dublin, in the work that was going to the making of a new State. He lived for a time in Merrion Square, and then, in the 'thirties, at Riversdale, in Rathfarnham. There had been long intervals during his life of residence in London, and in the west of Ireland, and later, in his bouts of illness, in the Mediterranean, but his real home was Dublin, his country's capital. He gave generously to it, and it was in Dublin

that he found his causes and his field of battle. It formed the background of many poems; to name a few—"To a Wealthy Man who promised a second subscription to the Dublin Municipal Gallery if it were proved the people wanted pictures," "To a Shade," "Easter 1916," "Demon and Beast," "Swift's Epitaph," "Parnell's Funeral," "The Municipal Gallery Revisited," and, of course, that haunting poem, "Beautiful Lofty Things," which ended, poignantly, with a poignant memory of a visit to that headland whence Dublin is often best described:

*Maud Gonne at Howth
station waiting a train
Pallas Athene in that straight back
and arrogant head
All the Olympians; a thing never known
again.*

W. B. Yeats, Man and Poet

This year marks the centenary of the birth of High School's best-known Old Boy, William Butler Yeats. To mark the occasion Professor A. Norman Jeffares, another of our Old Boys, gave a lecture entitled "W. B. Yeats, Man and Poet."

Professor Jeffares dealt quite briefly with Yeats' early life, saying that perhaps the only lesson which Yeats learned from his painter father, J. B. Yeats, was that "a gentleman is not concerned with getting on in the world." Professor Jeffares said that although Yeats was exempted from religious instruction this did not mean that the poet was not religious; in fact, Yeats strove throughout his life to educate himself in this subject.

The main aims of Yeats' life can be divided into four categories: literary, romantic, political and religious. Professor Jeffares also said that Yeats' poetic span of some 57 years could be divided into three distinct periods.

The first period of his poetic life began when the poet was 17 years of age. At this stage Yeats wanted to be a second Shelley; his poetry was to be romantic and beautiful. During this period he met John O'Leary, the Fenian, and through him he entered a world of Nationalism and the Catholic Society. Maud Gonne, who was perhaps to be the greatest single influence in his poetry, came into his life. She had beauty, intellect, vivacity and above all for Yeats, ideals. Yeats, a shy, contemplative man, fell in love. He was romantic in this way too;

he knew he could offer Maud nothing of the realities of life but he offered her "his devotion." She refused him, but every year he returned to be refused again. His poetry of this period is removed from reality and becomes more difficult to follow as the century nears its end.

In 1903 Maud Gonne married a man who was not her equal in intellect but who was a great Nationalist, John McBride, who was later to die for Ireland. Yeats' poetry began to lose its romantic flavour and he formed a new beauty in poetry, free from old conventional adjectives. In this period he founded the Abbey Theatre which was his literary aim. He put on plays which the Irish people did not like (the scenes during Synge's *Playboy* are an example of the hostility of the Irish) but which he knew were right for them. In this period he lost touch with events in Ireland; he lost his sympathy for the methods used and he realised that Philistines were coming to power. The resultant poetry is harsh and bare.

In 1917 Yeats married Georgie Hyde Leir, a woman who made his life "serene and full of order." In 1923 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. His genius recognised, his life was now contented. His wife secured the family name by bearing him a daughter and then a son. From this contentment began his third and final period where his romanticism and realism fused. He became a public man, a Senator as well as a poet. He began to return to the Anglo-Irish writers—Goldsmith, Berkeley and Swift. During this period, too, Yeats formulated his own system of life; a system which gave him the conviction out of which the metaphysical clarity which he exhibits in his poetry grew. The system also gave him the honesty to admit that even after 73 years he did not know the answer to what lay after death.

In 1939 Yeats died after a life of great vitality and poetic purpose. He is, says Professor Jeffares, one of the world's great poets, and most probably the last great classical poet.

D. WENT.

"King Oedipus"

Yeats's plays are all too seldom performed and it was heartening, therefore, to hear that the Headmaster had chosen his version of Sophocles' "King Oedipus" for his annual production of a Greek play. Yeats was attracted to Greek tragedy because it matched so many of his own ideas about drama, and he toyed with the idea of this translation on and off after 1904.

It finally received its first production in the Abbey in 1927 when F. J. McCormick played Oedipus. It is written in bare, unornamental prose with the choruses in verse. This, while it reflects rather the interests of Yeats in the 'twenties than Sophocles, heightens the dramatic impact of the play for an English-speaking audience. It is interesting to speculate on the style Yeats would have used for such a translation in his youth when he was still under the influence of the pre-Raphaelites. Would it

man's life may be wrecked by a curse from the gods. The effect produced to-day by the suffering of the heroes is not always one of anguish, often only of wailing. Oedipus largely escapes this because he is partly responsible for his own doom; few could not be affected by the spectacle of a man so ruthlessly pursuing a truth which will shatter his life.

This production, in the open air at Danum, was very good indeed, building up to a moving climax when blind Oedipus begged for the



Guard (A. G. Graham), Oedipus (Mr. I. King), Jocasta (A. E. B. Beck), Maid (D. F. Chapman), in a scene from "King Oedipus."
In front, B. Thomas, who played the Recorder, and N. Whisker, Chorus Leader.

have been as bad verse as Gilbert Murray produced in some of his translations under that influence?

Greek tragedy often seems remote from us because we no longer accept its prevailing determinism; we do not readily believe that a

protection of Creon for his two small daughters. For this success a large part of the credit must go to Mr. Ivan King as Oedipus, for his dignity, and for his clarity of diction. He was well supported by the rest of the cast, notably by Mr. Alan Griffin in the rather unrewarding part

of Creon, and Mr. David Norris as Tiresias (for a moment in his words one heard the familiar Yeatsian rhythm and phrasing). The chorus sang clearly, and their leader, F. N. Whisker (6u) spoke his lines with their necessary self-righteousness. R. A. Reynolds (5A) brought a colloquial note to his part as the messenger, while G. C. Lloyd (6u), as the second messenger, delivered his tragic news well.

It is a long way from the soft green of an Irish lawn, with its background of lilac and laburnum, to the clear, hard sunlight and the stony soil of Greece; it is a tribute to this production and to the cast that they induced, for a short interval of time, a "willing suspension of disbelief."

H.S.D.B.U.

"Bible Study," "Missionary work in Japan," "A pen and its lessons for the Christian," "Temptation"; these are some of the varied and interesting subjects given by our speakers at this term's meetings. Mr. Stephen Metcalfe, a missionary working in Japan, spoke on his work there and told us how superstitious the people are and how slow they are to respond to God's Word and His teachings. We also had two "Fact and Faith" films, namely, "God of the Atom," and "Of Books and Sloths." These were enjoyed immensely. One of our best meetings was when Mr. Marshall Shallis spoke. It was a great blessing to all. Another was when Mr. Victor Reid spoke and also played his guitar.

Our numbers have somewhat deteriorated this term, but numbers are not everything. We would like to thank all those boys who have come along and we look forward to seeing them and many more "new faces" next term. We would also like to thank all those who have given of their time to come and speak to us.

J. C., M. D.

The School Library

Once again the library has been open in Mr. Johnson's room on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, each week, and it has been encouraging to see that many more boys have realised the benefits that can be obtained from it. Although this is a term of examinations, the number of books being borrowed has not fallen

off, which would most certainly indicate that the library is helping boys in their study as well as providing them with books for spare time reading.

Many boys have complained that the library does not advertise enough, and have said that they are sorry that they did not realise how helpful it is at an earlier stage. It is, of course, a great pity that there is no permanent notice-board where library announcements can be displayed, and new books advertised, but the best method of advertisement is through the boys themselves. Therefore, we ask each boy to bring a friend with him on his next visit to the library. After all, the library is for everybody—not just the intellectual few.

Mr. W. S. Cunningham has very kindly presented us with a year's subscription to "New Knowledge," and we are very grateful.

The following Fifth Form boys have been chosen to undertake the running of the library next year: A. E. Benson, K. N. Cairns, B. D. Carson, G. F. Duff, A. J. Dunn, P. H. Gray, D. J. Tyrrell, and H. M. G. Sealy.

Our thanks also go to P. F. Byrne (6B) and D. Went (6u), who have very kindly given gifts of books.

Librarian: J. E. Killen.

Committee: G. C. Lloyd, P. F. Byrne, R. P. Coulter, F. E. Sowman, B. C. Thomas, A. F. Parke, J. H. Wynne.

J. E. K.

The Gramophone Society

Traditionally the Gramophone Society did not meet in the summer term because of reduced attendance; however, this year we are meeting one day a week, although our membership has dropped considerably. Our most successful record so far was one of Joan Baez. We also played the Schumann Piano Concerto and Mozart Horn Concertos.

Last term we very ambitiously held a series of meetings on Fridays when we played a graded series of records, illustrating the development of music, from Bach to Bartok, while on Tuesdays we continued to play a catholic selection of records. This system proved very successful, and we hope to repeat it next year.

R. A. R.

Hobbies Exhibition 1965

SATURDAY 18th SEPTEMBER, 1965

All boys in the school, including those who will have left at the end of the summer term, are eligible to enter, and 47 prizes will be awarded viz., 3 in each age group for each section, together with 8 to exhibitors (other than prize-winners), whose entries, in the opinion of the Judges, deserve recognition, and 3 for confectionery.

The age groups are as follows :—

Group 1—Under 11 years of age on 1st August.

Group 2—Under 13 years of age on 1st August.

Group 3—Under 15 years of age on 1st August.

Group 4—Over 15 years of age on 1st August.

For the purpose of the Exhibition, hobbies have been classified under the undernoted sections.

Section A—Art and Science : Painting, Lino Cuts, Drawing (pencil, ink, crayon, charcoal); Sculpture or modelling in any medium; Pottery; Photography; Nature Study.

Section B—General Hobbies : Handwork of all kinds; Model aeroplanes; Models in any material; Meccano models; Woodwork or carpentry of any kind; Engineering and Metalwork.

(N.B.—Bayco, Dinky Builder and similar models, and train layouts are not eligible, but any part of a lay-out made by the boy himself may be submitted.)

Section C—Collections: Badges, matchboxes, stamps; Natural History (butterflies, moths, etc.); Botany specimens, Geology specimens, etc.

Section X—Confectionery.

If any boy has a hobby not mentioned in the above examples, it does not mean that he cannot submit his entry.

Each individual may send in as many entries as desired. There are only four rules to be observed :—

1. The entry submitted must be the work of the exhibitor. The joint effort of two or more boys will also be accepted.
2. The entry must bear a distinguishing number, which will be given to the exhibitor on application to Mr. S. S. Evans.
3. Entries must be brought to the school on Friday, 17th September, 1965, and removed on Monday, 20th September, 1965.
4. No boy is to win more than one prize in any one Section.

The decision of the judges, who will be Old Boys of the School, is final, and while due care will be taken of the work submitted, no responsibility can be accepted for the exhibits.

Prizes in each Section will be awarded as follows :—

	1st	2nd	3rd
Group 1—under 11	7/6	5/-	3/6
Group 2—under 13	7/6	5/-	3/6
Group 3—under 15	10/-	7/6	5/-
Group 4—over 15	15/-	10/-	7/6
Confectionery	10/-	7/6	5/-

Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4: A total of eight additional prizes of 3/- each will be awarded for meritorious entries, irrespective of Section or Group.

We hope all Parents will give their support by encouraging their boys to enter for the Exhibition, so that there may be a really good display in September next, to which all are cordially invited.

The Popular Record Society

Meetings were held as usual at break every Monday and Thursday. There was a large attendance at all of these meetings. A wide range of records was played, many of which were the most popular records of the week.

We would like to thank Mr. Leeson for the use of his room, and also those members who kindly lent the records.

D. F.

The Debating Society

The Debating Society is now two years old and going strong. We can look back on quite a flourishing career, and in the last two terms we broke a lot of new ground. Our trouble about new membership was not as worrying as at the beginning of the school year, and we are always pleased to welcome new people.

The Easter term began with a debate on a subject dear to schoolboys' hearts—"that this house believes that the Irish language is worth saving." The motion was carried, and not least due to the eloquence of certain Irish masters present. Next we challenged the Parents' Association, the motion being "that schooling is an interruption to education." We proposed the motion, the parents opposed—the motion was defeated.

As I mentioned at the beginning, we broke new ground, and in our next debate the motion was proposed by a guest speaker from the anti-Apartheid Movement, and it was "that this house will not go to see Ireland v. South Africa." You can imagine this roused many opinions and after a mighty battle the motion was rejected by a narrow margin. Then we invited Stratford College, Zion Road, to oppose the motion "that this house will live now and pay later." At the following meeting we attacked the subject of school in two motions, "that Exams fail in their purpose" (that was defeated), and "that Prefects do not fulfil a useful function." The latter was also defeated and by a large majority; are High School boys becoming law-abiding school-children?

The last of our senior meetings was an Inter-Schools' Debate entitled "that this house puts not its faith in Irish Youth." Those participating were: the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Monkstown, Stratford College, and ourselves.

Finally we held a Junior Debate for Forms I, II and III. It was entitled "that this house pays too much attention to sport," and to say the least it was a great success. The speakers (who were many and various) were without exception polished and eloquent. We hope to have many more Junior Debates and all those attending are invited to the ordinary meetings of the society, usually on Tuesday nights. Our thanks to the masters who have given us so much help and guidance, and we look forward to next year.

Auditor: A. E. B. Beck. Secretary: R. P. G. Harris. Committee: D. Went, D. Ford, F. Sowman.

A. B.

By Boeing to Shannon

Last term, Mr. Abbott, our geography master, organised a trip to Shannon on a Boeing. After an early lunch, we got a bus to O'Connell Street and from there walked to Busaras where a bus was waiting to take us to the Airport. All of us were very excited. For some of us it was the first time in an aeroplane.

When we arrived we were met by a man who took us on a tour of the Airport. We went into some hangars where there were 'planes having major overhauls. The man told us how pilots were trained and showed us the place where the pilot takes his test. Then we saw where the Boeing 707 engines were checked and where the furniture for the 'plane was made. Having finished our tour we went to a room and waited there until it was time to get into the 'plane. All this time seemed like hours to the people who had never flown before.

Then it was announced that it was time to get into the 'plane. We climbed up the steps and sat down in our seats. After helping us fasten our safety belts the air hostesses handed round sweets for us to chew, while we were taking off, to prevent our ears getting blocked, due to the sudden change in pressure. Just before taking off the pilot taxied down to the end of the runway and turned the 'plane round. Our hearts were thumping as we took off, and saw the ground rushing past. It wasn't long before we were flying at 525 m.p.h. Sometimes we got into air-pockets. Some of us had never experienced this before and thought that the 'plane would crash. Nevertheless, it carried on and before long we reached Shannon.

When the 'plane had landed and stopped we rushed into a bus which was waiting to take us



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to Bunratty Castle. The guide brought us through the rooms and told us the history of the castle and where the furniture came from. Then we went up to the battlements and we could see for miles around.

After a while we went back to the bus which took us to Ardnacrusha Power Station where we saw many strange machines at work. Then we were brought up into a room where there was a switchboard on which a certain knob could cut off all the electricity going to certain districts.

We got back into the bus and went to Limerick to have our tea in a restaurant. We were brought to Limerick Junction to catch the train from Cork to Dublin.

Two and a half hours later we reached Dublin to find our parents waiting to take us home.

RODNEY SMYTHE (1A).

C.I.E. Educational Tour to Northern Ireland

Last April 6th, 120 High School boys with five masters led by Mr. Langridge invaded the North. We set out by train from Amiens Street at 9.15 a.m. and arrived at Dundalk after an hour-long journey. Three buses were loaded there and we crossed the Border at Carrickcarnan (or Killeen, whichever the viewpoint). When Newry was reached the buses turned down by Carlingford Lough to Warrenpoint, where they stopped outside the Osborne Hotel on the seafront. We wandered round the town, some of us buying confectionery unobtainable in the South. The Carlingford Mountains on the other side of the Lough were an impressive sight.

We ate lunch in the hotel and afterwards returned to the buses. We drove along the coast to Rostrevor, then up into the Mourne. The rain was now drizzling down and clouds lay on the mountains. We followed the winding road up to the Spelga Dam. After a short stop to look at the dam and its extensive lake, we moved on to the Silent Valley, called so because there is no bird-song there.

We went past the lower dam and its long reservoir to where the massive upper dam rose over a hundred feet above the valley floor. As the rain had stopped, the majority of the party climbed the steps to the top of the dam. Here

experiments with dropping stones and pennies took place. The lake stretched up the valley to where a mountain was still covered with snow. Great granite outcrops showed near the top of a mountain to the west, which was already covered with medium-sized boulders of crumbling granite. Reluctantly we descended and reloaded the buses.

We proceeded to Newcastle and after a brief halt, returned by Newry to Dundalk. There we had tea. Soon after this, the train for Dublin was boarded and we arrived in Dublin at about 9.30 a.m.

The tour would have been more pleasant if the weather had been. However, it showed at least one of the uses of all the rain.

J. W. K. CARSON (3A).

Parents' Association

Since writing these notes on the last occasion, your Committee have been particularly active. The following is a list of the meetings held and the subjects discussed:—

In November, 1964—Teachers' and Parents' Discussion, when Mr. Gardner, Mr. Fennell and Miss Harte represented the Staff in a stimulating discussion with Mr. Crosbie Corcoran, Dr. May Risk and Mrs. Woodhouse on various aspects of the subject of "The Boy."

In December—Mr. Derek McCleane gave a most interesting talk on "being an Olympic Athlete in Tokyo"; his talk was illustrated with a most interesting film show.

In February—The debate against the School took place, when the subject was "That schooling is an interruption to Education"—a most entertaining evening. We are most grateful to Messrs. Whisker, Stewart, Stuart and Mahon for having the courage to challenge the boys on such a subject.

In March—The Chief Justice O Dalaigh gave a most stimulating address on Irish Education. We were honoured on this occasion by a visit from His Excellency the German Ambassador, who took part in the discussion. The Head Master proposed a vote of thanks in a magnificent address to the meeting.

We had the honour in April at the Annual Careers Meeting of welcoming His Grace the Lord Archbishop who spoke on "the Church as a Vocation" and he certainly thrilled the largest

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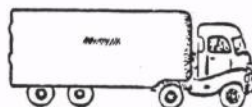
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meeting of the year with his eloquence and humour. This was quite the most outstanding evening of the winter session, at which Mr. Paul Warren from Telefís Éireann and Mr. Lynn Collen also spoke on the opportunities for employment in television and as an engineer.

The meetings, with one exception mentioned above, were not as well attended as formerly. First-class speakers and the sumptuous suppers which your Ladies' Committee prepared deserve better support which the writer hopes will be forthcoming during next winter. Surely parents can keep the television off for one evening in the month to help further their sons' education.

A. F. RICE, *Hon. Sec.*

Lenten Collections 1965

		£	s.	d.
Form 6A	Central Remedial Clinic	1	8	2
Form 6B	Dublin Univ. Mission to Chota Nagpur	4	0	0
Form 5A	Conquer Cancer Cam- paign	0	15	3
Form 5B	Dr. Barnardo's Homes	1	10	0
Form 4A	OXFAM	1	7	3
Forms 4B	National Organisation and 4C for Rehabilitation	2	18	4
Form 3A	UNICEF	2	10	2
Form 3B ^L	UNICEF	5	15	0
Form 3B ^D	UNICEF	0	13	4
Form 2A	National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	1	10	3
Form 2B ^L	Do. Do.	1	0	6
Form 2B ^D	Royal National Lifeboat Institution	2	5	1
Form 1A	UNICEF	2	17	3
Form 1B ¹	Freedom From Hunger	1	5	0
Form 1B ²	UNICEF	1	10	6
Form J3	Handicapped Children National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	2	10	8
Form J4	Mentally Handicapped Children	2	4	2
Form J5	Freedom From Hunger National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	16	0	6
Form J2	Do. Do.	6	0	0
Form J1	UNICEF	5	10	0
Various	Home for Aged and Infirm Jews	2	13	3
		9	11	3
		2	3	6

TOTAL £77 19 5

Examination Results

EXAMINATIONS IN HOLY SCRIPTURE, 1965

Greek Testament

Silver Medal—R. Wormell.

Prizes—B. Lewis, D. Thomas.

CHURCH OF IRELAND

First Year

Prizes—A. L. D. Bradbury, I. F. Geraghty, D. E. Jones, O. F. Kennedy, V. C. Leser, W. A. Singleton, R. E. W. Smythe, A. S. Bell, H. A. Boyle, R. Cromer, D. G. Stewart.

Seventeen others passed.

Second Year

Prizes—K. T. Aikins, R. F. Crabb, B. L. Evans, M. Ferguson, J. G. King, G. S. Kinlan, N. A. Moyse, C. J. V. Packham, D. A. Reynolds, T. J. Story, A. C. Travers, S. R. Carry, D. E. Cato, H. E. Finney, R. C. Kinlan, G. R. Lewis, P. T. McCollum, R. G. Noble, D. S. Richards, A. D. Taylor.

Fifteen others passed.

Third Year

Prizes—D. F. Chapman, W. J. Cole, K. W. N. Gordon, P. C. Hayes, G. A. T. Mahon, D. J. Moran, G. M. O'Callaghan, A. R. Griffin.

Twenty-four others passed.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

First Year

Prizes—J. W. Mossop, H. R. E. Foxall.

Second Year

Prizes—P. C. Hogan, J. McL. Pearson, A. A. D. McKee.

Third Year

Prize—J. W. K. Carson.

METHODIST CHURCH

Third Year

Prizes—M. V. Hanna, T. H. Darlington.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS, 1965

The Governors have awarded Scholarships to the following:—

Under 13—J. W. Mossop, W. A. Singleton, I. F. Geraghty (all from High School).

Under 12—G. A. Chadwick (High School), A. A. J. Mooney (St. Andrew's, Lucan), V. C. Leser (High School), M. J. Stevenson (High School), D. J. Lewis (High School), D. E. Hunt (Zion), N. Jeffares (High School), G. J. Armstrong (Sandford).

G. A. Chadwick was awarded the Mitchell Prize.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN Degrees

Moderatorship—Legal Science (2nd Class, 2nd Division) : J. P. Hayes.

Moderatorship Prize—Bishop Law Prize in Mathematics : D. J. Challen.

M.A.—S. C. K. Quick.

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.—G. E. Blundell.

LL.B.—J. P. Hayes.

B.A.I.—G. A. Aitken.

B.A.—G. A. Aitken, A. J. Rance, J. R. Williams.

Special Prizes in Arts

William Roberts Prize—I. B. King.

Rowe Prize—M. J. Armstrong.

School of Physic

Final Medical, Part 2—D. A. G. Mackey.

Medical Jurisprudence—D. A. G. Mackey.

Term Honor Examinations

Junior Freshman

Mathematics (3rd Rank)—R. C. Wicklow.

Other Examinations

Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland

Examinations, November–December, 1964

Part III—C. N. Watson.

Part V—R. C. Graves.

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SPORTS REVIEW

CLUB OFFICERS

CRICKET

Capt. : S. D. Molins.
Vice-Capt. : D. F. Ford.
Hon. Sec. : R. W. Stringer.

BOXING

Capt. : D. Went.

RUGBY

Capt. : G. J. H. Smith.
Vice-Capt. : D. Went.
Hon. Sec. : B. D. Carson.

SWIMMING

Capt. : C. J. Caird.
Vice-Capt. : R. C. Burrows.
Hon. Sec. : L. J. Mackey.

ATHLETICS

Capt. : G. J. H. Smith.
Vice-Capt. : G. C. Lloyd.
Sec. : G. J. H. Smith.



SENIOR CUP TEAM, 1964-65

Standing—S. D. Huet, J. H. Wynne, H. B. Woodhouse, S. D. Molins, Mr. Lowry,
M. R. Jones, B. D. Carson, L. J. Mackey, E. O. O. Williams.

Seated—Mr. Cornish, M. K. Darlington, D. Went, G. J. H. Smith, M. R. King, D. F. Ford, Dr. Reynolds,
R. W. Stringer. A. D. Cunningham.

Rugby

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.
S.C.T.	23	10	13	—	302	312
2nd XV	17	11	3	3	218	96
J.C.T.	18	12	6	—	213	125
Under 14	14	6	7	1	111	121
Under 13	12	4	8	—	57	122
Under 12	9	1	8	—	27	127
Under 11	8	2	6	—	32	77

The Senior team fell below expectations this year. They had what might be called an "on and off" season. They played excellently on some occasions but unfortunately their cup match against C.B.C., Monkstown was on one of those "off" days. In this they gave a rather spiritless performance in being beaten by 22-6 by a team whom they had defeated earlier in the year. They were also defeated by a strong

Royal High School team in Edinburgh, but finished the season with a victory over Larne Grammar School in Larne.

The 2nd XV had the best record in the school this year, losing only three of their matches. They had a fast set of backs, an efficient pack, and played open and attractive rugby which brought them 218 points. The team travelled to Waterford at the end of the season to play Newtown but were defeated by 11 points to 3. The 3rd XV played four matches this season and won three of them.

The J.C.T. had a successful season, reaching the quarter-finals of the cup. They met Clongowes in the first round and defeated them by 3 points to nil. In the quarter-final they met Newbridge and immediately went into an early lead. Newbridge, however, fought back and at half-time were leading 8-6. Even though our J.C.T. pressed the Newbridge line for most of the second half they just could not get over and so lost by that narrow margin.

The Under 14 team had mixed fortunes this season. They played very well in some of their matches but were heavily beaten in others. However, they lost some of their members to the J.C.T. and with these returning their prospects as a J.C.T. next season could be quite good.

The Under 13 team had very little success, winning only 4 of their 12 matches, but they showed improvement as the season advanced. The tackling and handling are weak, and if these can be improved the team should do well in the future.

The Under 12 team lost 8 of their 9 matches but they finished up the season by winning their last match.

The Under 11 played 8 matches this year. They are very keen and a number of their members also played for the Under 12s.

B. D. C.

Junior Cup 1964/65

The Junior Cup team had been playing well during the season and we approached our first cup match with some optimism. We were drawn against Clongowes Wood College in the first round, and while we knew little or nothing about them, we realised they would have to be treated with respect.

The match was played at Castle Avenue on a dry but blustery day. At the outset the High School pack allowed Bryan Lewis, at the base

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of the scrum, to dictate the pattern of the game. Lewis, the captain, failed to convert two long range penalty awards before the Clongowes pack began to get on terms. Several high kicks by the Clongowes stand-off half caused anxiety in the High School defence, but it stood firm and thus the first half was scoreless. The second half began with the Clongowes pack on top but soon Lewis and out-half Stuart Lloyd, with good kicking, brought High School back into the game. The forwards responded and High School were awarded a penalty for a scrum infringement. Lewis goaled this, and

half kicked well, varying his length and direction and from one of these kicks a try was scored as the defence hesitated. The try was not converted. Newbridge were on top at this stage and the High School line had a couple of narrow escapes. The Newbridge out-half then placed a high kick under the posts and in the loose maul that followed a Newbridge forward broke clear and dived over for a try which was converted. Towards the end of the first half High School fought back and at a scrum Newbridge were penalised. From over forty yards out Lewis kicked an excellent goal. Thus at



Lewis gets the ball away from a line-out in the match against Newbridge.

despite some good efforts by Clongowes, this was the only score of a hard game. Thus we advanced to meet Newbridge College, who invariably produce tough, fit teams and this team proved to be no exception.

High School kicked off in this quarter-final match at Donnybrook and were soon on the attack. Newbridge were penalised at a set-scrum near the line. Lewis took a short penalty to himself and dived over for a try which he failed to convert. Newbridge fought back and gave their halves a good service. The stand-off

half-time the match was nicely balanced with the score 8-6 in favour of Newbridge.

In the second half the High School pack took over. They provided Lewis with an excellent service and he kicked very well, as did Lloyd when he was served. However, the Newbridge full-back was equal to every kick and we could not score that way. Lewis, often breaking on his own, was always stopped. Then the three-quarters were given a run. Their passing was somewhat laboured and no gap was to be found in a solid defence. Then it was over. The

forwards had fought every inch but were denied just reward. The backs, who defended consistently well in both matches, had not the penetration to pierce a defence. We must congratulate the team for they fought with great spirit to the final whistle.

D. WENT.

Cricket 1965

So far this season the weather has been reasonably good. The high standard of cricket has been maintained although some of the teams have not been as successful as last year.

The 1st XI is the most successful team in the school. They have won their section of the league with maximum points from their three matches. They won their first two league matches by large margins. In their final match they overcame Blackrock College in a thrilling game. They have also played two friendly matches, both of which were drawn.

The J.C.T. were unfortunate to lose to Sandford Park in the first round of the cup. They have also played three friendly matches, winning two and drawing the other.

The Under 14 have had a disappointing season so far. They were defeated by a large margin in their first league match and they have also lost two friendly matches. However, they have been practising hard, and have already improved greatly and with a little luck, could win most of their remaining matches.

The Under 13 have played three matches, winning two and losing the other. They should make a good Under 14 team next year.

The Under 12 have played one match, which they won. They are looking forward to forthcoming fixtures.

We would like to congratulate D. Ford, S. Molins and F. Sowman on being awarded Leinster Schools' trials and S. Molins on being selected to play against Munster.

R. W. STRINGER.

Boxing

The 24th Annual Championships of the Boxing Club were held in the Clockroom on Saturday, 3rd April, 1965. We would here like to thank all the officials who came from the National Stadium to judge and referee, Mr. Bill Gregory who acted as M.C., and Mr. S. MacMahon who fulfilled the rôle of timekeeper. To these people we owe much of the success of the Championships. To Mr. Myles and

Mr. O'Connor thanks are also due, for without them no Championships would have been possible.

All the bouts of the evening were closely contested and this, in itself, is a tribute to Mr. Myles and Mr. O'Connor who have worked very hard with the limited material available to them. The audience was treated to an enjoyable mixture of skill and slugging in the 13 bouts which provided the evening's programme. Several of the bouts merit particular attention.

N. J. C. Fallon and D. H. Tyrrell provided some of the most delightful boxing of the evening. Fallon used the ring to full advantage and jabbed his way to victory over an opponent who never stopped coming forward.

N. B. Storey and D. J. Tyrrell provided a heartening display of boxing. These boys only took up the sport this year but their performances were excellent. Storey was the winner by virtue of his straight, clean punching, but Tyrrell also put up a very fine show.

The final bout of the evening between D. Went, the club captain, and S. Webster, provided a very interesting contrast of styles. Webster was unable to stop his opponent's rushes sufficiently often and Went landed often enough to gain a close decision after three very entertaining and tough rounds.

The medals were presented by Mrs. R. W. Reynolds and Dr. Reynolds congratulated the boys taking part and thanked those who had given up their time to make the event possible.

Results:—

- 4 st. 7 lb.—P. S. Ross (H.) bt. J. L. D. Parminter (G.).
- 5 st. 7 lb.—R. P. B. Ross (H.) bt. V. C. Leser (B.).
- 6 st. 7 lb.—M. H. Gault (H.) bt. T. L. O'Shea (G.).
- 7 st.—D. J. Turner (H.) bt. H. A. Boyle (H.).
- 7 st. 7 lb.—R. M. Gray (G.) bt. J. G. King (B.).
- 7 st. 7 lb.—N. J. C. Fallon (G.) bt. D. H. Tyrrell (B.).
- 8 st.—L. R. Alkin (G.) bt. J. D. Silverstone (H.).
- 8 st. 7 lb.—D. Worrell (G.) bt. B. T. Gutkin (H.).
- 8 st. 7 lb.—G. Manek (A.) bt. A. C. Vaux (A.).
- 9 st.—P. Moore (A.) bt. D. J. Donaldson (A.).
- 10 st.—A. S. Alkin (A.) bt. D. W. Lowham (G.).
- 10 st. 7 lb.—N. B. Storey (A.) bt. D. J. Tyrrell (G.).
- 11 st.—D. Went (A.) bt. S. Webster (G.).

HIGH SCHOOL v. ARMAGH

For the first time for many years the Boxing Club engaged in a match with another school. Royal School, Armagh, were our opponents in this match which took place on the 7th April, 1965, in the Clockroom. Royal School proved worthy opponents but High School won the contest by the narrowest of margins 4-3.

The match bouts were all entertaining affairs in which every boxer gave of his best. At 9 st. 7lb. Donaldson had a very tough contest in which his powerful punching gained him the verdict over N. A. Coulter. P. Moore, fighting at 9 st., had an excellent win over M. Uprichard (Armagh). This fight was full of clean punches and Moore was certainly the harder, faster puncher. In all, the match provided very good entertainment and we look forward to many such matches in the future.

As well as the match bouts, there were 3 exhibition bouts, all of them repetitions of those seen at the Championships. Parminter boxed very well to reverse the decision gained over him in the Championships by P. S. Ross. Fallon again boxed very well to beat Tyrrell, but here Fallon punched with more venom than he had exhibited in the Championships. While boys like this continue to box we need have no fear for our club, but, unfortunately, very few senior boys seem prepared to box and so the club is in some danger. We are handicapped by the lack of senior contestants in any attempt to arrange outside matches.

We would here like to thank the officials who came from the Stadium to control the contests and to thank Armagh for providing us with such an enjoyable match.

MATCH RESULTS (High School names first)

High School 4. Royal School, Armagh 3
 8 st.—A. Vaux bt. W. B. G. Brownlee.
 8 st. 7 lb.—G. Manek lost to D. J. Lucey.
 9 st.—P. D. Moore bt. M. Uprichard.
 9 st. 7 lb.—D. J. Donaldson bt. N. A. Coulter.
 10 st.—A. Alkin bt. B. L. Robinson.
 10 st. 7 lb.—N. B. Storey lost to M. J. Flack.
 11 st.—D. Went lost to G. A. Turkington.

EXHIBITION BOUTS

4 st. 7 lb.—J. L. D. Parminster bt. P. S. Ross.
 6 st. 7 lb.—M. H. Gault bt. T. L. O'Shea.
 7 st. 7 lb.—N. J. Fallon bt. D. H. Tyrrell.

Swimming

Although one would think that the summer term would be the most popular for swimming, school interest wanes throughout the year, except for a few weeks preceding the Gala in October. Life-saving has been practised in the school for a number of years now, and we would like to see more of the younger members taking part, and competing for the cup.

The only competitive function this term is the half-mile swimming race, and deserved congratulations to all those who completed the race, and to the first three—A. J. Davis, B. C. Storey, and D. R. Gault. Once again G. Caird had the fastest time in 12 minutes, 50 seconds.

There is much scope for younger members in the swimming team, as all of the stalwarts of the club leave school this term, and we hope to see keen interest for squad places. Therefore, members, arise, and perform your duties!

L. J. M.

The Man from Cork

The man beside me at the rugby international with France was from Cork. He had travelled, I learnt, as did most of those around us, this morning by train in the hopes of seeing a good match. He had been to every rugby international in Dublin since the war, and had never yet seen one which satisfied him. He would much prefer to see Cork hurlers licking hell out of Dublin. He felt that with a couple of Cork hurlers, or G.A.A. men on it, the Irish team might, some day, be worth looking at. As it was, he spat, rather impressively, with its high quota of bank clerks, university students and the like, why he wouldn't even back them to beat a camogie team (from Cork, of course).

When in the opening minutes of the game, Kiernan, himself a Corkman, narrowly missed a penalty goal, the man from Cork took exception to a mumbled remark from behind to the effect that if Fergie Keogh had been out there, he would have got that penalty. The man from Cork reasoned that anyone could have an off-day; using all the eloquence at his disposal, he pointed out that it was at a difficult angle, that the wind was strong and that the ball was slippery. He then drew attention to Keogh's perfectly disgraceful, positively appalling display of rugby at Paris last year. When someone observed mildly that anyone could have an

off-day, the man from Cork snorted and withdrew from the conversation; the injured back he presented expressed pity and contempt.

However, he was soon his vociferous self again, this time bleating to the world at large that that fellow was a mile off-side every time. After a while, he shelved this topic and was now drawing our attention to the way that fellow (not the same fellow) was holding on to Murphy in every scrum. To this he appeared to take exception, and in a loud, carrying voice, he advised Murphy (also from Cork) not to stand any nonsense from these fellows. And when in the next scrum Murphy was penalised for upending his adversary, the man from Cork just stared blandly in front of him, and when the rest of us hotheaded youngsters had finished voicing our disapproval of the decision, he vouchsafed to speak, enquiring of us what was the use in getting angry? Was it not only what we would have expected? Surely we were not still under the illusion that there was any justice in this world? We were impressed, despite ourselves, by his calm fortitude, even in the face of such grave provocation, and we were silent for some moments, pondering deeply over his words.

When Ireland opened the scoring with a try by Mick Doyle (also from Cork), the man from Cork remained calm and placid throughout the subsequent moments of ecstasy and rejoicing. Then he remarked to the scoreboard that that was always the way. This dampened our spirits considerably, and cheered by this, he proceeded to recount all the other times before that Ireland had started well, only to fade out completely towards the end. Then, five minutes from the end, he unbent so far as to enquire of me whom I favoured to win. "Ireland," I replied promptly. "Hmph," he said. Then he sighed benevolently, "Ah, yes, I'd have said the same thing myself when I was your age." But he, whom experience of the ways of Fate had soured, knew better. And sure enough, in the dying minutes of the game, Crauste initiated a brilliantly executed try, giving France the draw.

With tears in his eyes, the man from Cork turned to me and laying a grizzled hand on my shoulder, he said: "You'll learn." That was all. "You'll learn," and he stumped off into the crowd. Faraway in the distance, I heard the final whistle blow. It was all over.

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Pavilion Fund—Letter from the President

Dear Members,

I am taking the unusual step of writing a second letter to you during my Presidential Year. The Pavilion Fund, at the end of last year, showed a deficit of £400. Some subscriptions have been received since then, and with £105 14s. 9d., the magnificent result of a Jumble Sale, organised once again by Mr. Brian Wilkinson, the debt now stands at £245. Our grateful thanks are due to all those who supplied the "Jumble" and also to those who assisted Mr. Brian Wilkinson (who was responsible for the organisation) at the Sale.

It would give me great satisfaction to feel that this debt was cleared during my year of office. I am sure that if all those who have overlooked previous appeals would, now, before they forget, send a subscription, no matter how small, to The Pavilion Fund Treasurer, Mr. P. R. Walker, 27 Upper Liffey Street, or to me at the school, that our problem would be solved.

Yours sincerely,

S. S. EVANS.

News of Old Boys

Michael Adams (1953-63) has been appointed Treasurer of the Dublin University Students' Representative Council.

Vernon Armstrong (1952-60) has been awarded his University Colours ("Pink") for fencing by Dublin University.

R. L. Berman, B.Dent.Sc. (1946-55), is an associate dental practitioner in Welwyn Garden City.

Clive Brownlee (1962-63) has passed Part I of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants examination.

Arthur Burgess (1951-58), who was working with Standard Telephones up to last December, is now engaged in operational research with British Cellophane Ltd., in Bridgwater, Somerset.

Gordon Clarke (1945-52) has been appointed to the post of computer executive with I.C.T.

Julian S. Dawson (1951-54), who is B.B.C. accompanist in Glasgow, gave a successful piano recital in the Wigmore Hall, London, last April. He was praised by the critics who spoke of his "ample technique" and "great feeling for the music."

Cecil W. Dick (1922-28) has been elected member of the Council of the Institute of Advertising Practitioners in Ireland.

J. Rex Dick (1922-27) has been elected vice-president of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce for 1965; he has also been chosen president for the current year of the colourful Dublin Society for the Rehabilitation of Horse-Cabs and the Restoration of Water-Troughs.

George H. Dodd (1956-62) has an article on the phenomenon of smell published in *Kosmos 2*, an annual Collection published by young Trinity scientists. Another contributor is R. O. W. Wormell.

Alex. Donaldson, Sch. (1954-60), is this year's President of the Dublin University Veterinary Society, and was responsible for the organisation of the Conference of Veterinary Schools held in Dublin.

Cian Ó hEigeartaigh (1961-62) and **David McConnell**, former pupil of Sandford Park, were the College Historical Society's debating

team that won the "Irish Times" trophy for Irish Universities.

Douglas C. Ewen (1924-34) is President of the Dublin and District Motor Cycle Club.

Capt. W. Godfrey G. Fisher, R.A.M.C. (1946-57), has been stationed at Aden since November. His wife and baby daughter (now just over a year old) are with him.

Dr. David Fitzpatrick (1945-55) has been appointed Clinical Tutor in Surgery in Trinity College, Dublin.

Gordon Gill (1951-62) has passed the Intermediate Examination of the Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

E. J. Hanton (1957-63) has left Messrs. George Bell, and is now with Road Improvements Ltd.

Dr. Stephen Heaney (1947-57) has been appointed Demonstrator in Anatomy in Trinity College.

Peter Hickey (1953-56) has left the Russell Hotel, and is now second chef in a hotel in Newry. His twin brother Robin, who has been on the staff of the Royal Hibernian Hotel, is going to France to gain further experience this summer.

Louis Hill (1929-36), as project manager, has just completed the twelve mile stretch of the English M4 between Chiswick Flyover and the Slough by-pass. It includes the longest road viaduct in Europe, running for two miles above the old Great West Road, carrying traffic to London airport and to South Wales.

Roger G. F. Jackson (1953-56) has now been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, R.N., and is at present serving in the Far East with an Airborne Early Warning Squadron on board the aircraft-carrier H.M.S. Eagle.

A. Norman Jeffares (1930-39), Professor of English Literature in the University of Leeds, gave a lecture in the Clockroom this term on "W. B. Yeats, Man and Poet" to mark the centenary of the poet's birth. A report appears on another page.

Arthur R. Jolley (1936-42) is press officer of the Insurance Institute of Ireland.

Rev. D. R. Jupe (1938-44), formerly Rector of Easkey (Killala), has been appointed deputation secretary, in the Republic, of the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society.

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Rev. Michael Kennedy (1953-57), who was ordained in the summer of 1963, is curate in Dungannon. He visited the school recently.

Howard Knott (1954-61) gave his Auditorial Address "Problems of Overseas Development" to the Dublin University Economics Society in February last.

G. S. G. Lewis (1950-55) has secured the Associateship of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants. He is on the staff of Messrs. Robson, Morrow and Partners, Merion Street.

Dr. Michael Lim (1954) is on the staff of the Limerick Regional Hospital at Doradoyle.

Albert Lowry (1957-62) has secured a position with Messrs. Brown Brothers Ltd., Lower Abbey Street.

Glen Lundy (1942-50), Captain of the City of Waterford, succeeded in saving his ship after she caught fire off the Isle of Wight last February.

Dr. F. S. L. Lyons (1941), Professor of Modern History, University of Kent, is to lecture at the international seminar to mark the

centenary of the birth of W. B. Yeats which is being organised by the Kitartan Society and will take place in Gort, Co. Galway in June.

James I. Mackay (1909), who has retired after forty-four years service with the ministry of Labour, London, has been awarded the O.B.E. During the First World War he served as an officer in the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Francis McQueston (1954-61) has left the Irish Lights to take a position with the Court Laundry, Harcourt Street.

Peter H. Medcalf (1950-59) has been Junior Assistant Manager at the Royal Hibernian Hotel. He has taken a position for a year in the Hôtel du Monde, Lausanne.

Peter Mogerley (1951-64) is at present in the Buncrana branch of the Royal Bank.

Norman S. Montgomery (1938-47) has been appointed a director of Irish Pensions Trust Ltd., a constituent company of the Noble Lowndes Pension Service.

Dr. Brian H. Murdock (1946-47) has been promoted Reader in Mathematics in Trinity College, Dublin.

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Rev. J. Desmond Murray (1931-34), who was one of the founders of the Religious Drama Group, has been appointed a member of the Censorship of Films Appeal Board.

William M. Noyk (1932-40) had a piece of sculpture accepted by the Royal Hibernian Academy this year. It was a nude, entitled "Venus de Espresso Bar."

David A. Orr (1931-40) has been elected president of Messrs. Lever Brothers. He first joined the company as a management trainee in 1948 and became successively general advertising manager, marketing director (soaps) in India, member of the overseas committee and vice-president.

Julian D. Reynolds (1951-60) had an article entitled "The Evolution of Man" published in "Think," the annual publication of the D.U. Metaphysical Society.

Professor L. J. D. Richardson (1904-1913), who resigned last year from the position of Joint Honorary Secretary of the Classical Association, which he had held with distinction for many years, was awarded the O.B.E. in the New Year Honours List.

Norman D. Simpson (1949-59) is teaching English and other subjects in the Alliance Secondary School, Dodome, Tanzania.

David Sweetman (1951-57), who is in the London and Lancashire Insurance Co., has been transferred to London to the Leadenhall Street branch. He is playing cricket for Ealing.

David A. Tansley (1950-58) has trained as a hairdresser and works for Maison Prost.

Brian D. Taylor (1954-59), who lives in Holyhead, has been awarded a Leverhulme Entrance Scholarship to study in the London School of Economics.

Trevor West (1954-56) has accepted the position of Visiting Assistant Professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, for the Academic Year 1965-66.

Bryan R. Wilkinson (1945-52) has been given a year's leave of absence from Sandford Park School and will spend it teaching French under the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal.

John F. Young (1939-43) has been elected first president of the Institute of Advertising Practitioners in Ireland; he is managing director of R. Wilson Young, Ltd.

Marriages

We congratulate the following Old Boys whose marriages have taken place since our last issue:

Reginald Darby (1952-54) to Jean Dawson.

William Ian Hunter (1949-58) to Hilary Reid.

Rev. Cecil J. Hyland (1946-55) to Dorothy Anne Killeen.

Robert F. Kilroy (1952-59) to Jane E. Harrison.

Ronald J. R. Kirkham (1952-59) to Florence M. Rountree.

Maurice McDonough (1952-55) to Pamela I. Greene.

Robert R. McDonough (1948-52) to Coral Little.

Alex. F. Morton (1950-59) to Jean Wilson.

R. S. Foster Murphy (1952-58) to Patricia Hamilton.

Neville R. Quin (1946-53) to Patricia Ann Willoughby.

John C. R. Seager (1943-52) to Nora Belinda Cherry.

William B. Usher (1954-57) to Joan F. Wright.

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Deaths

William Henry Webster Carson, Q.C. (1896-1900), January 18, 1965, aged 83. He was a member both of the Irish Bar and of the English Bar and a bencher of the King's Inns for over thirty years. He was a Commissioner for Charitable Bequests and for many years a Governor of the Erasmus Smith Schools.

Thomas Sidney Charles Dagg, M.A., LL.B., B.L. (1890-91), December 29, 1964. He was formerly in the Department of Finance. He had been Editor of T.C.D., Auditor and Gold Medallist of the College Historical Society, about which he had completed a book just before his death. He was an international hockey player (1908 and 1911), and President of the Irish Hockey Union on several occasions; it was due to his work that the I.H.U. grounds at Londonbridge Road and the Leinster Branch grounds at Templeogue were bought. His book "Hockey in Ireland" was published in 1942. His other great interest was music. He was a Governor of the R.I.A.M., and converted the bandroom into a concert hall and small theatre now called the Dagg Hall in his honour.

Rev. Joseph R. Lindsay, M.A. (1938-44), Rector of Clonalon and Warrenpoint, March 12, 1965.

Standish George Watson (1924-34), March 7, 1965; son of the late George A. Watson, Science Master at the School for many years, he was formerly President of the Dublin Naturalists' Field Club.

William Robert Winder (1949-55), December 12, 1964, as the result of a motor accident.

Robert Hardy Usher of Meadow Bank, Rathgar, February 28, 1965. He was at the School in the late eighties.

The Annual Dinner

The Annual Dinner was held in the Clock-room on Saturday, 16th January, 1965. 249 members and guests attended. This was the highest number yet recorded. Our President, Mr. S. S. Evans was in the Chair and proposed the toast of "The School"; Dr. R. W. Reynolds

replied. The principal guest was Dr. F. H. Boland. Both he and Mr. C. F. Myerscough replied to the toast of "Our Guests and Kindred Associations," proposed by R. J. Walker. Once again our thanks are due to our musical guests, who were in sparkling form and helped to make the function a major success.

Ladies' Night

The Ladies' Night was held in the University Club on Saturday, 6th March. A total of 84 members and guests enjoyed an excellent dinner and musical entertainment. It was with particular pleasure that we welcomed the presence of our President, Mr. S. S. Evans and Mrs. Evans. Once again our thanks are due to Mr. Robert McCullagh who was a tower of strength as compere, and to the other musical guests for a first-class musical programme.

Athletics

A 7-a-side Rugby Competition under the auspices of the Association of Schools' Unions was held at Donnybrook on Friday, 9th April. The following schools participated:—Wilson's Hospital; King's Hospital; R.B.A.I., Kilkenny; Masonic; St. Andrew's; Sligo Grammar; High School; Mountjoy; Bishop Foy; Sandford Park; Portora; St. Columba's; Wesley. Congratulations go to the High School "A" Team who emerged tired but triumphant winners of the event.

For Your Diary

O.B.U. Golf Competition at the Grange Golf Club on Thursday, 2nd September, 1965. Competition against bogey. Non-golfers welcome at supper. Particulars from Hon. Golf Secretaries.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the School on Friday, 15th October, 1965, at 7.45 p.m.

The Annual Dance will be held in the Gresham Hotel Ballroom on Saturday, 6th November, 1965.

The Annual Dinner will be held in the Clock-room on Saturday, 15th January, 1966.

The London Dinner will be held on Friday, 11th February, 1966. Full particulars will be sent to members with the next issue of "The Erasmian."

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