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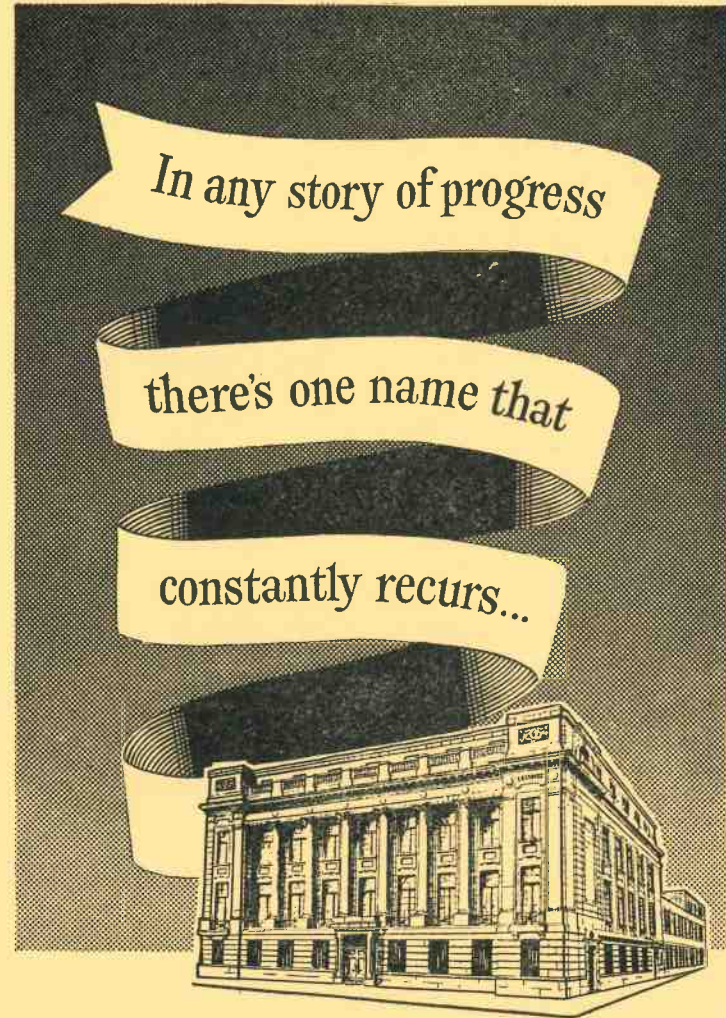
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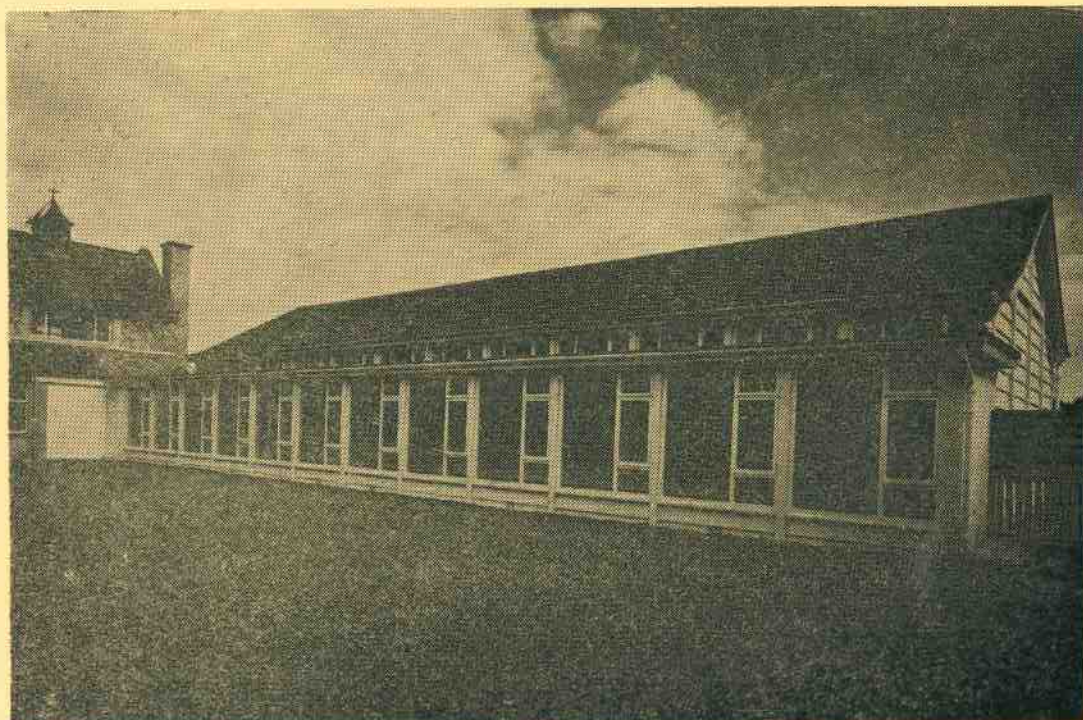


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# WINE AND GOLD

The Magazine of De La Salle College, Churchtown, Dublin

No. 6.

JUNE 5th, 1963

## LEAVING SCHOOL TOO YOUNG ?

**D**O pupils leave our Irish secondary schools too young? Many Headmasters believe that they do. Different lines of evidence converge on the same conclusion. At the homely level of games we find ourselves at a disadvantage when we play the senior teams of schools from Northern Ireland or England; we just have not got boys enough near enough to the upper age limit to compete on equal terms. And if, moving from the athletic to the academic plane, we continue the comparison with our counterparts from Belfast or Manchester, we find that their Sixth Form work appears more purposeful, more challenging and more rewarding to both pupil and teacher than our Leaving Certificate course, with the result that their senior boys remain longer in school than ours. Again, when our boys complete their Leaving Certificate and come to leave school, many of them are quite unable to make up their minds as to what to do with the life that begins for them when the school door closes behind them for the last time. Their choice of career is haphazard. They obviously lack maturity, and it is questionable whether the nature of their Leaving Certificate course is calculated to induce an adult approach to life.

Finally there is the paradox that secondary pupils abandon liberal studies just at the moment when their basic academic training has prepared them for a more vital contemplation of our human condition. A splendid instrument is no sooner forged than laid aside for good. Foundations are laid and scaffolding erected, but no building arises. For in their last years in school boys are too pre-occupied with examinations and have to cope with too many subjects; the framework and atmosphere in which they study differ too little from what they have known in their first. They have little time for private study or reading, and none for delight. They miss the inspiration of direct contact with great thoughts and great minds, and the sense

of involvement in great issues. Yet, without rejecting the existing imperfect pattern, we could with great profit superimpose thereon something new and different.

It seems to us that it would be a great help to bridge the gap between school and life if our boys were to return to school for an additional year of liberal studies after they have taken their Leaving Certificate. In the course of this year they could be given some facilities to establish themselves better in those domains of knowledge likely to be specially relevant to their envisaged careers; but the paramount aim should be to introduce them in as vital a manner as possible to some of the great perennial issues of human life that find utterance in religion, philosophy, literature and history. Here the reading of great books must play a major part. Commentary, discussion and writing will accompany it. Wise guidance will be demanded of the masters, to whom such a challenge should be an opportunity to give of the best of their riches. If an examination is considered useful it must be of minor importance to the reality of personal study; it must not be allowed to determine the nature of the studies, but rather be itself naturally determined by them. *Vitae non scholae discimus.* The object to be kept steadily before us is the opening up of the fresh and perceptive young mind to an ever increasing awareness of the manifold richness and mystery of existence, and the disposing of the generous young heart to the acceptance of all that is good and true and beautiful. Would not the result of such a year's work be a very definite contribution towards that maturity and humanitas which are the crown of wise studies? Would not those fortunate enough to enjoy such a Platonic year be thereby immeasurably enriched for life?

EDITOR, "Wine and Gold."

Headmaster : REV. BROTHER CHARLES, F.S.C., B.Sc., H.Dip.Ed.

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# THE HEADMASTER'S REPORT

IN the two years that have elapsed since the last issue of "Wine and Gold" appeared there has been a steady increase in the number of students on our roll, an increase in school activities, and we have had our successes. There are now nearly 500 boys attending the College, 227 in the Preparatory School, and 265 in the Senior School. Applications for admission have also increased and many have had to be refused. This is especially so in the case of the Preparatory School. It is always a matter of regret to us to have to refuse admission to some boys. We feel, however, that parents will appreciate the fact that we must limit the number admitted to each class. It is necessary then that parents should make early application for admission of boys to the lower classes in the Preparatory School. We already have applications for the years 1965 and 1966.

For some years past it has been a matter of concern to us that so many of our boys take the Leaving Certificate examination at 16, and so complete their Secondary Education at this age. From many points of view this is undesirable. At this age they cannot enter a University and they are too young to take Civil Service and other examinations. With very few exceptions boys of this age are not able to appreciate the cultural value of language courses. Mathematics and Science, too, especially the new courses in these subjects just introduced, presuppose greater maturity. The same can be said of the religion course for seniors. Much of what they hear by way of explanation of texts is so completely unrelated to any experience they have had that much of its real value is never grasped. It is hoped that in another year or so we will be able to extend the Preparatory School course to six years. This, I believe, will remedy the situation.

## STUDIES

We have had good results in the public examinations. Last year 32 boys were presented for the Leaving Certificate; 29 passed including 11 with honours. 39 were presented for the Intermediate Certificate; 30 passed including 23 with honours.

While these results are satisfactory a certain number of boys are still with us who show a remarkable reluctance to apply themselves to any

serious study either at home or in school. These same boys are often absent from school, come late in the mornings, and do no homework. Reports are sent to parents after every term examination. These reports are intended for the parents. They let it be known what progress, if any, a boy is making at his studies. Only very occasionally, I regret to say, do parents show any concern when these reports indicate a want of application and consequently of progress. All parents should know that homework is prescribed and they should see to it that this homework is done.

## GAMES

Writing as I do so soon after our remarkable success in the Senior Cup Rugby competition I feel it is my duty to pay a special tribute to the team which was responsible for this success. But for ill luck we would have figured in the Senior Cup Final, and this after our third entry into this competition must be regarded as a remarkable achievement. To Mr. O'Connor of the College staff and the trainer of the team I offer my sincerest thanks and warm appreciation for his interest and devotedness and for the work he did for the boys. To Louis Jordan, the captain, and the members of the team I will say: "Well done, indeed."

## RELIGION

The religious training of our boys has always been given an important place in the life of the College. All are members of the Archconfraternity of the Divine Child and have their monthly meetings on the 25th of each month. The Junior boys attend the monthly Sodality meetings in the Church of the Good Shepherd. The Senior boys have their monthly meetings in the College where they are addressed by the Very Reverend Canon O'Donnell, P.P., and Reverend Father Hyland, C.C. In all our activities in the College and especially in matters pertaining to the spiritual life of the students we have been happy to have the help and co-operation of our parish priest Canon O'Donnell, of Father Hyland and of Father Hanlon. I thank them for their kindly assistance and ever-ready encouragement. In the last year I am happy to be able to say that we started having enclosed retreats for all boys over 15 years of age. In October last, 50 Senior boys made a 3-day retreat



in Rathfarnham Castle. In March, 50 Junior boys made a 2-day retreat. The earnestness with which the exercises were followed was gratifying. Many of the Senior boys expressed their thanks to me for arranging the retreat and providing them with an experience which made a great impression on them. The Jesuit Fathers in the Retreat House were most devoted to the work of the retreat and very kind to the boys. Some of the Junior boys complained that they had only 2 days. They would have liked to remain a few days longer. These retreats will now be arranged for the boys every year.

#### FUND RAISING

A very successful Sale of Work was held in the College in December. The good ladies of the various stalls worked so hard and the parents of the boys were so helpful with gifts that it is gratifying to be able to assure them that this Sale of Work was the best one held so far from a financial point of view. Two Fashion Shows were organised and held in the Gresham Hotel. These, too, were very well supported. Once again I must

express my gratitude to the parents and to our many devoted helpers for their loyalty and support.

#### TEACHING STAFF

In September of last year Brother Florence, who was Principal of the Preparatory School, and Brother Bernard, who taught in the same school for five years, were transferred from Churchtown. These two good Brothers did excellent work for the boys. Indeed the fact that the Preparatory School is now enjoying the good reputation that it has is, in no small measure, due to their untiring efforts and the sterling worth of the work that they did in it. I wish them both every happiness and blessing for the future.

Before concluding I want to thank all the members of the Staff for their loyalty and co-operation. They have all worked hard and have shown a devotedness to this work that must be an inspiration to the boys.

BROTHER CHARLES, F.S.C.,  
Headmaster.

#### TEACHING STAFF



Seated (left to right)—Mr. Leonard, Brother Patrick McCann, F.S.C.; Mr. O'Rourke, Brother Charles, F.S.C. (Head-

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# Athletics

IN March 1962 our Cross-Country Team took part in the Leinster Colleges Cross-Country Championship. P. Lavelle took second place, while the team came sixth in a field of some fifteen teams.

During the past winter we have had Cross-Country matches with Donore (twice), Crusaders, Avondale, and St. Columba's College. P. Lavelle was first home in all these matches, while the team beat Donore and Avondale and lost the other contests. It was a great **disappointment** to the Cross-Country runners when the Leinster Colleges' Cross-Country Championship, fixed for March 27, 1963, was not only postponed but arbitrarily cancelled.

The Leinster Colleges Athletics Championships were held at Iveagh Grounds in May. P. Lavelle was the first pupil of this college to **capture** a Leinster Senior title when he had a **comfortable**

win in the Mile event. On Ascension Thursday he won the Evans Cup for the All-Ireland Colleges' Mile at Ballinasloe. Kevin Fitzpatrick took **second place in the Intermediate Shot Putt at the Leinster meeting in Dublin, and was third in this event at the All-Ireland Championships. To these two boys in particular, and to all the other members of the team who trained so hard, our sincere congratulations.**

Our third Annual Sports and Drill Display were held at Harold's Cross on May 27, 1962. All the events were keenly contested, and Terence Corboy was a very worthy Victor Ludorum. The music for the Drill Display was rendered by St. Thomas's Military Band. At the close of the day's proceedings the trophies were presented by the Very Reverend Canon O'Donnell, P.P., Rathfarnham. The details of the results were as follows :

Age-Group	Event	First	Second	Third	
Under 9	50 yards	...	C. Browne	P. Farrell	P. Tyndall
Under 10	80 yards	...	D. Prendergast	M. O'Gorman	J. Jones
Under 11	100 yards	...	G. Soye	J. Fleming	M. Quinn
Under 12	100 yards	...	J. Walsh	J. Leonard	B. O'Dowd
Under 12	220 yards	...	J. Walsh	J. Leonard	B. O'Dowd
	Relay Race	...	Team: P. Tyndall, P. Kelly, P. Murray, and M. O'Brien-Kenny		
Under 13	100 yards	...	B. McPhillips	J. Walsh	H. McCullough
Under 13	220 yards	...	B. McPhillips	H. McCullough	J. McNamee
Under 14	100 yards	...	P. Murray	B. Fitzpatrick	G. Lavelle
Under 14	220 yards	...	P. Murray	A. Browne	G. Lavelle
Under 14	440 yards	...	G. Lavelle	R. Kilkenny	P. McNeill
	Relay Race	...	Form III A		
Under 15	100 yards	...	T. Corboy	F. Walsh	D. McCullough
Under 15	220 yards	...	T. Corboy	D. McCullough	P. Wyer
Under 15	Shot Putt	...	B. Fitzpatrick	T. Corboy	F. Sullivan
Under 15	Long Jump	...	T. Corboy	P. De Barra	D. McCullough
Under 15	Cross-Country	...	T. Corboy	D. McCullough	G. Lavelle
Under 16	100 yards	...	A. Doheny	O. Kilkenny	T. Corboy
Under 16	220 yards	...	A. Doheny	O. Kilkenny	E. Beatty
Under 16	440 yards	...	O. Kilkenny	A. Doheny	E. Beatty
Senior	100 yards	...	F. Kavanagh	J. Nolan	P. Walshe
Senior	220 yards	...	J. Nolan	P. Lavelle	F. Kavanagh
Senior	880 yards	...	P. Lavelle	A. Charleton	P. Mullen
Senior	Mile	...	P. Lavelle	O. Kilkenny	D. O'Reilly
Senior	Shot Putt	...	K. Fitzpatrick	A. Sheridan	E. Power
Senior	Long Jump	...	F. Kavanagh	O. Kilkenny	L. Jordan
Senior	Relay Race	...	Form VI		

BROTHER EDWARD, F.S.C.,

Athletics Master.

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# An Falaingín Spáinneach

“OVER the portals of the Musée de l’Homme at the Trocadéro in Paris there is inscribed: ‘Il dépend de celui qui passe que je sois tombe ou trésor.’ Some few of those who pass may be forgiven if occasionally they reflect, rather sadly that this priceless possession of the Irish race, in spite of our hopes, may prove not a treasure-house but a tomb.” (Donal O’Sullivan: Irish Folk Music and Song).

“An Falaingín Spáinneach,” performed in February 1963 by the junior boys of De La Salle College, is an attempt to show what uncut quarries there are in Irish music and history as subject matter for opera and drama; to show how little is needed to form a repertoire of Irish operetta to replace the national borrowing of English themes, English music and English poetry by our secondary schools. To belittle Gilbert and Sullivan who have refined by their lovely music and educated by the gracious irony and fine flowing English of their librettos, would be ignorance in its Latin and English sense, as well as the meanest insularity. But surely, oh surely it is not insularity to plead that we should love, as well as the delightful coves of Cornwall, the hills of Ireland and their ever-changing skies; that we should see Grace O’Malley—Gráinne Ní Mháille—and her captains sail out from Galway, as well as the “Pirates of Penzance” and the sailors of “The Queen’s Navee.”

It was for this the great patriot, Thomas Davis, whose work and ideal Newman himself knew and praised, pleaded when he wrote: “Balfe is sweet and Rooke very emphatic, but not one passion or association in Ireland’s heart would answer to their songs.” For Irish music is very rich, and in the last great festival of Irish harpers, held in Belfast in 1792, Bunting —

“aeternumque tenet per saecula nomen” — had collected but one-third of our great treasury. Yet even one who has the slightest knowledge of European composers can see how the recurring motif in so much of Irish music could be developed into symphony or nocturne. What subjects for school drama would be The Escape of Red Hugh; what lament accompany Sarsfield and the Wild Geese; what triumphant march greet Rinuccini as he enters Kilkenny!

Such thoughts as these prompted the production of “An Falaingín Spáinneach,” and its theme can be briefly summarised. The setting is in Munster, in 1588, the year of the wreck of the Spanish Armada. Three Spaniards are rescued by

Irish fishermen led by Patrick McMahon, but they must leave before dawn to escape arrest by English patrols. Before doing so, their captain, Don Roberto Cordella has fallen in love with Éilís McMahon. As a pledge of his return and that King Philip will send a fleet to Kinsale, he leaves her a Spanish cloak salvaged from the wreck. This offering takes the form of a love song, sung as a duet with choral background, and is the theme song of the play.

When Act II opens five years have passed; the swallows have returned many times, but no Spaniards, and the McMahon family are in dire trouble. A Planter on the old Desmond lands, Rabhlaí na gCreach (Rabhlaí of the Plunderings), is demanding his rents by a certain day, or else the hand of Éilís in marriage. Éilís, knowing that the loss of the land will break her father’s heart, is in despair, when an old tramp enters. As she prepares his supper he hums the “Falaingín Spáinneach,” and when Éilís asks in wonder where he heard it, he tells her of some Spanish sailors met in Donegal at O’Donnell’s court. He bids her put her trust in the cloak and not marry Rabhlaí.

Finally in Act III, the day when Éilís must decide has come, and Rabhlaí is demanding her hand or possession. Her father will not force her, and bends to kiss, in farewell, the threshold over which his mother walked, quoting as he does Vergil’s untranslatable:

*Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.*

This breaks Éilís’s heart and she is about to yield to Rabhlaí when she hears “An Falaingín Spáinneach” being sung outside. The old pedlar enters, and with him two soldiers from O’Neill and O’Donnell on their way to Spain as emissaries to King Philip. The pedlar asks Éilís but one question: Is she married? Has she trusted the Spanish cloak? Hereupon he reveals himself as her captain, Don Roberto, and both pays Rabhlaí and buys the land with a purse of gold he had hidden five years before in a skillet pot. A priest then marries Éilís and Roberto, and they sail for Spain to return with the fleet to Kinsale.

Later in the term “An Falaingín Spáinneach” was broadcast by Radio Éireann; and on March 16 the *Irish Press* carried the following review by its critic Diarmuid Ó h-Almhain:

## CEOLDRÁMA

Is gnách (mar a dúirt Breandán Ó hEithir in “Ar Fud na Tíre,” Dé Máirt beag seo) le formhór



### CAST OF "AN FALAINGIN SPÁINEACH"

meánscoileanna móra na tíre ceoldráma a léiriú in aghaidh na bliana. I mBéarla is gnách na ceoldrámaí seo a léiriú. Is beag ceoldráma Gaeilge atá ann, dar ndóigh, agus is beag meánscoil a chuireann de dhua orthu féin ceoldráma a aistriú go Gaeilge.

Mar sin 's dá bhrí sin is ábhar suime an iarracht a rinne meánscoil áirithe ar imeall Bhaile Átha Cliath le déanaí — Coláiste De La Salle i mBaile an Teampaill, ar léirigh na daltaí sóisir ann sórt dráma ceoil nua-cheaptha le déanaí: "An Falaingin Spáinneach."

Duine de mhúinteoirí na scoile is ea chum an dráma seo, agus is mór an chreidiúint dó é. Ní hé an sórt ruda é a dtuigtear "ceoldráma" nó "opera" leis an dráma seo. Is dócha gur "ballad opera" ba cheart a thabhairt air, de réir mar ba thuigthe ó na sleachta dhe de a craoladh in "Ar Fud na Tíre" Dé Máirt.

Sa mhéid sin bhí suas le dosaen sean-amhrán Gaeilge faoi na cultacha nua a chum Eamonn Ó Broin dóibh. Canadh go breá fuinniúil iad, fé mar

Front Row (left to right) — V. O'Dowd, P. O'Dowd, P. O'Sullivan, A. O'Keeffe, C. Delaney, P. Griffin. Second Row (left to right) — J. Tiernan, J. Brew, A. Richardson, J. Nunan, B. Deasy, U. Timon, D. O'Keeffe, J. Keena. Back Row (left to right) — H. McCullough, B. Nolan, M. Griffin, P. Hatfield, A. Browne, D. Reilly, B. Wallace, C. Prendergast.

is béas le buachaillí, gan géilleadh puinn don mhín smacht a oireann d'amhránaíocht fhoirmiúil!

Is trua nach raibh tionlacan leis na hamhráin, mura mbeadh ann ach piano. Is trua, leis, nár craoladh cuid den dráma as a chéile — ach is dócha nár oir d'eagarthóirí an chláir é dhéanamh mar sin, cheal ama.

Molaim "An Falaingin Spáinneach" mar le hiarracht mhisniúil chun scarúint leis an traidisiún Gilbert-Súilleabhánach atá go ró-fhairsing i meánscoileanna na hÉireann. Níl teora lena bhféadfaí de "cheoldrámaí bailéadacha" a bhunú ar nithe dúchais. Ba mhaith an mhalairt iad ar an earra anoir.

ÉAMON BYRNE,  
Senior Latin Master.



# THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

**I**N the Preparatory School this year we have 228 pupils; this is the highest number on record. The increasing numbers have long demanded increased accommodation. I am happy to state that through the endeavours of the Headmaster and of the Provincial an extension has been added to the school. The new block consists of three classrooms and two cloak-rooms. The new classrooms are spacious, bright, well heated and well ventilated. This extra teaching space allows us facilities in the old building for recreation and dressing rooms. A reading room is contemplated. We hope also to be able to instal hot and cold showers and extra wash basins in due time.

The religious formation of the boys in the school is fostered in many ways. We have the morning assembly prayers to start the day. Then there is the customary reflection, and the daily period of religious instruction. Every month our pupils follow the exercises of the parish sodality in the Church of the Good Shepherd: instruction, Confession, Holy Mass and Communion. At the moment we are preparing some 76 boys to receive the Sacrament of Confirmation. As is the custom in De La Salle schools generally, we have also a

branch of the Archconfraternity of the Divine Child. This is a crusade of prayer in the interest of Christian education.

On the closing day before the Christmas holidays the Preparatory School boys had a pleasant little concert in the College Hall. Each class took its turn to go on stage and contribute some item. Santa Claus, in the person of Mr. John O'Brien, treated us to a very enjoyable film show. A choir from the school took part in *Cór-Fhéile na Scol*. Many of the boys entered for the Children's Art Competition sponsored by Messrs. Caltex, Ltd.

During the year we introduced French into the upper classes of the school. Modern international tendencies in Europe seem to require an early introduction to a continental language. We hope to hold a special course during the summer for boys who are keen on French. We have also started a school library, for reading is a useful and educational form of recreation.

It is generally agreed that games have a valuable stimulating and formative influence, and hence I am glad to see that they play a regular part in the life of the Preparatory School. The number of boys who take no part in games is

## PREPARATORY SCHOOL CHOIR



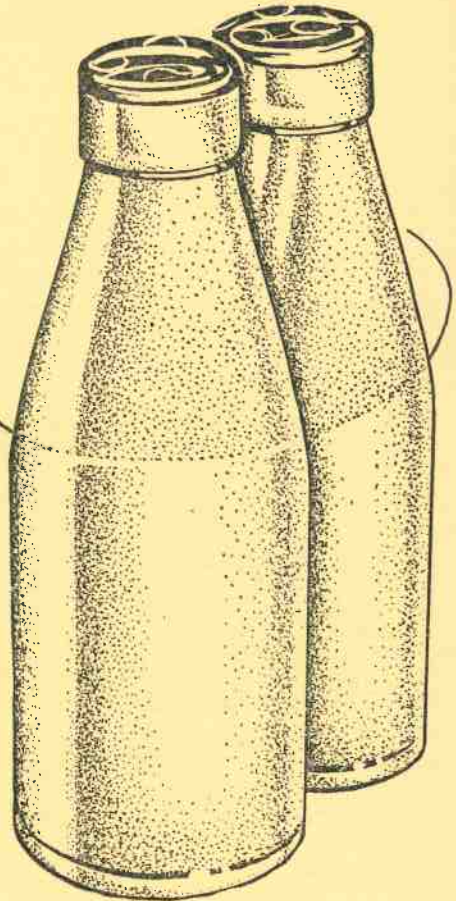
Preparatory School Choir which took part in *Cór-Fhéile na Scol* at the Metropolitan Hall in April.

Back Row (left to right)—Anthony Fitzgerald, John Donnellan, Thomas Allen, Grant Brown, John McClean, Francis Lavelle, Maurice Byrne, Brian O'Brien, Michael O'Brien-Kenny, David Kavanagh, Michael O'Gorman, Walter Whitty. Third Row (left to right)—Walter McNally, Philip Daly, Peter Mooney, Thomas Doyle, Peter Maguire, Anthony Bourke, Fergus Brugha, Dermot Doyle, Ian Meldon, Fergus McMenamin, Peter Ferguson, Joseph Hanly, Brian Hensey, Ian MacNeill. Second Row (left to right)—Rev. Brother Gabriel, Gerard Wynne, Alan Wallace, David Cooney, Joseph Cogan, Anthony Byrne, Patrick Murphy, Vincent Lynch, Rev. Brother Aengus. Front Row (left to right)—Michael O'Brien, Terence Carr, Declan O'Sullivan, Peter Mangan, Hugh Sheridan, Martin Weldon, John Roden, Thomas Magee, John Clarke, Michael Quinn, John Leahy.

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extremely small. The inter-schools games are very popular. It is no small feat that between the Junior and the Senior Schools we play on an average fourteen such games each week. These games give us a chance of meeting with boys from many different schools, and make for friendliness and understanding among the various schools that take part in these games.

In conclusion I should like to say a word of thanks to my predecessor, Brother Florence, who guided the school so devotedly in its early days; and to my colleagues on the teaching staff, to the parents, and to the boys for their co-operation in every phase of the life of the Preparatory School.

BROTHER GABRIEL, F.S.C.,  
Principal.

## EX ORE INFANTIUM

THE Principal of the Preparatory School invited his young charges to express in writing their thoughts on any aspect whatever of their school life, and he promised them that the Editor of "Wine and Gold" might find a place for one or two of their efforts in his pages. The Editor liked best the three that follow, and felt that in number three, a nine-year-old, who had never heard of Virgil had nevertheless given genuine utterance to the universal *lacrimae rerum*.

### 1. MY THOUGHTS

One very late night, as I lay in my bed,  
Trying to think of a verse in my head,  
I found one or two which didn't sound right;  
So I went on a-thinking all through the night;

But I've chosen this one, which I hope you will keep

To put on your page, for now I must sleep.  
RUAIDHRÍ Ó NUALLÁIN,  
Class V.

### 2. A GOOD WORD FOR RUGBY

Rugby originated in an English school in 1823. During a football game there, an Irish boy named William Webb Ellis, angry because he was not allowed to kick the ball, picked it up and ran across the opposing team's goal-line. Many people came to like this new type of play, and so began the game which got its name from young Ellis's school, Rugby.

The Rugby Union was formed in 1871 in

### FIRST CLASS — PREPARATORY SCHOOL



Back Row (left to right)—N. Maguire, P. Ashe-Browne, P. Doody, P. MacMenamin, T. Watters, D. Bergin. Second Row (left to right)—J. Byrne, P. McDonnell, S. O'Toole, J. Lynch, N. Dowling, B. Franklin. Third Row (left to right)—C. Ashman, P. Reynolds, T. Finnegan, J. Dillon, D. Harbourne, V. Keane, N. O'Byrne, G. White, M. McGrath. Front Row (left to right)—T. Blayney, D. Kennedy, P. Murphy, D. Synnott, G. Doyle, N. Kelly.

London. In the same year the first International took place between England and Scotland at Edinburgh. Soon the new game was introduced into other countries, and by 1905 nearly all the present laws had been adopted.

I think Rugby is a fine form of sport. It is a strenuous game, and helps a boy to develop "a healthy mind in a healthy body." It is a game which requires both courage and skill. A player learns not to be greedy and to work as part of a team. To have a successful team a strong combination of forwards and backs is necessary. A player must be a good sportsman and take orders from his captain without complaining.

Rugby is the principal game played in this school. Soon after the commencement of the Autumn term practices are held for the purpose of selecting teams for the various age-groups. Some matches are played as far away as Bray, and those who are lucky enough to get on to the team have a very enjoyable afternoon. After Christmas our own school league starts. Everybody takes part in this, and as a result many matches have to be played. To complete this heavy programme it is often necessary to have as many as four matches played in an afternoon. The members of the winning team in each section receive medals.

The Leinster Branch of the Irish Rugby

Football Union runs the Senior and Junior Cup Competitions for the schools. Though these competitions lead to keen rivalry they also lead to friendships between friends and foes alike. These bonds often continue into later life, when school days are well past. This year our Senior team reached the semi-final of the competition. This was no mean achievement for a school that has been only three years in Senior Cup Rugby. To reach the semi-final our team had to play seven matches, and, as a result, we in the Preparatory School got many extra half-days free to watch our Seniors. This, from our point of view, is a very good word for Rugby.

PAUL McCULLAGH,  
Class V.

### 3. NOW THAT I AM NINE

When I was only four,  
And just a little chap,  
I longed to go to school  
In blazer and in cap.

But now that I am nine,  
And have to go each day,  
I often wish that I was four  
And free to stay at home and play.

JOHN ROCKETT  
Class V.

## UNDER 12 RUGBY XV, 1962-1963

Played 12 games : Won 8; Drew 4; Lost 0.



(Standing)—Rev. Brother Aengus, F.S.C.; P. Morrison, S. Keegan, B. Deasy, B. Wallace, G. Butler, A. Anderson, Rev. Brother Gabriel, F.S.C. Middle Row—P. McLaughlin, J. McGann, J. Murphy, J. Rockett (Captain), J. Leonard, J. Keane, J. Walsh. (Front Row)—B. O'Dowd, D. O'Flanagan, P. Murray, J. McKeown.



# THE VOCATION GUILD

**D**URING the past year we have established in the College a Vocation Guild. The object of the guild is, as its name indicates, to get the boys interested in the question of religious vocations, whether to the priesthood or to the brotherhood. The importance of religious vocations, especially at the present time, is obvious. Successive Popes have repeatedly drawn attention to the need for more and more religious vocations. The present Holy Father has spoken of the great scarcity of priests in South America especially, and indeed in all the missionary fields. Brothers and Nuns, too, are urgently needed to staff the schools and aid the priests in the tremendous task that has to be accomplished if the Gospel "is to be preached to all men."

Our Lord Himself has shown us the best way to help the missions. He said to His apostles: "The harvest indeed is great but labourers are few. Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that he may send labourers into his vineyard." So it is on prayer we concentrate especially. We have a weekly meeting of the guild at which we pray for vocations. We all say the Rosary together for that purpose, and the Brother in charge of the guild

says a few words on the subject of vocations, dealing with a different aspect each week. But the main value of the guild is the getting together to pray. Such prayers are bound to be heard and to produce results. "Where there are two or three gathered in my name," says Our Lord, "there am I in the midst of them."

The weekly meeting is deliberately kept short. It never lasts more than ten or fifteen minutes, so that nobody will have any excuse for not attending.

At the same time nobody is compelled to come, and no pressure is used to influence anybody in any way. We simply appeal to the boys to come voluntarily, and they come. Generally we have between twenty and thirty at the weekly meeting, and sometimes more. This is quite satisfactory for the first year, but we hope that the numbers will be at least doubled in the years to come. We know we can rely on the generosity of the boys to make this little weekly sacrifice in spite of the many counter-attractions outdoors. We feel, too, that many good vocations will come from the College itself. After all, where should we look for vocations if not in a Catholic college?

BROTHER SYLVESTER, F.S.C.

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# Rugby Activities

## A Feature of Dublin Life

ON almost any Wednesday or Saturday afternoon from September to April, if you chance to be in the vicinity of O'Connell Bridge about two o'clock, your attention is likely to be attracted by various groups of schoolboys, carrying football equipment and accompanied by a master. In a not too disorderly fashion they pile on to buses for various city destinations. If you happen to be there again about five o'clock you may see them return, their mission presumably accomplished, and looking perhaps a little less energetic and a little more dishevelled. Who are they, these youths who form a minor but recurring feature of our city's varied life? They are boys of various ages from some Dublin schools, on their way to neighbouring schools to engage in a game of Rugby football, and then returning homewards,

some victorious, some vanquished, but all deeply satisfied with this regular interlude in their weekly routine of class lessons and home duties.

## Inter-Schools Games

They are substantial evidence of the fact that the regular playing of games between schools is a strongly established and accepted activity in a considerable number of Dublin secondary schools. Under this system each school has not one but several teams engaged in inter-schools games on two days of each week of term. Here in De La Salle College, Churchtown, it is not uncommon to have as many as 250 boys participate in such fixtures in the course of one week. In the current season we fielded teams regularly in the following categories: Senior, 2nd Senior, Under 16 years, Junior, 2nd Junior, Under 14, Under 13, Under 12,

## CAPTAINS OF COLLEGE XV's, 1961-1962



(Left to Right)—T. O'Dowd (Under 9), M. Quinn (Under 10), S. Keegan (Under 11), M. Charleton (Under 12), T. Corboy (Under 14), B. Fitzpatrick (Under 13), R. O'Farrell (Junior Cup XV), G. Doyle (Under 16), P. Barry (Second Senior XV), K. Fitzpatrick (Senior Cup XV).

Under 11, Under 10, and Under 9. As an example of the general activity I give below the list of the fixtures fulfilled by our 1st Senior XV and of the results; and it will be at once evident that our 1st XV had indeed a very full and varied year.

**Results of games played by 1st Senior XV**

Opponents	Result	For	Against
St. Paul's College . . .	Won	15	0
High School . . .	Won	12	5
Presentation College, Bray . . .	Drawn	3	3
St. Mary's College . . .	Lost	6	8
C.B.C., Monkstown Park . . .	Lost	5	6
Terenure College . . .	Lost	3	11
Masonic School . . .	Won	14	3
St. Paul's College . . .	Won	15	6
Marian College . . .	Won	11	6
Gonzaga College . . .	Won	16	9
King's Hospital School . . .	Drawn	3	3
Clongowes Wood College . . .	Lost	0	17
Catholic University School . . .	Lost	6	11
Gonzaga College . . .	Won	6	0
St. Andrew's College . . .	Lost	3	9
Terenure College . . .	Won	3	0
Castleknock College (cup) . . .	Won	3	0
St. Paul's College (cup) . . .	Drawn	3	3
St. Paul's College (cup) . . .	Drawn	0	0
St. Paul's College (cup) . . .	Won	3	0
Wesley College (cup) . . .	Drawn	3	3
Wesley College (cup) . . .	Drawn	3	3
Wesley College (cup) . . .	Won	6	0
High School (cup) . . .	Lost	6	9
De La Salle College, Pendelton . . .	Lost	3	18

**The Cup Competitions**

Though we are comparatively new to the two Cup competitions we have made our name known and our presence felt. In 1962 our Senior XV in the opening round held a splendid St. Columba's team scoreless for sixty minutes, conceding victory only in the closing stage of a game that was distinguished by great speed, relentless tackling, and good sportsmanship. There lingers in my mind

the memory of the spontaneous applause accorded by the beaten team to their victors as both returned to the pavilion.

In the same season our Junior XV, though young and small, and with little individual brilliance, enjoyed a long and hectic campaign of five Cup games against Roscrea, Marian, Kilkenny and Belvedere, before succumbing to the last named, who, in their turn, went on to contest the final with Blackrock. For the very solid displays of both our Cup teams in 1962 much of the credit is due to the coaching which they received from Gordon Wood, to whom we are deeply grateful for the interest he takes in our young players.

In the present season a much better endowed Junior team, after a convincing win over Mountjoy in the first round, suffered defeat at the hand of Gonzaga in the second round. The inspiration and drive that flow from unity, dedicated leadership and training were notably missing, and exciting possibilities were lost through our own fault.

If our Juniors, with ample resources, disappointed us, our Seniors, drawing from a much more limited selection, made such a break-through into this competition that 1963 will long remain in our memory as our "annus mirabilis" in Cup Rugby. Drawn against a much fancied Castleknock team in the first round, and hardly given an outside chance by the critics, they threw themselves into a campaign of regular and rigorous training under the leadership of their gamesmaster, Mr. O'Connor, and of their captain, Louis Jordan; and in the hardest of hard fought battles, at famous Donnybrook, they astonished the world and themselves by emerging victorious to the score of three points to nil. We owed our triumph to the inspired and highly skilled performance of a splendid pack, and to the the absolutely dedicated defence of very young backs, who, under the most intense pressure, refused to wilt even for one moment. The fifteen heroic boys who brought such honour to De La Salle College on that day may have great moments in later years, but I doubt if they ever shall have

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**C. KEOGH**



TOBACCONIST, NEWSAGENT AND CONFECTIONER



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greater; on that Spring day at Donnybrook they had their finest hour.

But in our mortal condition great moments cannot last or be repeated at will; and in the subsequent stages it took us three grim games to overcome the **unexpectedly** strong challenge of a very plucky and determined St. Paul's; and still another three before we could dispose of a very fine Wesley XV. And thus, after seven exhausting games, now vastly experienced, but inevitably rather weary, we came to the semi-final of the Senior Cup and to Lansdowne Road. Our opponents were High School, who on their way up had already eliminated Belvedere and Presentation College, Bray. After a tremendous struggle on Lansdowne's historic sod, and before a great hosting of rival supporters, we were beaten to the score of nine points to six by a gallant High School

team, who went on to put up a **magnificent fight** against Blackrock in the final, and **were defeated** by the narrow margin of six points. While **properly proud** of our own boys, we take this **opportunity** to salute also the fine High School team who covered themselves with such glory, and **demonstrated** that smaller schools may prove themselves not unworthy opponents of even the mightiest.

### **Interprovincial Caps**

To be selected to play for his province in the annual interprovincial series in an honour that gives much pleasure to the chosen schoolboy and to his school. This distinction came our way for the first time ever when the Connaught selectors nominated Raymond O'Farrell to play as scrum-half in all three games of the series, and Noel

### **GOOD LINE-OUT WORK**



B. Wilson catches cleanly and his scrum-half, R. O'Farrell, awaits the pass. From Junior Cup game against Marian College in 1962.

Kelly to fill one of the wing-forward positions in the game against Ulster. Both our men acquitted themselves with credit of their respective duties, and we congratulate them on their selection and performance.

On our display in the Senior Cup competition we thought that two of our forwards were worthy of places on the Leinster selection to play Ulster in the last game of the series. Our views were shared by others outside the College. We were disappointed when our claims were not acknowledged; and our views on the matter were corroborated by Leinster's very inadequate performance against Ulster.

### Internal Leagues

In addition to our regular pattern of weekly inter-schools games and the two Cup competitions it has become customary to run a number of internal leagues within our own school towards the end of the school year. In 1962 some 25 teams

participated in these leagues. In the present year this feature has been repeated in the lower and middle age-groups, but could not be extended to the upper school; for after Easter a firm of contractors took over the senior pitch in order to make some necessary improvements in its surface and drainage.

### Visiting Teams

Another very pleasing feature of this year's playing activities was the experience of some games with visiting teams. In November, on the morning of the Ireland-Wales international, our Under-16 team had a most enjoyable and very closely contested game with the Y.M.C.A. club from Belfast. In Easter week our Junior XV had two games against the corresponding team from De La Salle College, Pendleton, in the first of which we were beaten 15-6 and in the second 6-3; and our Senior XV had one game against their Pendleton counterparts, the opposition for the

## JUNIOR CUP XV, 1961-1962



Standing (left to right)—Mr. B. O'Connor, B. Conroy, A. Doheny, D. Brennan, O. Kilkenny, E. Beatty, B. Wilson, Mr. G. Wood, Middle Row (left to right)— Rev. Brother Patrick, F.S.C.; A. Byrne, M. Duffy, R. O'Farrell (Captain), P. Murphy, T. Wyer, Rev. Brother Aengus, F.S.C. Front Row (left to right)—S. Anderson, F. Sullivan, T. Corboy, M. Behan, D. McCullagh, G. McCaffrey.



second game being generously supplied by St. Mary's College, Rathmines. We had the Belfast boys with us for one day, and the Lancashire teams for five. The benefit of such games with outside teams is considerable, and is not restricted to the domain of sport, but spreads over into the wider world of human relations at many levels from the parochial to the international.

#### A Formative Influence

Such, then, is the pattern of games with which we are familiar here in Churchtown. That this pattern is a valuable formative influence for good in the lives of the pupils is the firm conviction of teachers who have had immediate experience of the system in operation. To the somewhat over-intellectual nature of our Irish education it adds an appropriate balance of physical endeavour. Then Rugby is a game demanding and developing many different skills; for each member of the XV has a special task to do, a task which is by no

means the same as that of any other member. It is a game which admirably suits the martial temper of the Irish, and it is a fact of observation that it is a game which boys come to love and to play for the sheer satisfaction of playing it. Again, it is a game ideally adapted to our Irish climate, giving boys the occasion to revel in the mud that seems so congenial to them! It is a game that inculcates discipline, co-operation with others, and quick thinking. It fosters the social sense by bringing the players into contact with boys of other schools, other religions and even of other countries. In a world where so many forces operate to divide men it exercises a unifying influence; for when the hour of battle royal arrives, be the protagonists, schoolboys or internationals, personal differences are laid aside; social, religious and political divisions are transcended; no border separates; and all are united in the common love of a fine game and the common desire to excel therein.

BROTHER PATRICK, F.S.C., Gamesmaster.

### SENIOR CUP XV, 1961-1962



Standing (left to right)—Mr. B. O'Connor, D. Smith, P. Waishe, E. Power, A. Sheridan, F. Crowley, L. Jordan, Mr. Gordon Wood (Trainer). Middle Row (left to right)—Rev. Brother Aengus, F.S.C.; D. O'Donovan, J. Nolan, K. Fitzpatrick (Captain), P. Lavelle, A. Charleton, Rev. Brother Patrick, F.S.C. Front Row (left to right)—T. Brugha, N. Kelly, D. O'Reilly, P. Barrett.

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# THE PIONEERS

Branch of Pioneer Total Abstinence Association  
Established

ON several occasions in the past few years a number of parents and of boys expressed a wish to see a centre of the Pioneer Total Abstinence Association function in the school. Their wish was fulfilled on January 30, 1962, by the inauguration of a branch of our own within the College.

On this day Father Mulligan, S.J., after being introduced by the Headmaster, Brother Charles, F.S.C., addressed the senior boys in the Assembly Hall. He outlined the ideals and the organisation of this world-wide temperance movement. He emphasised the special need for temperance in the contemporary world, where drinking is such a common feature of social life. He stressed the importance of observing strictly the rules of the Association, of reciting the Heroic Offering every day, and of wearing the emblem at all times. He warned that any infringement of the strict rule of temperance by members could do much harm to the Association.

It was decided to establish a centre in the College, and after Father Mulligan's address the first Council meeting was held. The office of Spiritual Director of the new branch was accepted by Brother Edward, and he made the following appointments to the Council: President, Anthony Sheridan; Secretary, Raymond O'Farrell; Treasurer, James Nolan; and Councillors, Peter O'Leary, Denis O'Donovan, Seán O'Keeffe, John

Teehan, Paul Kinsella, Paul Barrett, Terence Brughá and Brian Wilson. Thereafter regular meetings were held, new members were enrolled, and the Association got a firm hold and began to play its part in the life of the College.

As nearly all the members of the original Council were drawn from Sixth Form they took their Leaving Certificate Examination and left the College in June 1962. A new Council then took over and its composition was as follows: Spiritual Director, Brother Edward; President, Terence Brughá; Secretary, Raymond O'Farrell; Treasurer, Seán O'Keeffe; and Councillors, Gerard Jeffers, Barry Conroy, Michael Foley and Terence Corboy.

Our numbers to date are 46 Pioneers, 72 Probationers, and 6 members enrolled in the Temporary Pledge Association. We find that the pupils of the College in general take considerable interest in the Pioneer movement, and we are able to dispose of 36 copies of the Pioneer magazine regularly each month.

The Association is only in its infancy here in the College. We hope that future pupils will continue to support it, and that it may grow in strength and numbers and influence for the glory of God and the benefit of the members and of their families.

RAYMOND O'FARRELL, Form V.  
Secretary.

P.T.A.A. COUNCIL, 1962-1963



# The Literary and Debating Society

THE Literary and Debating Society was not as active in recent times as it used to be. Only six meetings were held. It has been difficult to find speakers; the long schoolday militates against functions held outside school hours; training for rugby and athletics, not to mention home work, takes away many of those who would support the Society's functions; and, finally, the abnormally long and harsh winter discouraged everybody from venturing out of doors for night meetings.

The procedure of having two motions for discussion at each meeting was continued; and for a change we sometimes had a session of "Any Questions?" This latter demands less preparation on the part of the panel, and it encourages the boys to speak spontaneously rather than from notes. It would be a great improvement if we could dispense with written speeches and content ourselves with just the headings of the points which we wish to make. The set speeches, however, were well prepared and showed a fair amount of logic and wit. There were some brilliant flashes of oratory of popular appeal, as, for example, when before an attentive and approving audience, Aengus Charleton expounded with evident relish on the saying of Bacon, that "to spend too much time in study is sloth."

We took part in only one debate against an outside team. This was held at Mount Merrion, where we argued against the young ladies of Loreto Convent, Foxrock, that women have

abused their emancipation. We failed to convince the judges, and Loreto were declared winners.

In my opinion the most enjoyable debates were those on the motions that "the present trend of popular music is unhealthy", and that "modern sartorial and tonsorial tendencies are deplorable." These debates may not have manifested any great literary flights, but they had plenty of life and wit and fun; and that's the sort of thing that keeps debating societies in business.

Looking back over the minutes of our meetings I find that voting figures show that the boys of De La Salle College were of the opinion that Latin should be retained as a subject in school, that popular music is not unhealthy, nor modern tonsorial trends deplorable, that too much attention is paid to rugby in the College, that Gaelic games should not become the official code in all the secondary schools of Ireland, that we get enough (and sometimes too much) homework; that women have not abused their emancipation, and that President Kennedy's Cuban intervention was to be applauded. There were also interesting discussions on the Twist, the Death Penalty, and the Common Market.

In conclusion I wish to express the hope that in the forthcoming school-year there will be a veritable flood of volunteers to speak at the meetings of the society, especially of boys from 3rd and 4th Forms.

JAMES PEOPLES, Form VI,  
Honorary Secretary.

## A DIVING PASS



R. O'Farrell, De La Salle scrum-half, throws out a pass in the Senior Cup game against St. Paul's. Also in photo (left to right) N. Kelly and E. Power.



## **The Great Fire**

of London burned for three days consuming the buildings on 500 acres including 13,000 houses, four stone bridges, Newgate Prison and the medieval Cathedral of St. Paul. Though the damage amounted to £10,000,000 only six lives were lost.

It was the Great Fire which stimulated Wren's architectural achievement and from its ashes rose the tapering spires and pinnacled Churches of the New London.

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# A VISIT TO FRANCE

IN 1961 a group from the College attended the Summer School of French Studies for Foreigners organised by the University of Dijon in Dijon, the capital of the ancient and historic province of Burgundy. The members of the party were Brother Patrick, Anthony O'Neill, Brian Kelly, Roger Barnes, Philip Barry, Brian Wilson, Fearghal O'Shaughnessy, Patrick McGovern, Denis O'Donovan, Francis Kavanagh, Donal O'Reilly, and John Hensey. A highlight of the trip was a stay of four days in Paris on the outward journey. Great use was made of this short stay to visit places of interest in the French capital. We went to see such notable places as the Eiffel Tower, the Arc de Triomphe, Notre Dame Cathedral, la Sainte Chapelle, the Louvre, les Invalides, and Montmartre. It was a memorable experience to walk down the Champs Élysées to the Arc de Triomphe. We had the good fortune to be in Paris for the night of the National Festival, July 14, and to be present at the magnificent display of fireworks on the bridges of the Seine.

In Dijon we all attended daily lectures for a month at the University. We each had a room at the University Residence at Montmuzard. We took our meals—and what excellent meals—at the Cité Universitaire. Every Saturday there was a full-day excursion. Among the places we visited were Nantua and Autun, where ancient Roman remains were seen. All these tours were very interesting and informative, but the one which we most enjoyed was the tour to Geneva.

Those attending the course of studies were mostly university students and teachers from Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, the United States and Britain. Our Summer School in Burgundy was a pleasant and valuable experience. We saw a good deal of France; we mingled with fellow students of different countries; we may even have improved our knowledge of French.

JOHN HENSEY,  
Form V.

## GO-KART ON MONTMARTRE



Our party contemplates the go-kart of an American tourist on Montmartre. (L. to R.) R. Barnes, P. McGovern, Brother Patrick, F.S.C.; A. O'Neill, D. O'Reilly, F. Kavanagh, B. Kelly, D. O'Donovan, B. Wilson.



# 'THE PEARL OF THE ORIENT'

*The author was a member of the Churchtown Community in 1958-1961.*

PERHAPS to Irish boys Hong Kong is simply a geographical expression floating about somewhere or other under Outer Space. The more imaginative may visualise it as bewitchingly enticing and entrancingly romantic as 'Bali Ha'i.' Pessimists see it as a chunk of earth groaning under a seething mass of fear-stricken refugees, and drifting perilously close to its doom—Red China. Yes; it can be said of Hong Kong as was once said of India: 'A formidable screen of half-truths has grown up between it and the Western World.'

On the map of the world it is represented by a dubious dot, easily overlooked or mistaken for a tiny speck of dust or a partially faded blob of ink. This has led many people to believe that Hong Kong is just one, wee, miserable island hugging the south-east coast of China. The British Crown Colony of Hong Kong is not a solitary island but a collection of over 230 islands and islets, together with two adjacent pieces of land on China itself. This sounds impressive. Still it is no harm to recall to mind three kinds of untruths: lies, damn lies and statistics. The total land area of the entire colony is a mere 398 square miles—exactly half the size of Co. Kilkenny.

It was in the year 1841 that Charles Elliot, Britain's plenipotentiary in these parts, demanded one island, now known as the Island of Hong Kong, for the Crown. Ke-shen, the Manchu negotiator, to the lasting shame of his countrymen, had to agree. London ridiculed the acquisition. That a barren island rock, eleven miles from east to west and varying in width from two to five miles, should be added to the Empire, provoked the Englishman's sense of proportion and within six months Elliot was dismissed for his ineptitude in dealing with the Chinese—yet before the year had run its course his transaction was hailed as a 'wise one' and to-day the island with the city of Victoria forms the nucleus of the Colony.

By the Treaty of Peking, some twenty years later, Kowloon, a little tongue of land stretching out from the Chinese mainland, was added to the Colony. Between the island and Kowloon Peninsula is Hong Kong's famous harbour, often described, with San Francisco and Rio de Janeiro, as one of the most perfect natural harbours in the world. Its area is 17 sq. miles, and it is from one to three miles wide; it is undoubtedly the central pillar of the Colony's commerce. Further negotiations in 1898 resulted in a 99-year lease of an additional part of the mainland and scores of islands, collectively known as the New Territories.

If you have already been to Dalkey Island you can form a fairly good idea of many of these islands: monotonously barren, exceedingly rocky, waterless and uninhabited, and scarcely affording the poorest of fare for the most moderate goat. They are, nevertheless, ideal

picnic resorts especially on school-days, when one might see groups of teachers and pupils gaily attired stepping it out for the ferry-boats and really intent on making it a day. The weather is seldom a problem, for the average annual temperature is 78°F. On arriving at an island the picnickers usually hop in for a dip, or hire boats and play pirates; the less active ones play cards or mahjong, and the couldn't-care-less confraternity bask on the sun-drenched beaches while their transistors blare full blast—Chinese love noise. Each one provides his own food: tinned meat, vegetables, fruit, soft drinks and concoctions by the dozen. Only the rare one brings rice. Though it is the staple food of the people, to take it on a picnic would be the same as lugging potatoes on an outing to Skerries. The picnickers more often than not ramble about the hills to the raucous accompaniment of singing, mouth-organ playing and the usual. The return journey has its thrills: for at night the harbour and its surroundings are transformed into a glittering sea of fairy lights. The great passenger lines tied up alongside the Kowloon wharves present a dazzling display of lights equalled only by the cargo ships anchored in the harbour. Units of the U.S. Seventh Fleet stand silhouetted against the darkening sky, with strings of bulbs swaying majestically from their masts. The harbour is indeed a hive of activity, and in all, more than 5,000 ocean-going vessels enter and clear the port each year.

The history of Hong Kong's population is phenomenal. In 1841 the Colony's only inhabitants were fishermen and stone-cutters, pirates and poisoners, and they were constantly bedevilled by malaria, dysentery and other unpleasant scourges. Lord Palmerston contemptuously described it as 'a barren island with hardly a house upon it.' The Taiping Rebellion of 1850 and the Chinese Revolution of 1911 created unsettled conditions on the mainland resulting in thousands seeking refuge in the safety of the Colony. From an official report we read: 'Canton fell to the Japanese in 1941 and was followed by a mass flight of refugees to Hong Kong—100,000 entered in 1937, 500,000 in '38, and 150,000 in '39—at the height of the influx about half a million were sleeping in the streets.' But more and more were to come. The defeat of the Chinese National Government in 1949 witnessed the Colony receiving an influx of people unparalleled in its history: three-quarters of a million in one year and hundreds of thousands later on. To-day's population is in excess of three million and refugees still come, with or without permits, though in smaller numbers.

What do these people do for a living? To begin with, Hong Kong lives by its external trade; it cannot live otherwise as its territory is tiny and its natural resources negligible. It is an entrepot or middleman of

the world's business. To it the world's vessels bring their cargoes where they are unloaded and broken up into smaller units and then transhipped by coastal steamers, freighters and even junks, from Sarawak to Sweden, from New Zealand to Canada. But Hong Kong is now experiencing an Industrial Revolution, truly remarkable as practically all raw material has to be imported. There is an abundance of cheap labour so naturally her goods can be sold cheaply all over the world. Approximately one hundred thousand are employed in the textile and garment industries, and about half that number work in metal and machine industries. We have flourishing shipbuilding yards as well as the world's biggest ship-breaking yards. Only 20,000 people are unemployed but the population is increasing at the rate of a hundred thousand per year.

Housing is Hong Kong's perennial headache: tens of thousands live or rather exist in unbelievable squalor in every conceivable type of shack, hut and hovel, in city and on hillside; thousands more, puny babes, emaciated youths, tubercular parents, stunted manhood, ragged womanhood and cadaverous aged seek a home in the foul-smelling dirt-littered back-streets and narrow lanes—any place, anywhere, but somewhere. More than one million live in the ten square miles of the built-up city on the harbour shores, where densities of over 2,000 to the acre are common. If Ireland were as thickly populated as Hong Kong there would be over 260 million in the country. In the recent Census Report

we read: 'Many huts and cubicles house more than one family, and in some places families live on the shift system, in and out like Box and Cox—not two but three shifts, three families to whom the same cubicle or bed-space is home for eight hours in every twenty-four, turn and turn about.' To date, the Government has provided decent homes for half a million of these unfortunates and it is hoped to resettle another half million within the next five years—a gigantic undertaking and truly symbolical of the Colony's will to live and prosper. Of course we have residential areas and these are mostly perched on verdant hillsides and commanding breathtaking views of the busy harbour and its many isles. Hong Kong was once described as 'the brightest jewel in Britain's Far Eastern Crown.'

No account of Hong Kong would be complete without a reference to our boat people. Twenty-five thousand native craft manned by five times that number of men, women and children operate in and around the Colony and play a big part in its economy as the 'fetchers and carriers' of passengers and cargo. They have no homes on dry land, and often no regular 'home port.' The 'Hong Kong Annual Report' sums up the situation in these words: 'A junk that carries cargo or passengers carries them to whatever bay or anchorage the passengers, or the consignors, choose. A trawler brings its catch in to the nearest fish market or to where the best price will be offered. Wherever the boat is moored, there for the night is home.' The boat is the home: the kitchen, the parlour, the laundry, the poultry farm, the abode of cat and dog and occasionally of the pig—peaceful co-existence.

The Catholic Church is expanding at an ever increasing rate and at present seventeen thousand are under instruction. Our establishment, St. Joseph's College, has an average of thirty conversions a year. Irish missionaries in this little place number 54 priests, 16 brothers and 22 sisters.

Let us step into a classroom in St. Joseph's and see the young scholars at work; I mean work and not just 'fir ag obair'. Forty expressionless faces will glance in your direction, and if they are in the upper forms their eyes will immediately revert to a science book either on desk or lap. They simply dote on science, and the poor humanities are relegated to Second Division. Nevertheless, they do learn other subjects, for as you know, a happy blending of paternal advice and gentle persuasion can work wonders. All attend catechism lessons though only about one-third of the twenty-two nationalities represented in the school are Catholic. It is seldom that a boy asks to be exempt from moral instruction. We prepare the boys for the local School Certificate and the G.C.E. We will slip away from school and visit the farms in the New Territories.

The average holding is a little under two acres and supports at least six persons. Good land is extremely scarce but thrifty Chinese can make precipitous moun-

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WINE AND GOLD

Page Twenty-seven



tains and rocky ravines productive. Swampy land is under two-crop paddy (two crops of rice a year) and the subsidiary crops are sugar-cane and sweet-potatoes. Marginal land feeds twenty thousand head of cattle and a dozen times as many pigs. The farmyards, streams, puddles, nooks and crannies are the homes of the feathered tribes: two million hens and chickens, and hundreds of thousands of ducks, pigeons, quails and geese. In spite of all this activity we have to import most of our food.

For the tourist Hong Kong is a land of contrasts: the last remaining out-post of old China studded with ultra-modern skyscrapers; a free country and a free port separated from enslavement and starvation by a few strands of barbed-wire; squalid homes, yet boasting multi-storey car parks and having by far the highest traffic density in the world (57,000 vehicles); soothing sunshine yet violent typhoons; granite hills and emerald isles; woefully deficient in resources and hailed as the world's greatest shopping centre; feeling snug and prosperous with 670 million communists at our elbow; all this and more—the starving urchin, the placid millionaire sipping Martini; this indeed is Hong Kong. The tourist has much to see and many a one has gasped in surprise on beholding our airport—Kai Tak. Hong Kong could not afford to use up good land for an airport so the problem was solved by building an 8,350 ft. runway 200 ft. wide on an artificial bund reclaimed from the sea. The biggest jets can land there and it is served by 19 airlines providing 140 services a week. The tourist is sure to ask questions about China.

There is near starvation in China: three years of floods, droughts, insect pest, frost and other troubles have played havoc with China's crops. People from here have been sending food to their relatives behind the Bamboo Curtain and the G.P.O. informs us that during the first three months of this year thirteen million 2-lbs. food packets wrapped in either woollen cloth or towelling have been posted. This is in addition to the food parcels posted at the Chinese border and those sent through the 3,000 stores in Hong Kong. Upwards of twenty thousand Hong Kong Chinese obtained entry permits to China during the Chinese New Year in order to visit their relatives. All returned after some days. Last year China offered free water to the Colony. The Government accepted the offer but insists on paying for it. From a Public Works pamphlet we read: 'This will partly eliminate the problem of water shortage which has affected the Colony for a century, when crisis after crisis occurred as demand outstripped supply.'

This, in brief, is Hong Kong: that sparkling jewel which most people believe will revert to its parent—China. No one here is unduly worried; we are as

# M. O'CALLAGHAN

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# LE RETARDATAIRE

IL n'y a rien de plus ennuyeux que la sonnerie du matin qui annonce le commencement des cours de la journée; le Frère Directeur insiste pour que cette sonnerie fasse rage pendant trente longues secondes. Il est très régulier, notre Directeur. A 8.25 précises il sonne et il consulte son chronomètre pour que la sonnerie retentisse pendant trente secondes et pas une fraction de plus. Durant cet intervalle les élèves se mettent en rang, et combien malheureux est le retardataire qui, près du "Plaza", entend cette sonnerie retentir sans pouvoir intervenir, malgré son souffle haletant, ses jambes vacillantes et ses efforts surhumains. Si près du collège! Si impuissant pourtant à arriver à l'heure!

Enfin le voici le malheureux qui, comme l'éclair, fait irruption par la porte d'entrée . . . Mais bien trop tard, hélas! car le Directeur vient de donner solennellement le signal d'entrer en classe aux élèves dont la prouesse disciplinaire à l'heure de l'alignement ne saurait être égalée même par la force policière.

Afin que le retardataire n'ait rien à envier aux autres, le Directeur lui accorde aussi le privilège de se mettre en rang. Mais celui-ci se mettra en rang, en plein soleil, sur la limite du terrain de Basket-Ball. Le Directeur est aussi implacable que le soleil quand il s'agit d'irrégularité de la part des élèves; ainsi donc le retardataire restera au garde-à-vous environ un quart d'heure. Puis le Directeur passe en revue la troupe de traînard; ce

sont toujours les mêmes qui arrivent en retard.

"Ah, bande de crétins!" s'écrie-t-il. "Vous, monsieur Un Tel, pourquoi ce retard. Ah oui! c'est le bus . . . comme d'habitude!"

Puis, montrant du doigt le cou d'un autre, "Vous ne vous êtes pas lavé ce matin, monsieur Anatole," déclare-t-il, "allez-vous-en, petit crétin; allez vous laver un peu!" Et les réprimandes s'accompagneront de petites gifles au coin du cou, et les oreilles deviendront tout rouges. Les oreilles rouges ne sont pas le résultat de la honte mais d'un frottement d'oreilles, typique du Directeur. Je vous assure qu'il n'est pas agréable du tout de trouver ses oreilles entre les mains de notre estimé Directeur!

Cependant ce n'est pas à lui que je donne tort. C'est à vous, chers parents d'élèves du Collège St. Mary! Si votre fils bien-aimé arrive en retard c'est par votre faute, car c'est bien vous qui désirez l'avoir le plus longtemps près de vous. C'est vous qui voudriez le garder le plus longtemps loin de

" Ces maîtres sévères  
Qui ne possèdent guère  
Des entrailles de mères!"

Mais . . . attention, chers parents, voici ce que pourrait être le résultat de votre bonté mal orientée, de votre amour trop tolérant: un jour, vos enfants vous offriraient sans hésiter

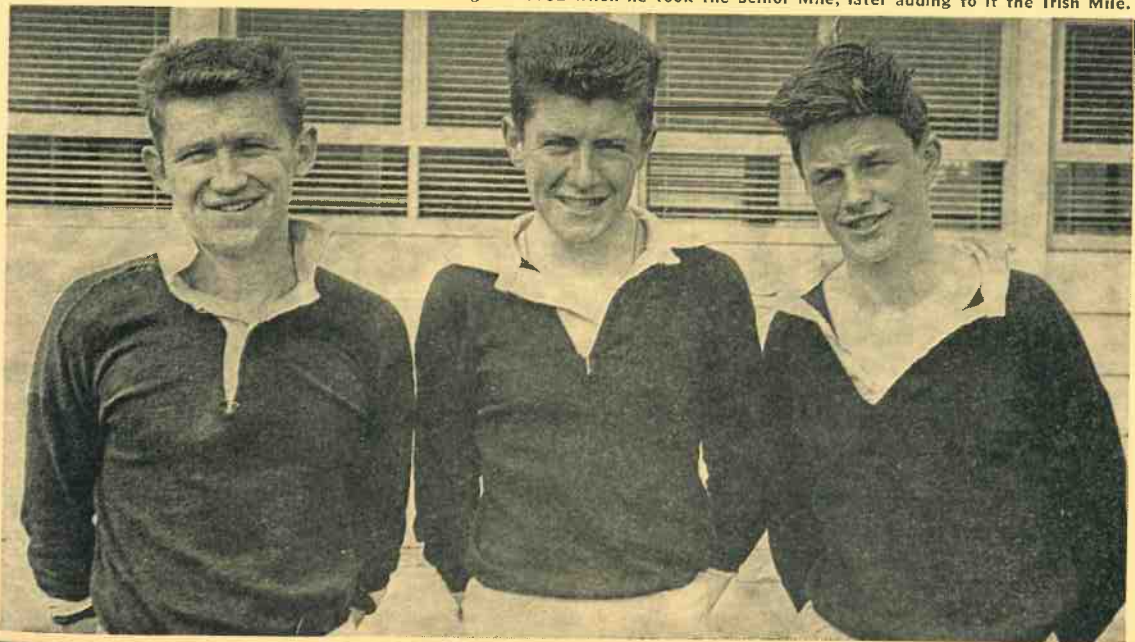
Le plus amer des calices!

GAETAN SENAT, Form V.

(St. Mary's College, Mauritius).

## THREE FIRSTS

R. O'Farrell (right) was the first pupil of the College to win a Schools Interprovincial Rugby cap, playing as scrum-half for Connaught in all three games; N. Kelly (left) played at wing forward for Connaught against Ulster; P. Lavelle (centre) won the first ever Leinster title in athletics for the College in 1962 when he took the Senior Mile, later adding to it the Irish Mile.





## The Late Peter Kennedy

WHEN God in His own Divine Economy took Peter Kennedy his passing was almost as unobtrusive as his coming. He was in but Second Form where in games and studies, though stars may wax they do not touch their zenith. We knew that he was a talented musician; and in the Preparatory School they remember the sweet alto voice that rose and then bent to follow 'the lovely curve of the *Kyrie*'.

In class he was a good scholar and a serious one—to an outsider almost too serious; but a really good joke (and schoolmasters at rare times make them) could make him smile, and the smile was worth waiting for. He liked facts to be crisp, he loved "the bite" of knowledge; perhaps this explains his proficiency in Latin. He followed with real interest the great journey of Aeneas and his 'faithful Achates'.

And indeed Achates he was, for, in the small Choral Society of Saint Cecilia, of which he was secretary, he showed one great virtue which all men, *etiam barbari*, as his Latin primer would say, admire above all others: loyalty. He gave his word and he kept it; *fidem servavit*. If he had to miss a practice, and it was seldom, the gentleman who was Peter came beforehand to explain.

His character, his voice and his fluency in Irish gave him, by that infallible verdict—the votes of



his schoolfellows—the leading role of Don Roberto in the operetta "An Falaingín Spáinneach." It was God's providence that he was never to play it.

To his Latin teacher there falls across him the shadow of Regulus, marching back to Carthage and to death to honour the pledged word; but nearer still falls the shadow of that other Roman soldier, who 'stood by the cross of Jesus.'

ÉAMON BYRNE,  
Senior Latin Master.

# MICHAEL YOUNG

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# THE ENGLISH INVASION

**A**PRIL 14, 1963! The date may well go down in our annals with 1169 and 1690. For at Donnybrook on this black day the Gael sustained as heavy a defeat in arms as ever befell them at the hands of William the Conqueror's Norman chivalry or William of Orange's Dutch troopers. Only this time it was Bill Millar and his double army of Lancastrians who destroyed us. And was this Red Rose aggression a long distance repayment of Ireland's well-known Yorkist sympathies in the Middle Ages? In any case the name William is fatal to Irish hopes. Perhaps in the years to come the great action of that fatal day at Donnybrook beside the Dodder River will be commemorated by a Wine-and-Gold march through Manchester!

The seeds of war were sown in the autumn of 1962. It was then arranged that both our Junior and our Senior Rugby XV's should travel to Manchester in the following January to engage our sister school, De La Salle College, Pendleton; and that the Pendleton boys should visit Dublin at Easter for return games. We reckoned, however, without the possibilities of weeks of continuous snow and ice. "The ice-man cometh and he gummeth up the works." Our trip to Manchester had to be called off; after all our interest was Rugby, not Ski-ing!

Though foiled for the moment in our ambition to invade Britain we decided to keep our part of the bargain and to play host to the Lancastrians at Easter. All our players and many of our parents were at Westland Row to welcome them on the morning of Holy Saturday and to take them to our homes. That night we had a sing-song in the Assembly Hall to the accompaniment of piano and banjo, and Bill Millar saw to it that there were few dull moments. Brother Mark, the Pendleton Gamesmaster, sang for us "Did you ever see," and we are still humming the tune.

Battle proper was joined the next day at a water-logged Donnybrook and in as thorough a downpour of rain as any they can boast of in Manchester. We put up a gallant show, but were beaten in the Junior game to the score of 17-6, and in the Senior to that of 19-3. Even though we were much outclassed the spectators were delighted by the beautiful, open, and varied game played by the two English teams. In spite of the bus strike and the incessant rain a fairly large crowd had come to see this dual clash of De La Salle teams; and from the gate takings we were happy to be able to donate some £30 to the Irish Red Cross for the Campaign for Freedom from Hunger.

In making arrangements and securing grounds and pavilions for this fixture we received much

## PENDLETON SENIOR XV



Standing (left to right)—Rev. Brother Mark, F.S.C., J. Graham, T. Davies, A. Wall, A. Upton, P. Burbidge, T. Shallcross, F. Hendley, J. Fairfoull, P. T. Diggle, A. J. Jeffers. Kneeling (left to right)—M. Parker, P. O'Brien, M. Cross, B. Millar, B. Anderson, J. Allison, R. Miles.



## PENDLETON JUNIOR XV



Standing (left to right)—R. Hunt, E. Griffiths, J. Rogers, W. Allen, I. Murray, J. Farrington, J. Tait, K. Howarth, M. Flaherty, Rev. Brother Anthony, F.S.C. Kneeling (left to right)—M. Jones, T. Davis, D. Williams, P. Curran, E. Collinge, J. Evans, K. Dyer, K. Doyle.

good will and many unsolicited favours from Bective Rangers and Old Wesley R.F. Clubs. We were much encouraged by their evident appreciation of our acknowledged gallantry in battle and of our efforts to help a worthy cause.

In the succeeding days we came to know better our erstwhile foes, and indeed we became firm friends. Notwithstanding the bus strike we managed to show them a good deal of this old city that has successively sheltered Dane and Norman and Saxon and Gael. The friendliness and good spirits of our English visitors made them instantly liked everywhere. They entered wholeheartedly into everything we did, and one of them actually played soccer for us in one of our local commitments.

“But Time that gave doth now his gift confound.” And so on Wednesday night, April 17, all our players and a great number of parents and friends came to Westland Row to say good-bye to our departing guests. As we all chatted together waiting for the boat train to pull out, it was quite evident that in five too short days reserve and strangeness had given way to a sense of kinship and to a consciousness that we were all of one family. A little sadly, then, we watched Bill and Alf and Terry and company pull away from the platform. The invasion was over, and, curious enough, we were a little lonely as we waved good-bye to the departing invaders.

DANIEL BRENNAN,  
Form V.

# FRANK ENNIS

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# TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

IT all started last November, when a piece of good fortune brought us our first table. Having a table, we decided that we just had to have a competition. When the Principal, Brother Gabriel, announced that we were to have a table-tennis championship there was a great stir among the boys of the Preparatory School; and every day, after class, queues of boys could be seen, waiting hopefully for their turn at the well-used tables. Table-tennis practice had become the order of the day.

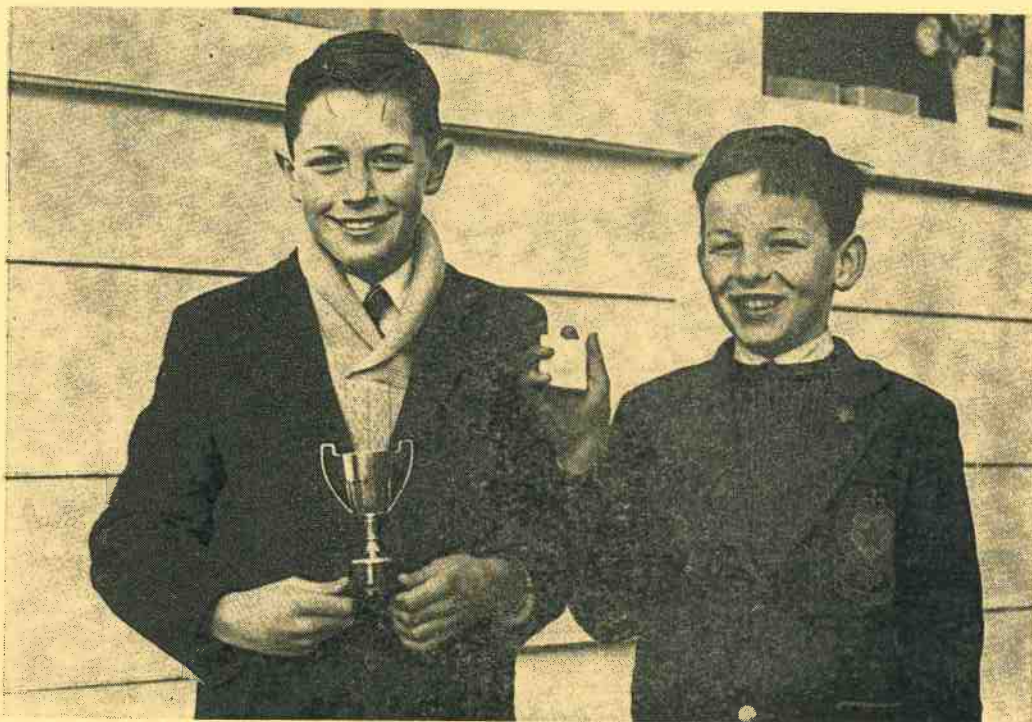
When the championship itself began after Christmas, interest and enthusiasm mounted, and the waiting queues grew daily longer. The opening field of 96 competitors was gradually narrowed down, and finally reduced to four. At the semi-final stage David O'Flanagan beat John Murphy in three exciting games, while John Rockett defeated Noel Diamond. And so we came to the final on March 26. All the boys of 5th class were

released from school a little earlier than usual in order to be present at the final contest.

In the first game David had the better of John, beating him by the score of 21-12. Then John put on a spurt, and taking advantage of his opponent's backhand weakness, went on to win the second and third games. The third game, marked by some dazzling shots, volleys, returns and recoveries, was indeed the highlight of the day. At the end of the contest the winner, John Rockett, was presented with a beautiful silver cup, and David O'Flanagan with a valuable medal, by Brother Gabriel, who added a few words of congratulation to the deserving winner and to the gallant loser. Thus ended our first table-tennis championship. Incidentally, we hope to send a team from the Preparatory School across the city to engage Beneavin College.

SEÁN DOYLE,  
Class V, Preparatory School.

## TABLE-TENNIS CHAMPIONS, 1963



John Rockett (winner) and David O'Flanagan (runner-up).



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# WAVE OR PARTICLE?

**I**N the seventeenth century scientists knew that light could be reflected, refracted or simultaneously reflected and refracted; that its velocity was constant and that it travelled in straight lines. They also knew that light is a form of energy and that it could travel through empty space.

There are two methods by which energy can be transmitted through space. One is by a stream of moving particles and the other is by waves, and so two theories of light arose: one called the corpuscular or particle theory championed by Newton, and the other called the wave or undulatory theory proposed by Huygens, a Dutch physicist.

According to the corpuscular theory, light consists of myriads of high speed particles emitted from luminous bodies. The corpuscles can travel in straight lines through empty space and this explains the fact that light is a form of energy and that it travels in straight lines through empty space.

The laws of reflection are easily explained in terms of this theory, if we assume that the corpuscles suffer perfectly elastic collisions, when they strike a mirror. The explanation of refraction requires that the velocity of light in air be less than its velocity in water and this prediction of the theory suggests fresh experiments which could be decisive.

The particle theory had many faults from the beginning. For instance, we would expect the mass of the light source to decrease. This fault was dismissed, as it was argued that the decrease may well be too small to be detected. We would also expect that the higher the temperature of the source the greater the velocity of the emitted particles. This was contrary to experimental fact. Another difficulty was that the theory did not explain simultaneous reflection and refraction.

On the other hand, the wave theory set up an analogy between the propagation of light and the motion of waves on the surface of water or sound waves in air. Both water waves and sound waves require a material medium, and so Huygens assumed that there was a medium which filled all space. This he called the luminiferous ether.

Huygens succeeded in explaining reflection and refraction and simultaneous reflection and refraction. With different temperatures of the source in this theory the velocity of light would be the same. However his calculations with refraction would have the velocity of light in air greater than its velocity in water. This clear-cut disagreement in the two interpretations of refraction by the two

theories was not to be settled until many years later.

The hypothetical ether also presented serious problems. In later years, theoretical investigation of this mysterious medium showed that its elasticity would be many times greater than that of steel; its density less than that of a vacuum and its viscosity negligible, if planets are to travel through it without slowing down. Finally in 1888, when Michelson and Morley attempted to measure the velocity of light, relative to the ether, they failed to detect its existence at all.

There was another difficulty with the wave theory at the outset. It is known that water waves and sound waves bend around obstacles—a phenomenon called diffraction. On the other hand light travels in straight lines, a fact which decided Newton against the wave theory even though, during Newton's life, Grimaldi had shown that light can be diffracted. Indeed, it was this experiment of Grimaldi which convinced Huygens that light was a wave motion.

At first, the particle theory gained popular acceptance due to the fact that there was no need

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to invent an ether to carry particles and also, because the prestige of Newton, who had distinguished himself in other fields of science, was great enough to gain many followers. However, after Newton's death Young showed conclusively that light could be diffracted and went on to measure the wave length of light by considering patterns produced by interference of the waves. Fresnel then developed the wave theory with such skill that in the nineteenth century it was generally held that light was a wave motion after all. From experiments with polarized light Fresnel and Young concluded that light exhibited a transverse wave motion. In this respect it differed from a sound wave. As further evidence, Foucault measured the velocities of light in water and in air, and found the latter greater.

Yet more evidence in favour of waves was to come from another branch of physics some years later. In 1856 Weber and Kohlrausch found that the electrostatic and electromagnetic units of current were related to one another by a constant which had the dimensions of velocity and was numerically equal to the velocity of light. A further indication that there is an intimate connection between electromagnetic phenomena and light was afforded in 1834 by Faraday's discovery that polarized light passing by a magnetised body is influenced by it. Then in 1865 Maxwell took the individual, and seemingly unconnected, phenomena of electricity and magnetism and brought them together into a coherent and unified theory. This theory led him to postulate the existence of electromagnetic waves travelling with the same velocity as light, and from this fact he concluded that light itself is an electromagnetic wave.

Maxwell did not live to see the experimental verification of his theory. The striking connection between light and electromagnetic phenomena was shown by Hertz, when he actually produced electromagnetic waves and showed that their velocity was the same as that of light. He also succeeded

in reflecting them and making them interfere. These experiments then led to the belief that light is an electromagnetic wave. Even before Maxwell's time the particle seemed to have had its innings, so when waves turned up again from such an unexpected quarter it looked as if the controversy was at an end.

Yet, with his apparatus which he devised to produce electromagnetic waves, Hertz noticed a strange occurrence, called the photoelectric effect, and this heralded the renaissance of the corpuscular theory.

In the teens of the twentieth century science was beginning to blossom. Sub-atomic particles had been named and the atom was now considered to be a minute positive nucleus with planetary electrons like a miniature solar system. The photoelectric effect mentioned above is due to the fact that when light falls on a piece of metal, electrons are given off. This experimental fact could not be given reasonable explanation by the wave theory and was causing grave concern when Einstein entered the arena.

Applying Planck's theory on black body radiation, Einstein explained the photoelectric effect by assuming that light was emitted or absorbed only in discrete amounts of energy called quanta or photons instead of corpuscles. Further proof that light was corpuscular was furnished by Compton in 1923.

Therefore we find that in some experiments light behaves as a particle and in others it acts as a wave. When, however, we discuss the nature of light we must remember that we are dealing with something which is essentially more primitive and subtle than other phenomena which we encounter. All the information about its nature is obtained indirectly, and since neither of the theories which have been suggested explains all the observed facts we are unable to form a unique model of light in our minds.

MICHAEL DALY, Senior Physics Master.

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### SENIOR CUP TEAM, 1962-1963

Front Row (left to right)—K. Hicks, G. Doyle, R. O'Farrell, B. Hughes. Second Row (left to right)—T. Brugha, P. Barrett, L. Jordan (Captain), P. Lavelle, N. Kelly. Third Row (left to right)—Brother Patrick, F.S.C.; E. Beatty, D. Hobson, M. Behan, A. Doheny, Mr. O'Connor (Gamesmaster). Back Row (left to right)—D. McDonnell, D. Smith, E. Power, D. Brennan, A. Charleton.



### JUNIOR CUP TEAM, 1962-1963

Front Row (left to right)—D. Duffy, S. Anderson, D. Cannon, J. Doyle, G. Gallagher. Middle Row (left to right)—C. O'Reilly, G. MacCaffrey, T. Corboy (Captain), F. Walsh, D. McCullough. Standing (left to right)—Brother Patrick, F.S.C. (Gamesmaster), F. Sullivan, S. Clark, K. Dermody, J. McLaughlin, J. Whelan, P. De Barra, Mr. O'Connor.



# THE COLLEGE ROLL

## TEACHING STAFF 1962-1963

Rev. Brother Charles, F.S.C., Headmaster.

Rev. Brother Gabriel, F.S.C., Principal of Preparatory School.

Rev. Brother Patrick McCann, F.S.C.	Rev. Brother Thomas, F.S.C.	Mr. George Leonard
Rev. Brother Edward, F.S.C.	Rev. Brother Aengus, F.S.C.	Mr. Éamon Ó Broin
Rev. Brother Sylvester, F.S.C.	Rev. Brother Gregory, F.S.C.	Mr. Michael Daly
Rev. Brother Patrick Byrne, F.S.C.	Mr. Cormac McGinley	Mr. Edward O'Loughlin
	Mr. Michael Gallagher	Mr. Brendan O'Connor
	Mr. Thomas O'Rourke	Mr. Gerard Fahy

## PREPARATORY SCHOOL

### CLASS I

Ashe-Browne, Peter	Dowling, Norman	Keane, Vincent	McMenamin, Paul	O'Toole, Shane
Ashman, Gerard	Doyle, Gerard	Kelly, Noel	Maguire, Nigel	Dillon, James
Bergin, David	Finnegan, Thomas	Kelly, Paul	Meldon, Michael	Reynolds, Paul
Blaney, Thomas	Franklin, Brian	Kennedy, Daniel	Murphy, Peter	Synnott, David
Byrne, John	Callaghan, Trevor	Lynch, Joseph	O'Byrne, Neil	Waters, Anthony
Cassidy, Neil	Harbourne, Desmond	McDonnell, Paul	Oppermann, Paul	White, Geoffrey
Doody, Peter		McGrath, Malcolm		

### CLASS II

Barrett, Declan	Dowling, Dominic	McGauran, Philip	O'Donovan, Timothy	Sheridan, Niall
Bourke, Vincent	Ferrero, John	McKeown, Peter	O'Loughlin, Dermot	Simmons, Paul
Brennan, Maurice	Fitzpatrick, Michael	McMahon, Colm	O'Neill, Richard	Skehill, Paul
Byrne, Thomas	Gogan, Robert	Mooney, Michael	Quinlan, Robert	Stack, Éamon
Chadwick, Kenneth	Griffith, Gabriel	Murphy, William	Scannell, Timothy	Tiernan, Peter
Coleman, Donal	Hanly, Aongus	Nolan, Colm	Scoulding, Robert	Walsh, Albert
Crowley, Finbarr	Hogan, Joseph	O'Brien, Brendan	Seagrave O'Neill, Gerard	Walsh, Norman
Davis, Brendan	Kinnane, John	O'Connor, Alan		Wyer, Declan
Dolan, Dominic	McCullagh, Brendan	O'Connor, Francis		McCormack, Brendan
Dolan, Séamus				

### CLASS III

Browne, Colm	Dowd, Thomas	Kelly, Francis	McDonnell, Patrick	Synnott, John
Bergin, John	Deveney, Brendan	Kelly, Kieran	McCall, David	Stokes, Michael
Bergin, Desmond	Dowling, John	Kennedy, Aiden	McGovern, Brian	Stack, Robert
Briscoe, Henry	Finnegan, Edward	Marron, Philip	McKeown, Noel	Swendell, George
Browne, Cathal	Foley, Brendan	Magrath, Frederick	Nash, Declan	Tyndell, Peter
Ceillier, Stephen	Flannery, Vivian	Murphy, Paul	O'Byrne, Paul	Tierney, Thomas
Carey, Kevin	Farrell, Paul	Mulcahy, Maurice	Oppermann, Karl	Tully, Thomas
Cunningham, Peter	Folens, Derek	McDonnell, Noel	Power, Patrick	Walsh, Derek
Caulfield, Gerard	Grennan, Nigel	McDonnell, Aidan	Rice, Kieran	Walsh, William
Coleman, David	Jones, John	McDonnell, Donal		Ryan, Cyril
	Jones, Marcus			

### CLASS IV

Allen, Thomas	Doyle, Thomas	Lynch, Vincent	Mooney, Peter	Quinn, Michael
Brown, Grant	Ferguson, Peter	McClellan, John	Murphy, Patrick	Roden, John
Brugha, Fergus	Fitzgerald, Anthony	McMenamin, Fergus	Murray, Peter	Ryan, Francis
Burke, Anthony	Gogan, Joseph	McNally, Walter	O'Brien, Brian	Sheridan, Hugh
Byrne, Anthony	Gough, Thomas	McNeill, Ian	O'Brien, Michael	Synnott, Noel
Byrne, Maurice	Hanly, Joseph	Magee, Thomas	O'Brien-Kenny, Michael	Wallace, Alan
Carr, Terence	Hensey, Brian	Maguire, Peter	O'Gorman, Michael	Weldon, Martin
Clarke, John	Kavanagh, David	Mangan, Peter	O'Sullivan, Declan	Wilson, Ciarán
Cooney, David	Kinsella, John	Martin, Joseph	Prendergast, Dermot	Whitty, Walter
Daly, Philip	Lavelle, Francis	Meldon, Ian		Wynne, Gerard
Donnellan, John	Leahy, John			
Doyle, Dermot				

## CLASS V

Andrews, Peter	Fitzpatrick, Desmond	Marron, Niall	McTiernan, Séamus	Reynolds, Barry
Byrne, Andrew	Flanagan, David	Murray, Patrick	McNamee, Joseph	Smyth, Alan
Butler, Gerard	Glynn, Thomas	McKeown, John	McGee, Declan	Sheridan, Bryan
Brazil, Thomas	Hogan, Brendan	McCullagh, Paul	Nolan, Rory	Stratton, Niall
Ceillier, Martin	Hughes, Eoin	McCaffrey, Thomas	Nolan, Diarmaid	Smith, David
Coyne, Paul	Hegarty, Gerard	McDonnell, Eamonn	O'Briain, Rossa	Soye, Gerard
Dorrity, Patrick	Keane, Joseph	McGeeney, Vincent	O'Connor, Clive	Tully, Michael
Dillon, Brendan	Kelly, Paul	McGann, John	Rockett, John	Whitty, John
Doyle, John	Leonard, John		Ryan, Arthur	Walsh, Fintan
Diamond, Noel	Murphy, John		Ryan, Gerard	Walsh, Ronan
Frew, David				Wilson, Patrick

## SECONDARY SCHOOL

### Form I (a)

Anderson, Aidan	Foley, Brian	L'Estrange, Patrick	McPhillips, Dermot	O'Caoimh, Liam
Ballagh, Patrick	Griffin, Gerard	Madigan, Brendan	Morrison, Peter	O'Dowd, Brian
Chadwick, Raymond	Hatfield, Paul	McCullough, Hugh	Nolan, Brendan	O'Loughlen, Colm
Charelton, Manus	Hobson, Thomas	McLaughlin, Philip	O'Caoimh, Aindrias	Quinn, Seán
Deasy, Brendan	Free, Francis		O'Caoimh, Donal	Tiernan, John
Delaney, Kieran	Kelly, John			Walsh, John
	Leonard, Martin			

### Form I (b)

Boland, Francis	Franklin, Peter	Keegan, Seamas	Murphy, Eugene	Smith, Victor
Breslin, Dermot	Frazer, Ian	Keena, Joseph	O'Shea, Peter	Timon, Ulick
Cosgrave, Hugh	Griffin, Martin	Kelly, Francis	Richardson, Alan	Wallace, Brendan
Dillon, Declan	Holahan, Patrick	McMenamin, David	Ryan, Aodan	Whitty, Brendan
Doyle, Dominic	Inglis, Thomas		Slowey, Edward	Wyer, Kevin
Flaherty, Michael	Keane, Michael			

### Form II (a)

Barrett, Eugene	Duffy, Basil	McCarthy, Paul	Nolan, Anthony	Redmond, Brendan
Bergin, Paul	Duffy, Donal	McGough, John	Nolan, Paul	Reilly, Dermot
Bowler, Eoin	Fagan, Gerard	Manahan, Anthony	O'Leary, Joseph	Walsh, James
Brew, John	Fitzsimons, Hugh	Meldon, Peter	O'Reilly, Brian	Whelan, John
Browne, Augustine	Hayden, Brian	Murray, Martin	Prendergast, Gerard	
Donnellan, Neil	Hayes, Barry	Murray, Paul		
	Hughes, Niall			

### Form II (b)

Bacon, Rodney	Daly, James	Grace, Noel	Malone, Brendan	O'Connor, Richard
Boucher, Martin	Deveney, Thomas	Hensey, Paul	McGuire, Anthony	O hAilin, Colm
Bruton, Fergus	Dixon, Henry	Hickey, Philip	McPhillips, Brian	O'Keefe, Michael
Carroll, Alan	Doyle, John	Keegan, Finbar	Murphy, Thomas	Stritch, Rory
Cleary, John	Duffy, Adrian	Large, Philip	Northey, Roger	Walsh, Michael
Conlon, Patrick	Fellowes, Patrick	Lavelle, Gerard	O'Brien, Raymond	Tallon, Maurice
Curran, Francis	Foy, Brendan	Lennon, Anthony	O Broin, Pdraig	

### Form III (a)

Behan, Martin	Dempsey, John	Glynn, Maurice	Mullally, Henry	O'Reilly, Desmond
Brennan, John	Dermody, Kevin	Gutkin, John	Mullarney, Alasdair	O'Sullivan, Philip
Bryan, Joseph	Dillon, Aidan	Maidgan, Eamonn	O'Dowd, Paul	Rockett, Brendan
Caffrey, David	Fanning, Joseph	McMullan, Arthur	O'Dowd, Vincent	Ryan, John
Ceillier, Vincent	Fitzpatrick, Brendan	McNeill, Patrick		Soye, Brian
Curran, Fergus				

### Form III (b)

Batt, John	Denham, Michael	Gallagher, Aidan	O'Connor, Brendan	Tohill, George
Bradley, Paul	Devaney, Michael	Kyle, Robert	O'Reilly, Celestine	Walsh, Anthony
Callan, Mark	Ferguson, Donal	Lawless, Brian	Perry, Michael	Ward, Frederick
Clark, Stewart	Geoghegan, Seamas	Murphy, Gerard	Roberts, Kevin	White, Joseph
Cogan, Anthony		Nunan, James		Wyer, Patrick
		O'Malley, John		



Breslin, Brian  
Chadwick, Brian  
Collins, Raymond  
Conroy, Barry  
Farrell, Brian

Foley, Michael  
Griffin, Philip  
Jeffers, Gerard  
Leonard, Raymond

**Form IV (a)**  
Maguire, Colm  
McCullough, Denis  
McGuire, Noel  
McLoughlin, John

O hAilin, Pdraig  
O'Donovan, Michael  
Peoples, John

Slattery, Vincent  
Sullivan, Francis  
Tubbert, Alan  
Walsh, Francis

Barry, Philip  
Beatty, Eric  
Brady, Alexander  
Cody, Desmond

Doyle, John  
Flood, Michael  
Gallagher, Gerard  
Houlihan, Francis

**Form IV (b)**  
Kennedy, Michael  
Kennedy, Peter  
Mangan, Dermot  
McAuliffe, Canice

McCaffrey, Gerard  
Murray, Eoin  
O'Shea, John

O'Sullivan, Morgan  
Riordan, Brian

Anderson, Seán  
Ballagh, Roger  
Bannon, Niall  
Brennan, Daniel  
Brew, Joseph  
Browne, Paul

Bruton, Pearse  
Cannon, Desmond  
Corboy, Terence  
Cusack, James  
Deering, Peter  
Doheny, Anthony

**Form V**  
Duffy, Michael  
Flanagan, Donal  
Frew, Anthony  
Hensey, John  
Hobson, Denis  
Inglis, Maurice

Irwin, Donal  
Kelly, Eamon  
McPartland, Alan  
Murphy, Paul  
O'Dea, John

O'Farrell, Raymond  
O'Neill, Anthony  
Selby, Edmund  
Tubbert, Kenneth  
Wilson, Brian

Barrett, Paul  
Brady, William  
Brugha, Terence  
Charleton, Aengus  
Doyle, Gerard  
Farrell, Vincent

Franklin, Hugh  
Griffith, Paul  
Harper, Conor  
Hicks, Kenneth  
Hughes, Brian  
Jordan, Louis

**Form VI**  
Kelly, Noel  
Keogh, Michael  
Lavelle, Patrick  
Lynch, Paul  
McDonnell, Desmond

Murray, James  
O'Connor, Brian  
O'Keeffe, Seán  
O'Neill, William  
Peoples, James

Power, Eugene  
Smith, Declan  
Soye, Edward  
Sparks, Brian  
Young, Brian

## 2nd SENIOR XV, 1961-1962



Standing (left to right)—Mr. G. Wood, R. McCaffrey, P. Kinsella, S. McDonnell, C. Mangan, N. Reilly, R. Murphy, Rev. Brother Patrick, F.S.C. Middle Row (left to right)—B. Rogers, J. Teehan, P. Barry (Captain), R. Ballagh, P. McGovern. Front Row (left to right)—M. Inglis, D. Hobson, A. Barton, G. Doyle.



THEN  
and  
NOW

*horse trams rattled over the cobbles . . . gas lamps  
glimmered on O'Connell Bridge . . . traffic  
and the pedestrian acknowledged each  
others presence . . . Dublin went its prosperous  
way — and we were the leading grocery  
establishment in the city . . .*

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Size 9 to 13. 87/-.  
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Football Jersey, 16/- to 22/-,  
according to size.  
Football Stockings, 6/6 — 7/6.  
Football Knicks, 7/6 to 15/6.  
Track Suits, 55/-.  
Football Boots, 12½% off list price.

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