

# THE GAEILIC ECHO

macalla na n-*ḡaeóeal*

Daile áta Cliaḡ, máirta, a 17, 1945

Luaḡ 2p.

ALL IRELAND WILL BE THERE

## Unique Railway Cup Finals At Croke Park

THE Ireland of Pearse, Mac Diarmada, Clarke, Daly, McSwiney, the Ireland that generations fought and suffered for will be at Croke Park on St. Patrick's Day to see the four provinces battle in the Railway Cup finals. It is an unique programme, as for the first time since the Inter-Provincial competitions were inaugurated Ulster appears in the hurling final.

It is unique, too, in the fact that practically all Ireland will be represented, as over twenty counties hold a direct interest in the fortunes of the day.

Munster with a five-county selection defend the hurling Cup against an Ulster challenge that is the first of its kind, while an eight-county Leinster football side will pit his skill against a bunch of young Connacht footballers, fourteen of whom will be making their first Croke Park appearance on St. Patrick's Day.

### THE RALLYING POINT.

Rallying point for Irish-Ireland on St. Patrick's Day, the presence of our four provinces should draw even a bigger attendance than that which last year set up a record for the Railway Cup finals.

While the hurling final is a "first ever" meeting of Munster and Ulster, the football final brings Leinster and

Connacht into opposition for the second time. Forst was in 1933, when Leinster won, so that it is twelve years since the provinces met in the deciding game for the Cup that Leinster holds for the ninth time, while Connacht have four wins to their credit.

Connacht's last victory was scored in 1938, a Mayo-Galway combination taking the Cup to the West for the third time in a row and the fourth time in all.

Remarkable feature about this year's Railway Cups is that two of the four finalists only qualified on replays, Munster's hurlers having to face Connacht twice, and while Leinster beat off a strong Ulster challenge at the second attempt.

Four of the five Connacht counties will be represented on the Western side, which is built around the All-Ireland champions, Roscommon, whose players fill the majority of places.

### A BETTER TEAM?

Leinster will have eight of the side which won back the Cup last year, and generally it is admitted this is a better team than that which dethroned Ulster last St. Patrick's Day. In recent times the football final has been the high-light of the day, and a rising Connacht side is confidently expected to make a bold bid for the trophy this year.

There is much speculation as to how Ulster will fare against Munster in the hurling final. The provinces met in last year's semi-final, Munster winning rather easily, but it is claimed that Ulster hurling has improved in recent months.

The blend of Antrim, Monaghan and Down is expected to do much better this season, while it is claimed that Munster are not the strong force of other years.

Pipe and other bands, as usual, will discourse music, and with first-class games in prospect Gaelic Ireland will be there in full strength.

The G.A.A. is proud of the part it is playing in providing games like the Railway Cup finals and other important fixtures that are truly racy of the

(Continued on Page 3.)

### AN CLÁR:

2.15—muína (ḡaioiḡ) v. uíad (iomán).

3.30—laoiḡin (ḡaioiḡ) v. connaḡt (peil).

### VERSATILE



KEVIN ARMSTRONG, Ulster hurler and footballer, who helped Ulster win the football trophy in 1942 and 1943, and now hopes to share in an Ulster hurling win.

### MAY FILL A BERTH



TOMMY DOYLE (Tipperary) who may fill the left half forward position for Munster.

### OBAIR MHAITH.

Rev. Bro. J. V. Hutton, Thurles, Secretary, Primary Schools' Competitions, told the Tipperary Convention that he was glad to be able to report progress. Last year they had eighteen teams, and at present they had thirty-five rural parishes and eight town parishes playing in the competitions. They hoped for further expansion and he asked everybody connected with the G.A.A. to try and help in that work.

Who thought that Knocknagow was gone,  
And ashen sticks both stout and strong,  
And brawn and bone lived but in song,  
Like tales of Ghost and Fairy,  
"Me Sowl," we're there like Slieve-namon,  
—Magnificent Tipperary.

## THE LINE-OUT: HURLING:

### MUNSTER.

J. Ware (Waterford)  
A. Fleming (Waterford) W. Murphy (Cork) P. Cregan (Limerick)  
P. O'Donovan (Cork) J. Power (Limerick) J. Young (Cork)  
P. McCarthy (Limerick) C. Cottrill (Cork)  
T. Purcell (Tipperary) C. Ring (Cork) R. Stokes (Limerick)  
M. Mackey (Limerick) J. Quirke (capt.) (Cork) P. J. Quaine (Clare)  
Subs.—M. Hickey (Waterford); J. Ryan, T. Doyle (Tipperary); P. Lyons (Clare); D. Malone, J. Clohessy (Limerick).

Should R. Stokes not turn out his place will be taken by T. Doyle.

### ULSTER.

M. McKeown (Antrim)  
W. Feeney (Antrim) J. Butler (Monaghan) E. O'Toole (Monaghan)  
P. McKeown (Antrim) J. Mullan (Antrim) M. Butler (Antrim)  
O. Keenan (Down) N. Campbell (Antrim)  
P. Murphy (Antrim) K. Armstrong (Antrim) L. McGrady (Antrim)  
J. White (Down) C. Mullan (Antrim) S. Mulholland (Antrim)  
Subs.—P. Callan (Monaghan); D. Cormichan, P. McFaul, R. Mullan (Antrim); B. Denvir (Down).

## FOOTBALL:

### LEINSTER.

P. Larkin (Louth)  
S. Boyle (Louth) E. Boyle (Louth) P. McIntyre (Dublin)  
P. Whelan (Capt.) (Carlow) P. O'Reilly (Dublin) M. Geraghty (Kildare)  
J. Morris (Carlow) J. Hanniffy (Langford)  
F. Byrne (Meath) W. Delaney (Laoighis) D. O'Neill (Wicklow)  
P. Meegan (Meath) C. Delaney (Laoighis) J. Rea (Carlow)  
Subs.—J. Malone (Kildare); M. Kelly (Offaly); T. Murphy (Laoighis); J. Farrell (Carlow); T. Donnelly, P. McDermott (Meath); P. Kehoe (Wexford).

### CONNACHT.

T. Byrne (Mayo)  
Sgt. W. Jackson (Roscommon) T. Dunleavy (Sligo) C. Connolly (Galway)  
B. Lynch (Roscommon) W. Carlos (Roscommon) T. O'Sullivan (Galway)  
E. Boland (Roscommon) C. McDyer (Sligo)  
M. Fallon (Galway) J. Murray (Roscommon) D. Keenan (Roscommon)  
P. Murray (Roscommon) Lt. J. McQuillan (Roscommon) T. Hoban (Moya)  
Subs.—J. Gilmartin, J. P. O'Callaghan, J. Casserley, O. Hiare (Roscommon); L. McAlinden (Leitrim); M. Langan (Mayo); J. J. Lavan (Sligo)  
E. Boland is doubtful and his place may be filled by L. McAlinden, who replaced him in the semi-final against Munster.

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Choice of Ribbed and Plain.  
Fine, Medium and Heavy.



# Will Ulster Hold Might of Munster

## THE REFEREES

Gerry Kelly, Dublin (hurling) and Patsy Lynch, Cavan (football) will referee the Railway Cup finals on St. Patrick's Day at Croke Park.

Gerry Kelly a Limerick man, has handled many big Dublin championship games, invariably giving satisfaction as his knowledge of hurling is second to none.

Played for Civil Service in the Dublin competitions and was for many years representative of that club on the Dublin senior Executive.

Patsy Lynch scarcely needs any introduction to readers of the Gaelic Echo, his name as a footballer being a household one a few years ago.

Native of Baileboro', Patsy helped Cavan to win its first All Ireland title in 1933. Is a past member of the Central Council and has rapidly built up a reputation as a first-class referee.

## Congress News

Mr. Seumas Gardiner, B.Sc., N.T., Borrisokane, Co. Tipperary, the outgoing President will be unopposed at the annual G.A.A. Congress which will be held at the City Hall, Dublin on Easter Sunday (10.30).

Mr. Gardiner is a native of Lisdoonvarna, Co. Clare, was first elected President of the G.A.A. in 1943. He was also Chairman of the Munster Council and in his student days helped U.C.D. in Sigerson Cup and Dublin Championship games

Messrs. D. J. Baily (Kerry), John Dunne (Galway) and S. Flood (Louth) have been mentioned to fill the positions of Trustees of which there are two.

Messrs. Baily and Dunne are the outgoing Trustees.

Fifty-five motions appear on the agenda. Many of these deal with hand passing and grants.

## Hurling Final That Is Unique In Railway Cup History

**L**AST YEAR we had something unique in the history of the Railway Cups when, for the first time in the eighteen years of the competitions, Connacht and Munster met in the hurling final. This year we will have an even more unique decider in this competition, new rivals for the Southerners having appeared in an Ulster side that is drawn from Antrim, Monaghan and Down. Few would be so bold as to predict even two years ago that a hurling team would represent the North in a Cup Final at Croke Park on St. Patrick's Day.

The unexpected, however, has come to pass, and now the public are intrigued at this Northern bid to succeed where Connaught failed: that is to win the Cup on their first appearance in the final.

### FOUR IN A ROW?

Munster, who are holders, have won the Cup thirteen times and are out for their fourth win in a row—a feat which the province last accomplished in 1928-31.

The side to defend the Cup will include John Quirke, Jim Young, Con Cottrill, Christy Ring and Paddy O'Donovan, who participated in Cork's four-in-a-row All-Ireland title wins. Only newcomers on the Southern side are Paddy McCarthy (Limerick) and Tommy Purcell (Tipperary), while all the Ulster team are new to

Croke Park on Railway Cup Final Day.

Every player has, however, participated in the Ulster Championship, while twelve were on the side which sensationally defeated Leinster in this year's semi-final at Corrigan Park. It is a youthful Northern side that will face an experienced Munster side which, however, had to face Connacht twice before qualifying for the final.

### NO GUIDE.

There is nothing in the way of form to help us gauge the merits of these unexpected rivals except perhaps the meeting of the provinces in last year's semi-final. Twelve months, however, bring a big change and while many of the seasoned Munster men may have already touched their zenith, there is no doubt about the Ulster men having improved. Whether this improvement is sufficient to counter the Southern dash and experience, only the final will disclose. Much will depend on how the Ulster men react to the Croke Park atmosphere, which is certainly electric on a final day. They will have to discard the picking and lifting methods, which cut little ice against the first striking and accurate doubling of the Munster men.

**Solo runs are of little advantage against men who drive the ball seventy or eighty yards, so that the Ulster hurlers will have to change the methods which proved so unavailing in last year's semi-final.**

Micky McKeown (Antrim) is a sound enough goalkeeper, and if the Monaghan pair, Butler and O'Toole, as well as Feeney (Antrim) refuse to allow themselves to be drawn by the clever dodges of Mick Mackey and John Quirke, Ulster might easily hold the might of Munster. White, Mullan, and Mulholland were clever forwards in the semi-final at Corrigan Park, and while they are up against an exceptionally sound defence, if they do not dally with the ball they might help in creating another sensation.

**Munster will be strong favourites to retain the Cup, and on championship and challenge game form they should do so, but Ulster can be relied on to fully extend the seasoned Southerners, and maybe beat them.**

## IDOL OF THE CROWD

Appearing in his ninth Railway Cup Final for Munster, Mick Mackey, skipper of the Limerick side in many a classic championship and league struggle can well be described as the Idol of the crowd. Brilliant hurler and born play-boy, the Castleconnell man, son of the famous Tyler, has thrilled thousands by his daring solo runs and unlimited supply of tricks.

Points from all angles off frees, and direct have gone to his credit while his dashes from wing to wing have disgraced some of the best defences in the country.

Taking hard knocks with a smile and



MICK MACKEY

giving them with the same good humour Mick has been one of the greatest sporting figures the game has known.

His popularity is unbounded and even bitter rivals on the field have been the first to shake his hand after the game was fought and won. His first appearance for his province was made in 1934, and from that to 1940 his connection with the Munster team was unbroken. He won six medals in those seven years and after a two years lapse reappeared in 1943 to win his seventh medal.

Off the team last year he was recalled this year to fill the right corner forward position.

Mick won three All Irelands and five National Leagues as well as five Munster Championships with Limerick whom he captained in the 1936 and 1940 All Ireland finals.

The land that bore our own Red Hugh,  
That gave him all his faith and fire,  
That made him brave, and strong and true

Shall never be a Saxon Shire!  
The land of Hope and Betsy Grey  
Of Orr, McCracken and Munroe,  
The land where Mitchell sleeps to-day

To English thieves shall never go,  
But by Tir Chonaill's holy faes  
By every field in green Tir Eoghain,  
We swear to break the Saxon chains  
To win and guard and hold our own.  
—Brian na Banban.

## Familiar Faces



PADDY PHELAN

and

LORY MEAGHER

familiar figures on Leinster

teams for many years.

## Tributes To The Colleges

**C**OLLEGES competitions continue to play an important part in the life of the G.A.A., and at two provincial Conventions references were made to the work of the Colleges.

Rev. Fr. Hamilton, P.P., in his presidential address to the Munster Convention, said: "At this Convention last year you will remember that I expressed the hope of seeing unity re-established amongst the Gaelic Colleges of Munster. I am glad to be able to say that those hopes were fully realised, and ever since our Colleges Council has been working with a harmony and unity that has given general satisfaction. The Munster Colleges' team was successful in inter-provincial hurling and individual College championship winners; St. Flannan's were also successful against St. Kieran's in an unofficial College contest sanctioned by the Central Council.

"I would like personally to thank all the Colleges of Munster for the sincerity of their efforts in the interests of unity. I am happy that those efforts were successful, and I only hope that those who are outside the fold of the G.A.A. because of foreign games will come to adopt our attitude

regarding the importance of the National pastimes in the restoration of a Gaelic Ireland and cease to bring up the future manhood of our country with a hankering after Britonism in their system."

Mr. M. Kehoe, outgoing chairman, speaking at the Leinster Convention, said:

"Despite transport and other difficulties, the competitions for secondary schools and colleges attracted many entrants. To the rev. superiors of those institutions we tender our gratitude for their continued and generous support. It is gratifying to note that the standard of play and the conduct of players was admirable.

Colleges within the Metropolis and in its vicinity continue to boycott the national pastimes, which have won the highest encomiums of eminent Churchmen. It is difficult to understand why they induce our Irish youth to cherish the games of the alien, and to deride those which are closely associated with our nation's history and culture. Is it not humiliating to hear the products of such educational establishments sometimes express preference for imported papers, in which the games of the Gall are lauded, and

perhaps "unsavoury" items appear? By them, apparently, that which is exotic is regarded as superior.

In passing, I ask those amongst you that have anything to do with the sending of pupils to secondary schools and colleges, to have them enrolled in those institutions that play our games—and can hold their own in educational or athletic tests with the alumni of any snobbish seoinin educational establishment.

**Assist the cause of Irish-Ireland. Learn and speak our native tongue. Read our country's story. By the turf-fires tell of her glories. Sing her ballads, which mean so much for our youth, and thus help to counteract the influence of the jazz-hall ditties associated with the materialism and neo-paganism of the day."**

### IN FIRST FINAL



EUDIE COUGHLAN, famous Cork hurler, who played in the 1927 Final.

CRAOB AN CÉICINNIS

PLEAD NA FÉILE  
I DEIS AN ARD MAOIR  
LÁ 'LE PÁDRAIG

Rinnece: 8 p.m.—3 a.m.

Táille (Supéar) - - - - 8/6

Meet the Gaels of Ireland there.

Dein Deimín De'n

DÓCÁIN.

AR AN bPÁRÁTA IS MÓ ACÁ ÁR SEASAMH MAR DÍAD  
DON DUINE AGUS DON BEICÍÓC.

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# Connacht's Challenge To Leinster

## HOLDERS STIFF TASK IN FOOTBALL FINAL

SECOND meeting ever of Connacht and Leinster in the Railway Cup football final should be the high-light of this year's St. Patrick's Day programme at Croke Park.

Last meeting of the provinces for the Cup was in 1934, a Mayo-Galway selection beating a Leinster side drawn from Dublin, Meath, Louth, Wexford, Kildare and Laoighis, by a single point (2-9 to 2-8). Four counties are represented in the Western side which this year challenges Leinster that will again have players from Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Laoighis and Louth, while Wicklow, Carlow and Offaly men also fill places.

Leinster won back the Cup from Ulster last year to register the province's ninth success in the competition which is now in its nineteenth season. Eight of the side which helped in Ulster's defeat last St. Patrick's Day will again fill places, while Connacht has only one player left of the fifteen who took the Cup across the Shannon in 1938.

### LITTLE CRITICISM.

For once in a while there has been very little adverse criticism of the final selections which, in the case of Connacht, is the same as that which defeated Munster in the semi-final at Ballinasloe. Eamon Boland (Roscommon), injured in the semi-final, is, however, a doubtful starter and his absence is likely to bring positional changes on the Western side.

The recall of Peter O'Reilly to fill the centre-half back berth has given satisfaction to Leinster supporters, who are also generally pleased with the playing of Jim Hanniffy as partner to Jim Morris at centrefield.

Connacht's win over Munster at Ballinasloe was impressive enough to encourage the hope that the Roscommon - Galway-Sligo - Mayo ensemble will mark its first appearance in the final by a victory, but on the other hand, many people hold that the Munster selection was not the best the province could put on the field.

The Leinster backs twice proved equal to the task of holding the fast moving Ulster forwards and on the ability of its forwards to get through the holders' defence much will depend for Connacht whose attack will, however, play the more direct football.

### STAR FULL BACK.

Leinster has the best full-back playing at the moment in Eddie Boyle, whose resourcefulness is unbounded. His positional sense is well nigh uncanny and he can be relied on to always do the right thing at the right time. Mickey Geraghty, Peter O'Reilly and Whelan, the Carlow newcomer, who captains the team, make up a solid half-back-line that, however, will be up against a fast and clever Connacht half-forward line in which the Roscommon skipper, Jimmy Murray, fills the pivotal position, with Mick Fallon (Galway) on his right and Donal Keenan on his left.

The Western attack will employ methods which will be more direct than those exploited by Ulster, whose hand-to-toe style of football gave the Leinster defence far too much time to get into position as an attack developed. With Connacht undecided above its centrefield, it is hard to assess relative values here, but with a dry ball and sod Morris and Hanniffy will be a tough proposition for the best.

### STERLING LINKS.

Carlos, Lynch and Jackson are sterling links in the Western defence where Connolly's experience will be a decided asset.

Byrne, the Mayo goalkeeper, brought off many fine saves against Munster, while Larkin, although shaky in the drawn game, was seen in great form against Ulster in the replay, his saving of a penalty being a masterful effort.

I liked the Leinster forwards in the replay: Byrne, although inclined to overdo the solo business, is a tireless worker, while Des O'Neill's speed, although wasted on the left wing, is a menace to any attack. Meegan, Chris Delaney and Rea combine well in the front line, and with Bill Delaney playing exceptionally well on the forty just now, the Connacht backs will need to be at the peak of form if they are to hold an attack that is almost the ideal blend of individualism and team work.

Connacht will certainly fight hard and with the experience of two All-Irelands to help the majority of the challengers, there is no doubt about the holders facing a stiff task.

Leinster, however, will be fancied by those who saw them defeat Ulster, and on that form should win, but the Westerners, playing a different type of football, are quite capable of regaining the honours after a seven years span.

## ALL IRELAND WILL BE THERE

(Continued from Page 1.)

soil, and it behoves every supporter of a Gaelic Ireland to lend his assistance to the movement for active games and language.

Language, games and music will have their rightful place at Croke Park on St. Patrick's Day, and every person worthy of the name of Gael should make it a point to be present at two finals which bring all four provinces to the National Stadium.

There will be the customary round of ceilidh and other social functions on St. Patrick's Night.

Fleadh na Feile at the Mansion House, which proved such an outstanding success last year, will again attract many visitors.

A splendid programme has been arranged by the promoters, Craobh an Ceitinnigh, while the trophies will be presented to the captains of the winning teams by Mr. Seumas Gardiner, B.Sc., President of the G.A.A.

The drive for funds for the Gaelic League is another phase of the National Festival which calls for unstinted support.

Da éirí do éac a veit i léacair i bPáirc an Chrócaigh lá 'le páirtis lá móir na nGaeleal i scoisgar agur i scois. Labair ceangla na h-Éireann, cabruis le cleara lúe na nGaeleal agur veit éire rór as cáit ní úidhir.

## Beat Connacht Ten Years Ago



The Leinster Team which beat Connacht in the 1935 semi-final. Included are E. Boyle (Louth) and W. Delaney (Laoighis) who will play in this year's Final against the Western representatives.

## Roscommon and Kerry

### Again

Roscommon and Kerry, the teams which drew an 80,000 crowd at Croke Park last September, are to meet again in a challenge game at the same venue on Easter Sunday. This is the first meeting of the counties since that memorable final in which Roscommon retained their All-Ireland title after one of the most exciting games ever seen in the history of football.

The thousands who were thrilled by Kerry's rally and two fast scores that gave the lead to the Kingdom and Roscommon's fight back that gave the champions victory, have been zestfully looking forward to another clash of the greatest teams of recent years.

While there are certain to be changes on the teams which met in the All-Ireland final, the strongest possible selections will be put on the field by both counties. Kerry are likely to have the services of one or two players who assisted other counties last year, as there are some additions to the declaration list this season. Roscommon will be short F. Kinlough and E. Boland, but there is such a wealth of material that there will be little difficulty in filling the blanks left by the enforced absence of this pair. O. Hoare, who has not been seen in action for some time, is likely to reappear in goal, while Doc O'Callaghan, the Murrays, Carlos, Lynch, Keenan, Jackson and Casserley are all listed to play for the champions.

Kerry will include many of the players who helped in the defeat of Carlow in the challenge game which followed their All-Ireland final last back-end.

1939



JOE LOUGHRAN (Meath) was on the successful Leinster team of 1939.

### RELATIVE VALUES!

In our advertising columns, Connradh na Gaedhile reminds us that its Annual Collection is now proceeding. The success or failure of the League cannot be a matter of indifference to G.A.A. supporters.

One cigarette per week would not be a great sacrifice in Ireland's cause. But even that contribution from each person attending the Railway Cup Final would place the League in a position to meet all the attacks of its opponents, and to multiply its efforts a hundred fold.

Think of it—but don't stop there!

## Connacht S.F. Championship.

### 1945 FIXTURES

- June 10—LEITRIM v. MAYO, at CASTLEREA.
- June 24—SLIGO v. GALWAY, at ROSCOMMON.
- July 8—ROSCOMMON v. LEITRIM or MAYO.

## Make a Note of the Connacht Final Date—July 22

SLIGO or GALWAY v. ROSCOMMON, LEITRIM or MAYO.

Most Colourful Football Game of the Year.

## CONNACHT DEFENDER



B. LYNCH who will fill the right half back berth for the challengers.

## cúise laigean

## Clár na gCluicí Sínnear, 1945

- Ar 29/4/45—Inis Córcaid—CILL MANNCAIN v. CILL ÉIMHINN (peil). Muilleann Ceann—IAN-MIÖE vs LONGSPORT (peil).
- Ar 6/5/45—An Uaim—MIÖE v. LÚGBAID (peil). Ceatárloc—CILL DARA v. CEATÁRLOC (peil).
- Ar 13/5/45—Maircraí an Dealaig—CILL MANNCAIN v. CILL DARA (iomána). Baile Ára Cium—MIÖE v. IAN-MIÖE (iomána). CILL ÉIMHINN—CILL ÉIMHINN v. LOC SARMAN (iomána).
- Ar 20/5/45—Droim—LAOIGIS v. UADPÁILGE (iomána). Droichead Ára—LÚGBAID v. ÁC CLIAÉ (iomána).
- Ar 3/6/45—Ceatárloc—LOC SARMAN v. CILL DARA nó CEATÁRLOC (peil).
- Ar 10/6/45—An Uaim nó Droichead Ára—ÁC CLIAÉ v. LÚGBAID nó MIÖE (peil).
- Ar 17/6/45—Ceatárloc—LAOIGIS v. CILL MANNCAIN nó CILL ÉIMHINN (peil).

3.30 p.m



# COLLEGE GAMES NEXT ON LIST

SCARCELY will the Railway Cup Colleges Football semi-finals will claim attention.

First of these will be played at Croke Park on Sunday, Ulster and Munster being once again in opposition.

There is no need to elaborate on the high standard of football in these games, which certainly deserve even greater patronage than that extended to them in recent years when the attendances have been quite good.

This is the third year in succession for the pick of the Northern and Southern Colleges to clash, and it is generally anticipated that this year's game will be far in advance of that seen at headquarters twelve months ago.

Munster have drawn on players from Tralee C.B.S., St. Brendan's (Killarney), North Monastery (Cork), St. Colman's (Fermoy), Ennis, Castlemartyr and Rochestown, while St. MacCartan's (Monaghan), St. Patrick's (Armagh), St. Patrick's (Cavan), St. Coleman's (Newry), St. Mary's (Dundalk), and Belfast C.B.S. players make up the Ulster selection, which is:-

J. Lonergan (St. MacCartan's, Monaghan), J. Owens (St. Colman's, Newry), J. Devlin (St. Patrick's, Armagh), A. Prunty (St. MacCartan's), P. Traynor (St. Patrick's, Cavan), J. Quigley (St. Colman's), L. McCarty (St. MacCartan's), P. O'Brien (St. MacCartan's), A. Ryan (St. Mary's, Dundalk), M. Walsh (St. Colman's), D. Lavery (Belfast C.B.S.), I. Jones (St. Patrick's, Armagh), P. O'Neill (St. Patrick's, Armagh), J. Murphy (St. Patrick's, Cavan), — Dolan (St. Patrick's, Cavan).

Subs.: D. O'Donoghue (Monaghan C.B.S.), J. Caldwell (St. Colman's), C. Shortt (Newry C.B.S.), M. McMahon, F. Belotti (St. Mary's, Dundalk), — Fay (St. Patrick's, Cavan).

The Munster team is:-

S. Carroll (Tralee C.B.S.); D. O'Keefe (St. Brendan's); T. O'Connell (North Mon.); M. O'Connor, D. O'Connell (St. Brendan's); D. Eaily (Tralee); S. O'Shea (St. Colman's); E. O'Connell (Ennis); S. Colgan (Tralee); S. Slattery, T. Moriarty (Tralee); G. O'Sullivan (St. Brendan's); A. Daly (Nth. Mon.); F. Moynihan (Castlemartyr); P. Kavanagh (Tralee) or J. O'Connell (Rochestown).

Subs.—T. O'Donnell and M. Lalor (Tralee); P. Crowley (St. Colman's); E. McHugh (Ballyvourney); J. Lowney (St. Brendan's).

Leinster, who are the holders, play Connacht in the second semi-final at Longford on Sunday week. Those two provinces have given us some of the most exciting games in the Colleges' Championships, and with Connacht banking on improvement this year, it is going to be another close struggle for the right to meet Munster or Ulster in the final.

The Connacht team is:-  
J. Mangan (Tuam C.B.S.), P. McMyler (St. Jarlath's, Tuam), S. O'Rourke (Roscommon C.B.S.), F. Purcell (St. Jarlath's), P. Jordan (Roscommon C.B.S.), B. Kavanagh (St. Jar-

lath's), M. Costelloe (St. Mary's, Galway), F. Mannion (St. Jarlath's), M. Caulfield (St. Jarlath's), S. Timoney (St. Joseph's, Galway), C. Garvey (St. Jarlath's), G. Walsh (St. Ignatius, Galway), M. Grealley (St. Jarlath's), J. Fitzpatrick (St. Mary's), V. McHale (St. Jarlath's).

Subs.: L. Mannion (Tuam C.B.S.), M. Browne (St. Joseph's), H. Keogh, L. Thornton (St. Mary's), P. Ryan (Roscommon C.B.S.).

The Leinster team had not been selected up to the time of going to press.

St. Kieran's, Kilkenny, and St. Joseph's, Marino, meet at Enniscomorthy on Sunday in the Leinster Colleges' junior hurling final, while St. Mel's, Longford, and O'Connell's School, Dublin, play the Leinster junior football semi-final at Mullingar on March 21.

St. Peter's, Wexford, have qualified for the final of this competition.

## cumann lúit-clear na mbun scoil.

Tá na comórtaí i gcumann lúit-clear na mbun scoil a' déanamh o' bhfadán go bliadain. Seacht mbliadna ó fóin ní raib a' dtéiríocht réiceann réiceann agus ceirte comórtaí fa' gcumann, agus anoir tá na mbun scoil agus naoi gcómórtaí ann. Ceirte bliadain ó fóin roirís an Cumann an Comórtaí i gcóir ionánnaeac na Símpéar a imre i' dtéirí peanna, agus bhonnad Cópín agus Duinn ar an Scoil a' buaib' gac' roinn oibh.

O'bhús cóir máir téir an réim rin gur teanaib' de ó fóin. Níl a' dtéiríocht a' dtéiríocht as bainne téir an réim rin, ré rin, go' gceirteann ré níor mó' a' dtéiríocht bliadain le buinn a' dtéiríocht o' dtéiríocht fá' dtéiríocht. Tugann oiríis an Cumann gur fá' an t-áiríocht rin a' dtéiríocht mar' cuirteann páirtí na' dtéiríocht níor mó' réice i' ionánnaeac anoir ná mar' cuirteann áiríocht go' veí' réo. In ionánnaeac, poimítear na' dtéiríocht o' dtéiríocht a' dtéiríocht, ionnur go' mbionn réair coméirí as gac' réoib' cópín agus buinn a' dtéiríocht as veiré na' dtéiríocht. Ir' beas' fá' nó' eú' fá' anoir i' mbliad' Cliaic na' dtéiríocht páirtí le camáin o' dtéiríocht eicint.

Tá ganntanar fáid' imear' as goill-eamaine go' móir ar na' dtéiríocht ré' léicir. Ir' éigin uon' gcumann anoir, t'pí' dtéiríocht a' dtéiríocht i' gcóir fáid' amáin. Imreir na' dtéiríocht gac' máirín' dtéiríocht agus bíonn ré' dtéiríocht am' oimnéara' nuair a' dtéiríocht imreirí a' dtéiríocht oimnéara' fá' dtéiríocht. Dáinead' eicint ar na' dtéiríocht oimre' oimre' i' nóirí' am' réoite a' dtéiríocht oimre' go' ré' máir' téir' an réir' rin, mar' bíonn na' dtéiríocht agus na' dtéiríocht réo-cuirteann i' nóirí' oibair' an' t'áe.

Céirtear níor mó' páirceanna a' dtéiríocht o' dtéiríocht a' dtéiríocht, agus' ré' an' dtéiríocht o' dtéiríocht i' dtéiríocht le' dtéiríocht ar' gceirte' agus' réair' ar' ndéas' ná, páirceanna' p'ub'it'íe a' dtéiríocht o' dtéiríocht as' na' dtéiríocht nó' dtéiríocht an' t'á' dtéiríocht i' mbliad' Cliaic nuair' ná' dtéiríocht na' dtéiríocht céara' ir' réo' réo' ann!

Enrí S. Ó Combeabáin.  
Rúnaíre Cumann na' dtéiríocht Scoil.

# A Proud Record

John Quirke who will captain the Munster side this year has a proud record as a hurler. Born in Kilgarvan, Co. Kerry, he first made his mark with Blackrock and has filled most positions on the Cork team.

Helped Munster win Railway Cup in 1937, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1943, 1944 and was on the losing 1941 team, while he was a sub in 1939, so that like Mick



Mackey of Limerick he is taking an active part in his ninth final.

John, who is one of the most popular figures in game was on the Cork teams which set up a new record by winning four All Irelands in succession.

He has also won two National Leagues and four Munster championships with the county of his adoption.

Is now in business in Oliver Plunkett Street, Cork.

**OUR NEXT ISSUE.**  
NEXT issue of the Gaelic Echo will be in connection with the Munster Hurling Final in July.  
Make certain of your copy by ordering early from 14 Cearnog Parnail, Baile Atha Cliath.

## WON IT TWICE



D. O'SULLIVAN (Galway) who was on the winning Connacht sides in 1937 and

# SOME FAMOUS FREES IN GAELIC FOOTBALL

A FREE PUCK in this year's Munster Hurling Final had an important bearing on the destination of All-Ireland honours. Some free kicks in Gaelic football have likewise produced far-reaching results. In fact, it has been said that a free kick made the G.A.A. I will briefly refer to that, and recall some other famous frees in games in which "The Kingdom" took part.

Away back in 1905, Kerry met Kildare in the 1903 All-Ireland Final at Tipperary town. The "All Whites" were two points in front with as many minutes to go. Then Kerry had a free. The late Dick Fitzgerald placed under the bar; Kildare's great goalkeeper, Jack Fitzgerald cleared, but the ball was adjudged by the umpire to have been behind the line. Another umpire disagreed, but the referee allowed the score. The Central Council ordered a replay at Cork; this game was drawn, and necessitated a further replay. Thus we had the Kerry-Kildare series of matches which roused nation-wide interest, and produced far-reaching effects on the ultimate prosperity of the Association and placed it in the popular position from which it has not since receded. Hence the suggestion that a free kick made the G.A.A.

Ten years later (1914) Kerry played Wexford in the All-Ireland Final. Sean Kennedy's great team were leading by a point in the last minute. Dick Fitzgerald was in possession close in when he was fouled.

Old Wexford Gaels say the crafty Dick invited that foul. He had to judge carefully, a sodden pitch and slippery ball, with a treacherous cross wind. But he sent the leather straight and true above the bar, levelling the scores. Kerry won the replay.

A free kick enabled Wexford to secure revenge the following year. The same counties were engaged. Kerry's full back, Jack Lawlor took the field with a broken thumb encased in plaster of Paris. Ten minutes from the end, with the scores tied, Wexford had a free on the 50 line. Wexford's sharpshooter, Jim Byrne, took the kick. He drove the ball into the Kerry goalmouth. Jack Lawlor sprang to field; he hesitated in mid air, through subconscious fear of his injured hand, allowing the leather to pass. The ball took Mullins unaware in the Kerry goal. He jumped frantically to save—too late—the leather was in the net. The Kerry men were dethroned, and all Ireland hailed the new Champions, who made football history by adding three further titles—four in succession—which long held as a record, until equalled by Kerry in the 1929-32 period.

The 1924 All-Ireland Final was a spiritedly contested affair, the famous O'Toole selection, out for their fourth successive championship, opposed by a resurgent Kerry, back from ten years in the wilderness. At the three-quarter way the sides were level at three points. Paddy McDonnell surprisingly wided a few Dublin frees. In the last five minutes Kerry forced play, and Brosnan, going through, was fouled. He sent the resultant free between the uprights, giving Kerry victory and the championship by the narrowest of margins.

In the 1941 All-Ireland semi-final, between Kerry and Dublin at Croke Park scores came slowly and alter-

nated throughout. Dublin were leading by a point in the closing stages. Then Kerry had a close-up free in front of the sticks. Murt Kelly's shot hit the upright, the ball bouncing high up in the air. Amid tense excitement it fell, just inside the post, for the equaliser.

Kerry won the replay in one-sided fashion at Tralee and went on to take the All-Ireland from Galway.

The fates, in the shape of a free kick did not prove too kindly to Kerry the following year. They met Galway in the All-Ireland semi-final at Croke Park. The scores were level near the end, with Galway pressing. A Kerry back, in needlessly clearing a ball going wide, conceded a fifty. This, too, was going wide when a Kerry back repeated his previous mistake. Donal Kavanagh, the Kerryman playing with Galway, drove the third ball into the Kerry square. It bounded off Keohane's hands past O'Keefe to the net. Galway won by this score, but lost to Dublin in the final.

In last year's championship frees helped largely to bring Kerry to Croke Park. At Limerick, against Tipperary, a penalty to Kerry proved the margin which restored the Munster Championship to "The Kingdom."

In the recent semi-final, still fresh in memory, Kerry were awarded a penalty, off which Murt Kelly scored a goal. The Kerry men won that game by two points, through much luck, in which the vital penalty was the deciding factor.

There are only a few instances in which frees turned the scales in favour of, or against, a team, and, as the sequel showed, exercised a decisive influence on the destination of the All-Ireland title. They concern only some of the principal matches in which Kerry were engaged. Other counties, likewise, have had similar experiences.



M. Kelly, who assisted Leinster in 1934 and Munster in 1937, 1940, 1941 and 1942.

**They Thrilled Thousands**  
LAST SEPTEMBER  
**And will do so again**  
**ON EASTER SUNDAY**  
**At Croke Park (4.0)**  
**Roscommon & Kerry**  
(CHAMPIONS)  
**IN A CHALLENGE FOOTBALL GAME.**

● First Meeting of the Counties since the RECORD-MAKING 1944 FINAL.

**COMAIRLE NA MUMHAN.**  
**cluicé-ceannais 1945.**

<b>iomáinc</b>	<b>peil:</b>
Deatcaine 13.00, i' dtéiríocht:	Deatcaine 20.00, i' n-imre:
(A) An Clár agus Clárnae.	(A) An Clár agus Luimneac
Meiteam 10.00, i' dtéiríocht:	Deatcaine 13.00, i' gCarráig-na-Súire:
(B) Clárnae agus dtéiríocht.	(B) Clárnae agus dtéiríocht
Meiteam 24.00, i' dtéiríocht nó i' n-imre:	Meiteam 10.00, i' n-imre nó Luimneac:
(C) Luimneac agus (A).	(C) Clárnae agus (A)
tút 1.00, ionas le roirí:	Meiteam 24.00, as Dúingárbán:
(D) Clárnae agus (B).	(D) Clárnae agus (B).
tút 15.00, Clárnae:	tút 8.00, Clárnae:
(C) agus (D).	(C) agus (D).



# The Delaneys Of Laoighis

Meet the Delaneys of Stradbally, Laoighis, greatest football family of all times. For forty years or more the name has been wrapped up in the story of the G.A.A. in the ancient territory of the O'Moore, and on playing field or in Council chamber the Delaneys have a record that is second to none in this country. Their Railway Cup honours are many, and since the 1928 Final, when "young" Jack came on as sub. to help in the defeat of Ulster, the name has never been absent from a Leinster team.

lost to Ulster in 1943. He won Leinster minor and senior football honours and played in the All-Ireland final against Mayo in 1936, as did his three brothers, an uncle and another Delaney, making six of the name in all.

Chris and Mick have a hundred per cent. victories record in Railway Cup-finals, Chris securing three medals on his three appearances for the province on St. Patrick's Day, while Mick won two. Both have been on Leinster teams which were beaten at the semi-



Chris and Mick, two of the four brothers, who between them have won seventeen Railway Cup medals.

All four brothers, Jack, Chris, Bill and Mick, appeared together on the winning Leinster team of 1939, Jack coming on as sub to collect his seventh medal out of nine appearances in a final. This achievement is all the greater when it is remembered that Jack was on every Leinster team which played in the competition between 1928 and 1939, and also won a National League and three Leinster Championships with his native county. Bill played on the winning Leinster team of 1935, and also helped in his province's victories of 1939, 1940 and 1944, while he was on the side which

final stage, and both have won provincial honours for their county.

Sixteen Railway Cup medals have been won by the four brothers, Jack accounting for seven, Bill for four, Chris for three, and Mick for two.

The Delaneys have been the backbone of the Stradbally team which won the Laoighis senior football title eight times since 1929. Another Delaney, "old" Jack, has represented Laoighis on the Leinster and Central Council for many years, while his son, Morgan, has played for his county in recent years.

## fleadó na féile

Ir éun lá 'le pádraig—príom-féile na nGaeleat — vo comórad 'read bunuigeadó fleadó na féile dá bliain ó foim agus ní gáó nóm cup ríor ar an próice agus ar an gceardar, ar an príopao agus ar an ucógáit epóide a gabann teip an gCéitíoe náirínta reo.

Map rin, "ir leop non do'n eolac." Dem rocpú anoir éun tu réim agus vo cáipoe a beic i tácar ag fleadó na féile, 1945. Ni beic a maig opaid.

It will be welcome news to the many who enjoyed it last year, to hear that Fleadó na Féile, the annual Céilidhe organised by Craobh an Cheitinnigh de Chonradh na Gaedhilge, will be held in the Mansion House on St. Patrick's Night. A fitting close to the National Festival, it brings together Gaels from all over the country and infuses them with new courage and determination to work unceasingly for the ideals of Irish-Ireland. As before, the highlight of the evening will be the presentation by Seamus Gairneir of the inter-provincial trophies to the captains of the winning teams, while a short address to the youth of Ireland will be delivered by a 15-year-old boy. These items will be part of a broadcast by Radio Eireann, which will also include a special programme of dance music and community singing. There are also two items of unusual interest—a musical selection on the saw with harp accompaniment by Dr. Becker and Caitlín Ní Cheocháin and a short display of conjuring through Irish by a youthful member of the Irish Society of Magicians, Domhnall Ó Siochfhradha.

### AT MID-FIELD



C. COTTRILL (Cork) plays at midfield for Munster.

### CONNACHT STAR



P. MURRAY (Roscommon) may partner McDyer at centrefield for Connacht.

## G. A. A. ABOVE CLASS AND PARTY

I FIRMLY assert, despite the pronouncements of those who have it otherwise, that our Association has conferred more benefits—moral, national and physical—on this country than any other of its kind. It would be impossible to imagine the New Ireland without the G.A.A., nay, it would have been impossible to have reached our present status without the G.A.A. There are few of us who know the real part played by the Association in the dark days of the present century. Many vital facts assessing in their true value such a part may have passed from us with the death of the late L. J. O'Toole (Sec.). There may be some left to chronicle the facts. Time waits not, and in its flight may take from our midst the few who hold the treasured story. 'Ere it is too late, perhaps it can be written accepting the reports from those who can give them. Croke Park has been more than a playing headquarters, its green sward has been hallowed by the footprints of great men who moved ghostlike about it, and from its precincts in the midnight mists of the seasons, great men who were in the thick of the struggle against an Empire's might; great men whose earthly frames passed under in that fray, but whose spirits always move with us. We have "Hill 16," housing the shattered masonry of a flaming Capital; poignant reminder to us of those years, too, is the Hogan Stand.

"For the dream, dreamt in the herdsman's shed, And for the lowly gospel of the poor."

Ireland was poor at the inception of the Association, poor in body and spirit, broken and dejected, and if today she is on the march towards complete rehabilitation, and if to-morrow she takes her stand resplendent amongst the Nations, regeled in all her ancient glories, she will know whom to thank and in her gratitude she will measure out a just meed to those who built the splendid edifice in which we glory; the founders and willing workers who have passed by; you, their co-workers, who realise that the essence of the Association, the principle that gives it life is not box-office returns or private profits, but the individual enthusiasm of its members and clubs.

This is an excerpt from the annual report of the Sec. (Mr. M. O'Neill) read at the Leinster Convention on Feb. 24th.

Arise, ye Gaels, by Liffey's side,  
And ye by Suir and Bann;  
Wake, and uphold the games of old,  
That fits an Irishman.  
The peal of Ireland's triumph-shout  
When flames her freedom's dawn  
Shall mingle with its ringing note  
The Song of the Camán.  
Then wake, ye Gaels, thro' Eireann's vales,  
From Foyle to Slabh na mBan;  
By the glen and hill, let echoes thrill  
The Song of the Camán.  
—Slabh na mBan.

Class and Parties spring up, flourish, mayhap, for a while, and disappear. The workers in the G.A.A. are above class and party—their struggle has been

### ḡAN STAD

### ḡAN STADONADÓ.

Tá son eipise amáin agáim éun out ar agáir nóp a véanam, rin le tuitte feidm vo báim ar an nGaeilts. Ir beas uinne anoir ḡan pómte eolair síge ar an breangáin agus ir micró uáim beic ag cáiteam an Déapla uáim agus ḡan fcead ná fceandó vo

véanam ḡo veí ḡo mbeic an ḡaeilts 'na ḡnár-eáimne ar fuio ná tpe ar fad. Sé an fuio ir mó ir eipias tiom moiu ná ḡo ḡeairpíois an Déapla vo cáipac eipáim ḡo fóill, acé pé ḡáó acé teip eáimnigáir i ḡeomhuáoe ḡupad i an ḡaeilts ar o'eangá, agus nac mbeic ḡaeiltsacáir fá lán-epéol fá tpe reo. ḡo veí ḡo ḡeolrpeap an ḡaeilts ḡo coicéancia ag ḡac uinne agus in ḡac áic ó donpium ḡo Copeais agus ó'n nḡeáitím ḡo b'í ac Cluac.

AN t-áC. MAC AMALTOÍM.

## cumann lúit cleas ḡaeleat

cluící ceannair toip cúigeacá i bpeil agus in tomán

áimc an éipócais

e pádrais

cluíce peite:

Laiḡean v Connacó

AR A 3.30

Mun

CEAD ISTEAC, 1/-.

mbreis.

LÁ féile na nḡaeleat! :: cluící fíon ḡaeleat!

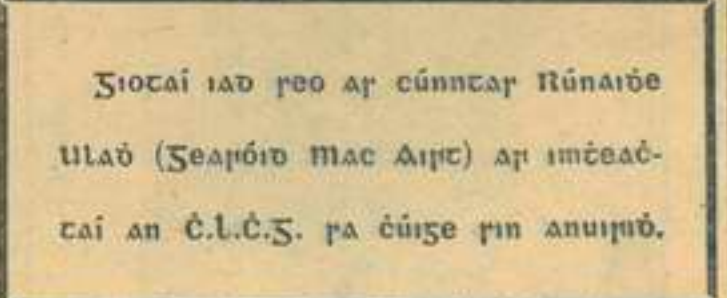
má's mian leac cluící ár sinhsin a éocú!



Dul Cunn Cinn i gCúige Uladh

Di an bliain atá díreach éiríochtaí an-tábhachtacha...

riachtanais a bhfuil curáil mhór do Chomrad na Gaeltach...



Seán Mac Aird a bheith ina bharr-úachtarán...



Seán Mac Aird a bheith ina bharr-úachtarán...



Seán Mac Aird a bheith ina bharr-úachtarán...

ceáid go dtí an t-ádh mór seo, agus a bhfuil curáil mhór...

páirceanna imeartha. Is é sin a bfuil curáil mhór...

CLOSEST CO-OPERATION. The fact that the Association continues to flourish...

OUR NEXT ISSUE. NEXT issue of the Gaelic Echo will be in connection with the Munster Hurling Final in July.

WON IT TWICE



Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Galway. We read that the Commission recommended...

Let our banners float high o'er the miredland, O'er valley and village and town, And we'll vow to be true to old Ireland...

Cumann Luit-Clear Gaedheal 7 Connrad na Gaedilze

Nuair do bhunúigead an Cumann Luit-Clear in 1884...

San ríor-máicnaim ar feadh tamaill ní fuigimíne de'n glúin seo...

Dunúigead Craob an Déicinnis i 1904. (Bí cúpla rúipéann in ád Cliaé roime sin...

One of the most painful reflections," wrote Dr. Croke, "that as an Irishman am compelled to make, is derived from the ugly and irritating fact that we are daily importing from England not only our manufactured goods...

Our Next Issue. The next issue of the Gaelic Echo will be in connection with the Munster Hurling Final in July. Make certain of your copy by ordering early from 14 Cearnog Parnail, Baile Átha Cliath.

Schools Fields

Hundred children caged inside the four walls of a school-yard—day in, day out, without access to a playing field. Other countries are not content without laissez-faire attitude...

Table listing various publications and their prices: An Clár agus Clárpaibe, Cluicí-cea, etc.

tically strangled our own manufacturing appliances, but together with her fashions, her accents, her vicious literature, her music, her dances, her manifold mannerisms, her games and her pastimes, to the utter discredit of our own grand national sports...

It is time for the Luit-Clear and the Gaedilze to be united in their efforts to preserve and promote the Gaelic language and culture...

An ceantair a bhíonn cum coraig i gcluicéi na nGaedheal, beid sí um coraig i gcois na ríochte.

Comarraig ar nultreacht do curpóirí ar gCumann de réir mar a fearráimís le Connrad na Gaedilze, mar bailt, mar bholuair, agus mar ácaí.

'Sí doncait na nGaedheal an Riactanar.

An Tým Historical Novels. THREE OUTSTANDING STORIES. In Emmet's Days (James Murphy) translated into racy Connacht Irish.

CONNRAD NA GAEDILZE CISTE NA TEANSHAN bailuicán náisiúnta MÁRTA, 1945 THE AMOUNT OF YOUR CONTRIBUTION INDICATES THE VALUE YOU PLACE ON YOUR OWN SUPPORT FOR éine saor gaedhealaic

KINGSTON SHIRTS MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENCE KINGSTONS O'CONNELL ST. & GEORGE'S ST. DUBLIN Domas



# Until The Conquest Is Undone & After The Need For Gaelic Tongue And Games Will Remain

It is a strange fact, and an anomaly amongst the nations of the world, that it should still be necessary to appeal to certain elements of the community to stand for something Irish in opposition to something that is foreign. The obvious explanation is perhaps that centuries of thralldom and oppression have left their mark upon our national outlook. The foreigner had succeeded, to some extent, in his settled policy of anglicisation.

His aim was to make us forget we were Irish, and to seduce the Irish people into accepting his language, and his customs as well as his political domination. His efforts would have entirely succeeded were it not for the successive movements in the last century, each one of which struck in turn at the roots of his ascendancy. Freedom of conscience and freedom of land tenure were achieved as the result of persistent agitation. Our people were thus enabled to live and act as human beings, they still had to shake off the bonds of national slavery, and the two great campaigns for the revival of the Irish language and of Gaelic athletics not merely aimed at undoing the conquest in their respective spheres but prepared the way for the final and bloody struggle which culminated in the partial political freedom which we now enjoy. It would be losing our sense of historical perspective and a national tragedy were we to regard our present position as a final accomplishment.

The regeneration of Ireland has only begun, and until the final vestige of foreign sway has been removed, until the conquest in all its phases has been completely undone, there will still be a task of voluntary national endeavour before each succeeding generation of Irishmen.

England brought foreign games amongst us to supplant our national pastimes. Michael Cusack and Archbishop Croke and their colleagues initiated the resolution against that policy; they laid down the true principles which should guide the Irish people in the matter of pastimes, and on those principles the Gaelic Athletic Association takes its stand; it will continue to do so until foreign games are completely obliterated from this country, and it will continue to do so even afterwards. Should it cease to do so, it would cease to hold the right to the title of Gaelic Athletic Association. No true Irishman with a properly developed sense of allegiance to his country can advocate the retention of foreign games, and the ban is as integral a portion of our national life as our national flag or our national administration.

## THRILLED WITH PRIDE.

Our national instincts are thrilled with pride as we behold the flag of a free Ireland floating over our public buildings; the same instincts are shocked at the sight of any section of our young men or women misled into supporting foreign games in preference to our own, and it is no less inconsistent with the spirit of freedom to boost foreignism in the department of pastimes than it would be for an Irishman to take down the Green, White and Gold and hoist in its stead the Union Jack, which will remain for ever in our memory the hated symbol of the sufferings, woes and enslavement of our country.

It is similar with our language. The Gaelic tongue was banished by force, fraud and intrigue for one purpose, and one only, the extinction of Gaeldom.

The foundation of the Gaelic League and of the more recent Irish Ireland organisations are the logical counteraction to that policy, and it is the duty of each one of us to help by every effort in our power towards the revival of the national language. The movement is advancing, but with slow acceleration, we can promote the velocity by using the language more and more each day in our conversation, our correspondence, and our business. We can do so especially by speaking it to the young people who will be delighted to hear it, for the heart of young Ireland is Irish and needs only the stimulus and example of their elders. It is our consideration for those who had no opportunity of

learning Irish that still keeps the alien tongue in the G.A.A.

## OBLITERATING ENGLISH.

Their services to the cause cannot be overlooked, but 75 per cent. of our members are in a position to do their work through the native tongue, and those who succeed us will have the pleasure of obliterating English as a medium between Gaels.

As against all this, which is but a simple statement of fundamental Gaelic policy, it is surprising to see outbursts such as we have had during the year from different sources. I will quote but two, a Minister of State in regard to foreign games, and the "Irish Independent," in reference to the revival of Irish. Were it a recognised foreign organ like the "Irish Times" that made such statements, I would take no notice, but coming from supposedly Irish sources, they cannot be ignored, and a protest is definitely demanded. Mr. Traynor is quoted as saying that "he does not know what the definition of a Gael is and that Cathal Brugha and Kevin Barry played foreign games without being con-

*This is portion of the address delivered by the Chairman (Rev. M. Hamilton, P.P.) to the Gaels of Munster at their Annual Convention held in Cork on February 25.*

taminated." The meagre proportion of those who played foreign games and at the same time participated in the struggle for Irish freedom is so small that it is an argument against foreign games and not in favour of them.

It was the national spirit engendered by the G.A.A. and the Gaelic League that made 1916 and the subsequent struggle possible, and if Ireland had been waiting for rugby or soccer players to win her freedom, English interests would have been quite secure in this country.

Foreign games are more calculated to inspire a tendency to things foreign, whilst native games naturally tend to develop a strong native culture and no amount of subtle sophistry will alter that fact. Kevin Barry was true to Ireland in spite of the fact that he was caught in the mesh of foreign games in his college days, and not because of that fact, and to quote Cathal Brugha as an example in favour of foreign games is a shameful slander on a great Irishman. I am not aware that Cathal Brugha did actually play foreign games; he may have at some stage of his career, but in an address which he delivered to the students of a College in my own hearing he strongly advocated the use of the Irish language and the playing of Gaelic games as the bulwark which would preserve the national spirit when he and his comrades would be gone. I can give Mr. Traynor day and date for that, and, in any case, it is not for any temporary, short-lived support to a foreign game that the memory of Cathal Brugha will live in the veneration of his countrymen, but for his uncompromising antagonism to any British source of influence in this country. He would be the very first to repudiate his successor in the Ministry of Defence for quoting him as in favour of an alien institution, and he would probably relegate him to the backyard of Irish political life for attempting to do so, and indeed, Mr. Traynor must feel hopelessly bankrupt in argument if he has to calumniate our patriot dead in his support.

I am not going to presume to give Mr. Traynor the definition of a Gael, but I will tell him something that a Gael definitely is not. A Gael does not advocate for Irishmen the adoption of something from another country to oust something of their own; neither

does he insult the intelligence of his countrymen by telling them that the game brought here by the British garrisons that murdered our people, even in Croke Park itself, is an Irish game and that Gaelic football is Scotch, and he is no Gael who uses his position as a Minister of State to endeavour to have foreign games fostered in the Army which is organized and trained from Irishmen with the money of the Irish people for the purpose of defending our nation against foreign invasion. Mr. Traynor fought for Ireland, and all honour to him for having done so, but why he did is not so obvious, since Irishmen risked their lives and fortunes to eliminate not only the British Army but British influence in this country; and Mr. Traynor is doing his best to promote what is undoubtedly a British influence.

He would be considered a poor type of Englishman who sought the definition of a Briton, and there is no German who will ask what is a Teuton; it is in Ireland alone that the perversity of national outlook is allowed to persist, but if Mr. Traynor really wants to know what is a Gael, let him read the writings or study the life of Tone, Mitchel, Davis, Pearse, Griffith or McSwiney and his very instincts will give him the definition he requires. He will search their teachings and their example in vain for the advocacy of soldier soccer, and the Ireland of the present generation will be more true to national tradition in their company than in his. Irish games for the manhood of Ireland would be a more appropriate and effective policy to be advocated by a Minister for Defence than the boosting of foreign games and alien influence of which he is so brazenly guilty. Michael Cusack knew more about the essentials of national protection than Oscar Traynor.

Regarding the Irish language, the "Irish Independent" has during the year devoted more than one editorial to the so-called monstrosity of teaching through Irish. Of course, like others whose aim is to sabotage the Irish Revival, the editor of the "Independent" prefaces his remarks with the usual threadbare sophism that he is not against the language revival, though one would have to stretch the imagination to breaking point to call him a Gaelic enthusiast.

The fact is that teaching through the medium of Irish is carried out successfully in hundreds, if not thousands of schools throughout the country, and without detriment to the physical or intellectual faculties of the pupils. The policy of the Department is educationally sound and practical, and as an instance I will quote an example from an ordinary rural school in my own parish. The pupils there are taught through Irish; they are taught to love Irish; the senior pupils can converse freely in Irish and are anxious to do so outside school, and I challenge the "Independent" or anyone else to visit that school with a view to ascertaining whether the children suffer any disability, intellectual or otherwise, because they are taught through Irish.

I have already issued this challenge to the "Independent" but, of course, it was ignored.

What can be done in one school can be done in any, given qualified teachers and the proper outlook; and as one who has had experience of teaching through Irish to pupils who had left the primary schools, I am in a position to pay tribute to the excellent and successful work actually done by our national teachers for the national language.

## A SOVEREIGN NATION.

A sovereign nationhood, Gaelic in games and speech and song in every department of human activity was the aim of Thomas Davis, Michael Cusack and Pádraig Pearse, and of all who thought and worked for Ireland. It is our ambition also, we derive our ideals from the nation-builders of every generation. Their voices and their example came to us from the buried past unto the living present.

## SHORT HISTORY OF G. A. A. IN DUBLIN

PARNELL died on the 6th October, 1891. His death intensified the bitterness which had already seriously disturbed political, social, and even domestic life. Wherever people gathered—at fair, market, or horse-race meeting—disorder broke out. The G.A.A., as such, was unable to tranquillise its membership in the realms of sport. It was reduced to a skeleton.

In 1892, no championship contests took place either in Ulster or Connaught. Only few county conventions were held. One of these, the Dublin Convention, elected James Boland as President. Mr. Boland was father of Harry Boland and Gerry Boland. Mr. Joe Geraghty was appointed treasurer, and Mr. P. F. O'Loughlin was chosen as hon. secretary. Those three men were leading members of the I.R.B. Mr. O'Loughlin was the first President of the Sinn Fein League.

The 1891 All-Ireland Football Championship which, in the circumstances narrated, was a very restricted competition, went to Dublin (Young Ireland) by victory over Cork (Clondrohid) at Clontarf Park on 28th February, 1892. The winning players were John Kennedy (capt.), J. Charlemont, K. Roche, J. Scully, T. Lyons, J. Roche, J. Silke, P. Heslin, J. Mahony, A. O'Hagan, P. Hagan, Dick Curtis, S. Hughes, S. Flood, T. Murphy, J. Geraghty, T. Halpin, M. Cooney, P. Kelly, Dick Flood, M. Condon.

The 1892 All-Ireland Hurling Championship was staged at Clontarf Park on 26th March, 1893. The opposing sides were Redmonds (Cork) and Faughs-Davitts (Dublin). After 50 minutes' play, the Dublin selection walked off the pitch in protest against a decision of the referee—the notable Waterford Gael, Dan Fraher. On the same day, at the same venue, Dublin

Let us hearken to them and endeavour to prove worthy of them in word and deed, striving with effort and with honour to hand on to those who will come after us the unsullied ideals which have cost our country so much in blood and tears and sacrifice.

Ireland's place amongst the nations will depend entirely on the intensity of her national self-expression. As an economic unit, or a military power, we will be as insignificant as the index figure of our population. The greatness of our glorious past hangs on the immortal struggle against powerful odds, against desperate and unscrupulous foes. Our future will depend on the intensity of our faith in our own destiny, and by the courage and energy which we put into the effort to preserve, in the corruption and lust of the modern world, the integrity of our national ideals and inheritance. The island of saints, heroes and scholars can still live, and if it dies, everything that Ireland has meant to ourselves and to the world, dies with it.

But we have faith in Ireland's destiny; we have hope in her future, and we shall strive with perseverance and persistence to see the Dark Rosaleen, that but recently emerged from the thralldom of centuries, once more enthroned in the glory and triumph of regenerated Gaeldom. Misneach do mbuscailt, gníomh do dheanamb, agaidh ar an mbothar romhainn agus "beidh Eire fos ag Cait Ni Dhuibhir."

(Young Ireland) contested the All-Ireland Football Championship with the famous Laune Rangers (Kerry). Dublin won. The Young Ireland players were P. Egan (captain), A. Carroll, J. Dooley, A. Maher, T. Maher, C. Kennedy, W. Histon, J. Kavanagh, T. Belton, R. Stakelum, M. Kennedy, Ned Gilligan, J. Ryan, J. Whelan, D. Murphy, N. Murphy and D. Healy.

These championships were the first to be played with seventeen a side.

It is of interest to recall that in a hurling match played late in 1893, the Dublin Brian Borus (who were not of Dalcassian blood) routed the Munster Fusiliers (who were).

The Irish in Glasgow were treated to a rousing game of hurling on 9th September, 1893, when two Dublin teams, Celtic and Brian Boru, crossed camans there. Some of the players are still familiar figures at Gaelic venues. The Celtic team was composed of J. Lawlor, J. Diamond, C. Browne, W. Carragher, M. Lee, T. Con-

This is the second instalment of the history of the Association in Dublin, written by a well-known worker in the National Cause. It is hoped to publish further instalments in the All-Ireland Final Numbers next September.

nell, S. Pidgeon, T. Lord, E. Walsh, D. Grehan, H. Mylod, J. O'Farrell, W. Condon, J. McKeown, M. Doyle, J. Dwyer, and C. McDonnell.

Brian Borus—D. Wood, J. McCabe, J. McEvoy, J. Quigley, D. Kelly, M. Kelly, L. Byrne, J. Greene, D. Walsh, N. Harding, C. Hunter, P. Keogh, H. Gaffney, P. Keane, A. Maher, and J. Corcoran.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-four was a year of revolt and renaissance—revolt against senseless and corroding dissensions, renaissance of the nobler spirit of the Gael. New Gaelic clubs sprang up everywhere, old ones infused into themselves fresh vitality. It was a year rather of athletic growth than athletic rivalry. Competitive keenness was reserved for the following season.

The Rapparees (Dublin) entered the final of the 1894 Hurling Championship against Blackrock (Cork). The match was played at Clontarf Park on 24th March, 1895. Cork won. The Dublin players were: John McCabe, John Grace, M. Brady, L. Byrne, M. Connor, J. Lawlor, L. Lawlor, D. Gillis, S. Donovan, J. Quigley, D. Grehan, E. McCabe, P. Kelly, N. Harding, P. O'Toole, P. Lawlor and J. O'Mullane.

After two drawn games, Young Ireland (Dublin) defeated Navan Pierce Mahonys in the Leinster Football Championship and contested the All-Ireland Final with the Nils of Cork. This match was also played at Clontarf Park, on March 24th. It resulted in a draw. Ten thousand people, including Most Rev. Dr. Croke, witnessed the replay at Thurles on April 21st. Owing to rough play and the invasion of the pitch by partisan spectators, the game was not finished. Nils refused the refixture and withdrew temporarily from the Association. Young Ireland received the laurels. The resultant medallists were John Kennedy, G. Charlemont, Dick Curtis, G. Roche, Luke Kelly, T. Hughes, T. O'Mahony, M. Condon, P. Heslin, T. Lyons, J. Geraghty, T. Errity, P. O'Toole, M. Byrne, J. Kirwan, and F. O'Malley.

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# Another Sheaf Of Victory Songs

Glen Rovers' many victories in the Cork hurling championship continue to inspire the Leeside poets, one of whom, "J.D.," sends us:

## A BLACKPOOL MAN'S ADDRESS TO THE CORK COUNTY CUP.

In days of old, we used be told,  
Our efforts to abandon,  
And to give up, for you old Cup,  
Would never pass by Shandon.

But we trained our boys, without any noise,  
And taught them how "to take it,"  
But all the same, to play the game,  
And never to forsake it.  
In every test, to do their best,  
To ask or give no quarter,  
And never to lag, 'till 'twas in the bag,  
Let the hour seem long or short,  
sir.

And to the sky, they raised this cry,  
We'll win that Cup or perish.  
Down the field they swept, and their  
vow they kept,  
Their deeds we will ever cherish.  
For it was no lark, in Cork's own  
Park,  
To beat those boys in blue—  
To such an extent, 'till the last whistle  
went  
Did they keep their grasp on you.

And we jumped on our cars, when we  
beat the "Bars,"  
With banners proudly waving.  
Up the North Main Street, our many  
friends to greet,  
Sure we nearly set them raving.  
Cross the North Gate bridge 'twas our  
privilege  
To show you to the people,  
What pleasure was ours passing the  
Cathedral Towers,  
And you looked up at Shandon  
steeple.

And down Pope's Quay, just to let you  
see,  
The sight that seldom varies,  
And the people all cheered, as with  
heads all bared,  
We passed by old St. Mary's.  
And truth to tell, passing by "Lady's  
Well,"  
Our jarveys drove like fury,  
And you got such a fright, when you  
saw the height,  
Of the shaft at Murphy's Brewery.

Our hearts beat high, as we drew nigh,  
The little Church down yonder,  
'Tis from the same our footballers take  
their name,  
Can you blame us if our heart grew  
fonder?  
On to Spring Lane Cross, where we  
met the Boss,  
With pleasure his breast expands,  
And he couldn't prouder be had they  
made him a P.P.,  
As lovingly we placed you in his  
hands.

And Father John, came striding on,  
Listening to the crowd's dis-  
course,  
But well we knew his feelings, too,  
Sure isn't he the Chaplain to our  
forces?  
And the ladies fair, all gathered there,  
I thought I saw you get a shock,  
For you blushed up to the brim, when  
you got a smile from them,  
For you never saw such beauty at  
the "Lough."

Here's to the "Glen," those stalwart  
men,  
Here's to the boys who train them,  
The Rovers' name will live in fame,  
And history will acclaim them,  
For they beat the "Bars," Blackrock  
and "Sars,"  
Middleton and Carrigtwohill,  
And despite our fears, for eight grand  
years,  
They kept you in Blackpool.

A valued Tyrone friend sends us a  
song on the Washingbay Shamrocks,  
who in 1942 won the Tyrone League  
and Cup. He calls it

## A TOAST TO THE SHAMROCKS.

We have talked of great teams in  
Tyrone, boys, and the honours  
they've won on the field,  
Great praise they deserve I will own,  
Boys; and more glory be writ on  
their shield;

But one team I would like still to  
mention, that has flashed to the  
forefront of fame,  
It's many a team they have conquered  
and high in the ranks is their  
name.

Chorus:

Then here's to the Washingbay Sham-  
rocks, the best in the county, I'll  
say,  
In the cup and the league they have  
triumphed, hurrah for the boys  
from the Bay.

At Caulfield, Kildress, and Kilmenny,  
success, boys, our efforts did  
crown,  
While before us the banners of Bran-  
try, Pomeroy and Dungannon  
went down;  
And lowering the colours of Cooks-  
town, Edendark, Derrytresk and  
Clonoe,  
We showed that the gallant old Sham-  
rocks could master the mightiest  
foe.

VICTORY songs continue to hold a  
strong appeal for our readers and  
with this our fourth Railway Cup  
finals number we present another  
sheaf. Cork writers, urged by the  
feats of the Rebel County hurlers,  
continue to be the most prolific  
contributors to this feature, which  
we hope, with the assistance of  
our readers, to continue for some  
time.

There are many old songs still  
knocking about that we would be glad  
to publish, so if you know any will  
you please post them to "Gaelic Echo,"  
16 Cearnog Parnell, Baile Atha Cliath.

On cup final day in Dungannon, St.  
Josephs were there in full pride,  
With their strength and their grand  
style of football, their valour could  
not be denied;  
But though striving with vigour for  
victory, to win they could not find  
the way,  
And the whistle found Shamrocks the  
masters, and the cup it was bound  
for the bay.

To Annagher Park in Coalisland,  
came thousands from country  
and town,

To see the proud Emmets from Brack-  
agh, their might to the Shamrocks  
lay down;

And the cheers that did ring out that  
evening, are singing still loud in  
my ears,

When at full time the Shamrocks were  
leading, of the teams in the league  
they were peers.

Then I'll toast you, the brave lads from  
Brackagh, and St. Joseph's I'll  
grant you are good,

True sportsmen in winning or losing,  
who play the game just as they  
should;

And here's to the lads from  
Dre'laughan, Aughamullin, Coole  
Hill and Rosskeen,

Hurrah for the Washingbay Sham-  
rocks, three cheers for the white  
and the green.

Glen Rovers also form the theme  
of the following verses penned by  
"Corkonian" to celebrate the day

## WHEN GLEN ROVERS FIRST BROUGHT HOME THE CUP.

On the 7th of October in the grand  
old Jubilee Year,  
We'll face the county champions, of  
them we have no fear;  
Our boys are fit and ready, and  
anxious for the fray,  
And make no mistake about it, we'll  
bring home the cup that day.

Chorus:

Then here's to Captain Lee, boys, and  
his gallant little band,  
Likewise Paddy Connell, he is the best  
Gael in the land;  
Danny Mat and Kiely and Fox Collins  
of renown,  
I'm sure the boys around the Lough,  
our colours can't haul down.

We've a star in Patsy Murphy, and  
likewise Paddy Joe,  
And little Sonny Buckley, as every-  
body knows;

'Tis a treat to see them hurring, it  
would fill your heart with joy,  
Where do we leave Shelley—he'd take  
the ball out of their eye?

We have Corkery and Dowling to  
smash the Barrs' attack,  
Jerome to pull on it and quickly drive  
them back;  
Dathna then will seize it and make  
no mistake at all,  
Between himself and Driscoll, the  
Barrs' net is bound to fall.

We beat the famous Rockies, they had  
Ga and Balty, too,  
A single point they could not score,  
or our defence get through;  
Now if my memory serves me right,  
'twas never known before,  
That those two men should leave the  
field without a single score.

Our last defender, Casey, you know  
him well of yore,  
The forward that can beat him is en-  
titled to a score;  
But where the Rockies' forwards  
failed now, I can't see at all,  
How Stanton or Kennelly can beat  
him with a ball.

retrieve the situation on recovering  
and regaining their positions.

In the matter of kicking the ball, the  
backs, especially the fulls, are expected  
to get it away as far as possible from  
their own posts. The attacking for-  
wards must do the very opposite for  
the most part. As their object is to  
drive the leather under or over the  
cross-bar, long kicking by them will  
not avail, as a rule, for that purpose.  
The huge punt, drop, or drove may  
result only in an "over," or a useless  
touch, and valuable ground may be  
lost thereby. The forwards must all  
the time endeavour to work the ball as  
near as possible towards the  
opponents' goal-area. The final effort  
in the manoeuvre will consist in the  
making of a good opening for the most  
favourably placed member of the  
attack to shoot at the psychological  
moment. The contrast just drawn be-  
tween the backs and the opposing for-  
wards in the matter of kicking sug-  
gests one of the big difficulties against  
which the latter have to contend, and  
brings out one of the great differences  
between defence and attack play. The  
backs simply are bound to clear their  
lines and the big kick is their great  
means of doing so. The forwards, how-  
ever, have to control the ball, kick it  
very gently, and pass it along from one  
to another with the utmost ingenuity.  
One hard kick may result in putting  
the leather into the wrong hands, and  
the whole movement falls to the  
ground for the moment. Hence we  
can see, after a little reflection on de-  
fence and attack methods, that the  
backs have less difficulties to face in  
warding off the onslaughts of the  
opposing forwards than the latter have  
in breaking through and scoring.

—From "How to Play Gaelic  
Football" by the late Dick  
Fitzgerald.

## BACK and FORWARD PLAY

# Methods of Attack and Defence Contrasted

IT has been said that Attack is the  
best form of Defence. As such is  
undoubtedly the case in every form  
of football, it never pays a side to  
weaken its attacking force. Accord-  
ingly, no matter how great the pres-  
sure of the opponents' forwards on  
your goal-line, do not make the mis-  
take—you in the front rank—of think-  
ing that you will help your own de-  
fence by leaving your places and  
coming to the rescue of your backs.

We are speaking of a game played  
under normal weather and ground  
conditions. In such circumstances, if  
a choice has to be made, for one reason  
or another, of playing a weak man as  
a back or as a forward, it appears better  
policy to play the weak man on the  
back-line rather than amongst the for-  
wards. Why so? Well, we have  
already agreed that attack is the best  
form of Defence, and, therefore, by  
keeping a good force in attack, a side  
stands to gain. Besides, there are  
other reasons which occur to anyone  
on a little consideration.

It is a more difficult matter than  
most onlookers realise to send a foot-  
ball sailing over the cross-bar, to say  
nothing of bringing off the major  
score. Before the happy forward gets  
his opportunity at all, a great deal of  
very clever manoeuvring must precede.  
Be it noted at once that one "duffer"  
amongst the forwards may just spoil a  
beautiful movement at a critical  
moment. What should have been a  
score is badly muffed, and the worst  
of the matter is that the weak man is  
likely to repeat the mistake. This fol-  
lows from the fact that a thorough  
understanding amongst the forwards  
is an essential condition for a success-  
ful attack.

In defence, however, a weak man  
cannot do nearly as much harm. It is  
not extremely difficult to so re-  
arrange a back-line as to cover the  
weakness of at least one member of  
it. Then, too, it must not be for-  
gotten that stopping in football is  
easier work than getting through,  
from which it follows that, by weaken-  
ing the attack one weakens the de-  
fence, and the opposite is true that by  
strengthening the attack one  
strengthens the defence.

As a confirmation of what has been  
said, it is a striking fact how difficult  
it is for a captain or a selection com-  
mittee to secure forwards, and how  
comparatively easy it is to light upon  
backs. Of course, we must not be  
taken as saying that a great back is  
an ordinary "find," and that high-  
class back-play is an easy accomplish-  
ment. This is not what we have in  
mind at all. But it is a frequent ex-  
perience when choosing a team to have  
to face the problem of furnishing a  
good forward line. Somehow or other,  
one feels safe about one's backs, whilst

there is generally some doubt about  
the composition of the attacking party.

In the matter of tactics, it is the  
business of the attack to try and draw  
the defence and get through for a  
score; and, on the other hand, it is the  
lot of the defence to guard against  
being drawn, and ward off possible  
danger. In our view, it is easier for  
the backs to keep the opposing for-  
wards out than for the latter to force  
their way in. This is part of our gen-  
eral statement that defence play is  
easier than attacking work. Even so,  
however, there is hardly any doubt  
but that a really clever, well-balanced  
forward-line cannot be stopped. It is  
interesting to dwell a little upon this.

much importance to the fact that the  
number of forwards exceeds by one  
the number of backs. As we have  
stated, two of the forwards are mid-  
field men, and since they have merely  
a roving commission in the middle of  
the field, they cannot be relied upon  
for certain to take a hand in every  
combined movement. In reality, the  
working out of a concerted forward  
attack falls chiefly, on the one hand,  
upon the centre-forward and the two  
wing-men on either side of him, and,  
on the other hand, upon the centre-  
scorer and his right and left-scoring  
comrades. So that usually there will  
be six forwards against seven backs,  
and that means there is one back over.



THE LATE "DICK" FITZGERALD

In our arrangement of the players on  
the field, we have allotted seven of the  
fifteen men to defence work and eight  
for attacking purposes. There are,  
therefore, eight forwards pitted  
against seven backs. Evidently, if the  
eight work in the right manner, pass  
and re-pass successfully between them,  
there will always be the odd man over  
to score. Clever backs may and will  
succeed in marking that extra man.  
One great back in defence may be able  
to silence the guns of two forwards—  
may, in fact, break up every movement  
in his neighbourhood. When this  
occurs there is no forward left un-  
marked who will be able to shoot in  
the last alternative. That is a case  
where the defence is too strong for  
the attack; or, in other words, the  
attack is weak. Eight forwards should  
be able to beat seven backs, if they  
get a fair number of chances.

Let us not be taken as attaching too

Looking at the matter from this last  
standpoint, the backs appear to, have  
the pull.

This advantage is more apparent  
than real. It is expected in every  
attacking movement that one of the  
forwards must beat one back for pos-  
session of the ball and draw another  
towards himself and away from the  
comrade to whom he intends trans-  
ferring the leather. In that manner  
two backs are wheedled out of the  
way, and it is then a tactical encounter  
between five forwards and five backs.  
In truth, it is five forwards against  
four backs, for the goalkeeper is  
more or less a fixture between the  
sticks, and is expected to save his goal  
merely. Moreover, there is a chance  
of one or both of the midfield men  
coming along in time to support the  
attack from the rear, and counteract,  
if necessary, the influence of the two  
defeated backs who may be trying to

Ció buaire as munnep "An  
Ciappaireac" Teo., Anáisi, agus  
Foilgíse as lúe "Mae Eala  
na nGaeleac," 14 Cearnog Parnell, Baile Átha Cliath.