## 日本イェイツ協会会報

## 第十五号

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## 日本イェイツ協会会則

1．本会は日本イェイツ協会（The Yeats Society of Japan）と称する。
2．本会はわが国におけるイェイッの研究の促進を目的とし，あわせて海外の研究者との密接な連絡および協力をはかる。特にアイルランドのイェイツ協会との緊密なる連繋を保つ。
3．本会は次の役員を設ける。
1．会 長 — 名
2．委 員 若干名
4．会長は委員会の推䔍により定め，委員は会員の選挙により定める。
5．委員会の推薦により顧問を置くととができる。
6．役員の任期は二年とし，重任をさまたげない。
7．委員会は会長をたすけ会務を行う。
8．本会は次の事業を行う。
1．大会の開催
2．研究発表会，および講演会の開催
3．研究業績の刊行
4．会報の発行
9．本会の経費は，会費その他の収入によって支弁する。
10．本会の会費は年額 3,500 円とする。
11．本会に入会を希望するものは，申込書に会費をそえて申し込むてと とする。
12．本会は支部を置くととができる。
13．本会則の変更は委員会の議を経て大会によって決定する。







言




－əКә әЧъ ऽәчจұво
Processions that lack high stilts have nothing that






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Because women in the upper storeys demand a face 'səoł Јəqu!̣!
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Because piebald ponies, led bears, caged lions, make
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 That has not been rent.' For nothing can be sole or whole The place of excrement; But Love has pitched his mansion in When on love intent;
'A Woman can be proud and stiff




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 The jester walked in the garden:



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 It sang to her through the door.
In a red and quivering garment
When the owls called out no more;
He bade his heart go to her,
And pushed the latches down.
She drew in the heavy casement She rose in her pale night-gown;
But the young queen would not listen; It had grown wise-tongued by thinking
Of a quiet and light footfall; It rose in a straight blue garment,
When owls began to call: And stand on her window-sill. He bade his soul rise upward The garden had fallen still; $\quad \square \quad x$ They set up a noise like crickets, To her left hand came the blue. To her right hand came the red one,
 ‘мори!̣м ләч pue доор ләч pəuәдо әЧS Till stars grew out of the air. And her red lips sang them a love-song Under a cloud of her hair,
She laid them upon her bosom,
He left them where she went by. And when the morning whitened 'I will send them to her and die';

And waved it off on the air.
But she took up her fan from the table
















 And the quiet of love in her feet. And her hair was a folded flower









究湅) әинәнедцэо















































§ Jean Starobinski, Portrait de I'artise en saltim-
 Macmillan, 1962), Essays and Introductions (London:
Macmillan, 1961) $\mathbb{N か ® ~}^{\circ}$ (London: Macmillan, 1952), Explorations (London: (\%)










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Enid Welsford, The Fool: His Social and Literary - !ixx-


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 Eternal beauty wandering on her way． In all poor foolish things that live a day， I find under the boughs of love and hate， Come near，that no more blinded by man＇s fate，















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 1901-1937, ed. by Ursula Bridge (Westport: Green-
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 (12) (11) (10) 1959), p. 295. 'ивाt!

 1962), pp.129, 450. (9) (8)
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 The Collected Works of Dante G. Rossetti, ed.by
William M. Rossetti (London: Ellis and Elvey, 1897), (7)

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W. B. Yeats, Essays and Introductions (London:
 Methuen, 1961), pp.217-19.
Graham Hough, The Last Romantics (London:


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But all that run couples, on earth, in flood or air,
The mirror-scalèd serpent is multiplicity,


















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畨阳 $8=\wedge$ • ("Ribh at the Tomb of Baile and Aillinn")





















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 ＠ happy state of Agreement to which I for One do




 In marble or in bronze, lacked character.
His numbers though they moved or seemed to move
























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that henceforth the glittering folds were my world：
 glittering folds of an enormous Serpent，and was










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Gaiety transfiguring all that dread.











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> And those that build them again are gay.
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 Hox




 Carries a musical instrument. The third, doubtless a serving-man, A symbol of longevity; Over them flies a long-legged bird, Are carved in lapis lazuli,










[^4]> There, on the mountain and the sky,
On all the tragic scene they stare.





















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 Tragedy wrought to its uttermost． Black－out；Heaven blazing into the head ：孔先









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Gaiety transforming all that dread．


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付記 最後の 3 編はハンガリーの女性から東京大学の池上嘉彦氏を通じて本会に寄せられたものです。同女史は日本のイェイツ研究者との交流を希望しておられますので，ご紹介いたします。松村賢一「Imram Brain ーケルトの古歌序説」『英語英米文学』（中央大） 2484.3
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3. A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, ed. Chester G. Anderson, Viking Critical Library, New York, 1968, p. 206.
4. Commentary, p. 36.
5. The Letters of W. B. Yeats ed. Allan Wade, London 1954, pp. 920-21.
6. Commentary, pp. 86-7.
7. An exception is F. A. C. Wilson in W. B. Yeats and Tradition, London, 1958, Part Two, Chapter V, which seems to say the last word on the poem and its multiple allusions.
8. W. B. Yeats, Dramatist of Vision by A. S. Knowland, Gerrards Cross, 1983, p. 246.
9. Mythologies by W. B. Yeats, London, 1959, p. 312.
10. Poems of William Blake ed. W. B. Yeats, London, 1905, p. 118.
11. See translation by Thomas MacIntyre in The Faber Book of Irish Verse ed. John Montague, London, 1974, p. 55.

The lion and the virgin, / The harlot and the child.' Much of this thought comes out of Blake's apocalyptic lines: His mother should a harlot have been, / Just such a one as Magdalen / With seven devils in her pen. ${ }^{10}$

We have, therefore, a ready context in Yeats's prophetic thought for the harlot, especially in her role of witness to the tumultuous passions of that 'ancient race'; not just 'Conall, Cuchulain, Usna's boys' but Maeve also who 'had three in an hour, they say.' The harlot, with her vatic power and sense of tradition, partakes a little in the personality of Crazy Jane, of the fabulous Hag of Beare, and of the legendary Cathleen who 'Slept with Conn, / Slept with Niall, /Slept with Brian, / Slept with Rory, ${ }^{11}$ all kings claiming the whore goddess of sovereignty. She is well qualified to ask those resounding questions that Yeats has recently been asking in his poems, all questions about why 'men shed their blood': 'What stood in the Post Office?' 'What comes out of the mountain?' 'Who thought Cuchulain till it seemed / He stood where they had stood? Finally the witness of antiquity becomes the witness of contemporary event where 'that ancient sect' have placed in the G.P.O. an exemplary monument above the 'filthy modern tide':

A statue's there to mark the place,
By Oliver Sheppard done.
So ends the tale that the harlot
Sang to the beggar-man.

## Notes

1. Collected Poems, London, 1950, p. 365.
2. A Commentary on the Collected Plays of W. B. Yeats by A. Norman Jeffares and A. S. Knowland, London, 1974, p. 30.

His song claims to be 'the tale that the harlot / Sang to the beggarman.' It is such a difficult song that critics-as far as I have found-have largely glided round it, making passes at a detail here or there. ${ }^{7}$ But if we consider it in the context of the play-and then in the larger perspective of Yeats's thought -it yields a few meaningful indications. To establish the first of these I find it necessary to disagree with A. S. Knowlandand it is the only disagreement I have with his brilliant and thorough study of the plays-when he asserts that Cuchulain's image is 'debased, into a debased world of harlot and beggarman,' and goes on:

> There is nothing of the regenerative matrix in the Harlot. Her vision of the heroic past is expressed in terms of sexuality and cleverness. Cleverness was never a Yeatsian value, and for him sexuality without spirituality is incomplete. ${ }^{8}$

But the Harlot has been a symbol of regeneration in Yeats's work since 1897 when in 'The Adoration of the Magi' three Irish sages make the journey to a brothel in Paris to see the birth of the new dispensation. The new age is born out of the loins of an Irish harlot while the voice of Hermes instructs them:
> 'When the Immortals would overthrow the things that are to-day and bring the things that were yesterday, they have no one to help them, but one whom the things that are to-day have cast out. Bow down and very low, for they have chosen this woman in whose heart all the follies have gathered, and in whose body all desires have awakened; this woman who has been driven out of Time and has lain upon the bosom of Eternity.'9

And in Last Poems, in a short prophetic lyric which urges us to reject the deception of going to 'Moscow or to Rome' we are told instead to 'Seek those images / That constitute the wild, /

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after he has received his fated 'six mortal wounds' in battle. But having helped bind him to the pillar stone she is robbed of her revenge-as he is of a worthy death-by the arrival of the cunning blind man from On Baile's Strand who has been promised twelve pennies for the hero's head. The discordancy is emphasised in the dialogue between Cuchulain and his executioner:

> Cuchulain: Twelve pennies! What better reason for killing a man?
> You have a knife? But have you sharpened it?
> Blind Man: I keep it sharp because it cuts my food.
> Cuchulain: I think that you know everything, Blind Man.
> My mother or my nurse said that the blind Know everything.
> Blind Man:
> No, but they have good sense.
> How could I have got twelve pennies for your head If I had not good sense?

This, alas, is not a blind man in the mould of Homer or even of Dark Raftery, but the lowest epitome of the primary age, the greasy till, what the martyrs call the world.

But it is out of that trough that the new heroic age will rise. As the hero dies, seeing his soul's first shape, 'a soft feathery shape', opposite in everything to his live reality, and as Emer performs the dance, the historic gyre revolves before our eyes, in the form of some daring stage directions:

The stage darkens slowly. Then comes loud music, but now it is quite different. It is the music of some Irish Fair of our day. The stage brightens. Emer and the head are gone. . . . There is no one there but the three musicians. They are in ragged street-singers' clothes; two of them begin to pipe and drum. They cease. The StreetSinger begins to sing.

More substance in our enmities
Than in our love;
When he asks himself what comfort can be found he now tends towards doctrines of inevitability: 'Man is in love and loves what vanishes,' or else pounds a treadmill of historical recurrence 'All men are dancers and their tread/Goes to the barbarous clangour of a gong.'

As Yeats's prophetic soul-MacGregor's pupil, he had always lived in expectation of war-absorbed the repeated shocks of the Great War, the Easter Rising, the Russian Revolution, the Black and Tan War, the Irish Civil War, and looked out towards the rise of armed violence in Italy, Spain and Germany, the theory of recurrence with its gyres and lunar phases took aboard the dilemmas of heroic sacrifice and its proliferating insult to the heart's affections. The drama of this debate is to be found in the poetry of the later volumes-and more ominously in prose effusions like On the Boiler. But it does surface again in the drama, in those two plays of cyclical recurrence, Purgatory and The Death of Cuchulain, his last play where the revolutionary theme is rehearsed, this time, within a histrionic form that is itself a laboured revolving of time and history.

That 'amorous, violent man, renowned Cuchulain' must complete the cycle of his life; and an old man, excitable and sedentary-like Yeats whose heroic mask Cuchulain is-comes onstage to arrange the action. The old man inveighs against his own age in which no-one reads Homer and Virgil, and for whom the ideal of beauty seems represented by Degas's dancers with 'their short bodices, their stiff stays, their toes whereon they spin like peg-tops, above all. . . that chambermaid face.' The play that he arranges also marks the end of an age, and is full of fin-de-siècle discordancies. The hero is given conflicting counsel by his wife and lover, Emer and Eithne, who had contended over his love and his survival in The Only Jealousy. The warrior queen, Aoife, whose son he had killed tragically on Baile's Strand, enters to take her revenge on him
-84(vii)-

Always conscious of his work's impact on the marketplace Yeats wrote to Lady Gregory of the completed play that it was 'all too powerful politically.' But the power was in no simple call to arms, rather in that accusing expression he gives to Irish history as he turns its stony face to the contemporary world. The tone, though not the technique, of Lady Gregory's Dervorgilla, performed ten years before, had been identical in its curtain line:

My curse upon all that brought in the Gall, Upon Diarmuid's call, and on Dervorgilla!

I cannot discover whether it occurred to either of them that neither the Persses nor the Yeatses would have ever reached these shores were it not for the same legendary adulterers.

To step from 'September 1913' to 'Easter 1916 is like stepping from Cathleen ni Houlihan to The Dreaming of the Bones, from a world where the Dionysian impulse towards blood is given its head to one where its implications are challenged by irony and compunction. It was easier to look back to the year of the French, to the sacrifices of 'Robert Emmet and Wolfe Tone' from a context of peace, aspirant or ignoble, than from a context of war where actual blood is flowing and new martyrs being made. In 'Easter 1916' Yeats apologises for having failed to see the new revolutionaries in their capacity for sacrifice. He has yet to apologise-with rather less causefor perhaps having goaded or incensed them towards that slaughter. That tone comes in the third poem of the revolutionary triptych, 'Nineteen Hundred and Nineteen' where 'We, who seven years ago / Talked of honour and of truth, / Shriek with pleasure if we show / The weasel's twist, the weasel's tooth.' It comes more poignantly in that still greater poem on the theme, 'Meditations in Time of Civil War', where he looks back on all that feverish rhetoric and concludes:

We had fed the heart on fantasies, The heart's grown brutal from the fare;
before the smoke of war had cleared from the burnt-out streets of central Dublin.

As in Cathleen ni Houlihan the opposing forces in the dramatic action are love and war. Their battleground is the conscience of the Young Man, representative of the new Ireland that has made its stand in the G.P.O. He is forced gradually to stand in judgment on the crime of treason, committed from motives of guilty love, by the ghostly dancers, Diarmuid and Dervorgilla, who 'brought the Norman in.' It is a significant irony of his art and vision that this guilty love with its ruinous effect on Irish history rouses Yeats and his audience to greater sympathy than the sanctioned love of Michael Gillane and Delia Cahel in Cathleen ni Houlihan. Their love is conventional, is 'of the world', while that of Diarmuid and Dervorgilla is transcendent, defiant, heroic. The audience longs for the Young Man to forgive them, to yield to that side of his nature that is moved to see them gaze at each other 'so strangely and so sweetly.' The power of the play with its ritual dance and poetic cadence, its ancient, unfolding story of racial guilt and punishment, and, on the other hand, the entranced, intimidated and vacillating figure of the young patriot, is a power derived from a strange equilibrium of forces, a tense stasis where linear, kinetic action is arrested and disarmed. Dramatic resolution, in any western sense of the term, becomes irrelevant. The victory that Cathleen ni Houlihan gains over her enemies in the young man's soul receives no endorsement from the audience. She has become the Medusa monster of 'Easter 1916' and made a stone of the heart. In Nishikigi the Japanese play on which The Dreaming of the Bones is based, the lovers receive a blessing and fulfillment in the priest's prayer. In the stony deliberation with which Yeats refuses a similar release and benediction to lovers there is, I suspect, a double intent: (I lay aside the various and often brilliant speculations by Bloom, Ure, Vendler, Jeffares, Worth, Wilson, Flannery, as to the play's 'meaning.') to record his appalled conviction that Irish hate may have grown implacable; to register that conviction, in a spirit of cryptic accusation, for the benefit of England.
to the marriage bed.
Yeats was well aware of these opposing values when he explained the play's meaning in The United Irishman (5 May 1902), but he never admits the possibility of their prevailing in the sympathies of the audience: 'It is the perpetual struggle of the cause of Ireland and every other ideal cause against private hopes and dreams, against all that we mean when we say the world.' And though the play seems to have ante-dated Yeats's deep immersion in Nietzsche by a year-his 'Rosa Alchemica' however appeared side by side with Havelock Ellis's 'Friedrich Nietzsche' in The Savoy, April 1896-the character of Cathleen is the most Nietszchean of all his characters to date. She totally overcomes and subsumes the Apollonian ideals of social order and harmony, cancels in a rush of blood the principium individuationis, subduing every personal discrimination to her Dionysian ecstasy. Her inexorable call against 'the world' accompanies Yeats's dialogue with Irish nationalism through all his poetry-" "Some woman's yellow hair / Has maddened every mother's son." ' Of all the myths that Yeats called up out of the ancestral memory this one was the hardest to control, largely because it was closest to his daily life and responsibility, as a lover, parent, senator, national poet, 'nationalist of the school of O'Leary.' ${ }^{5}$

It was therefore fortunate for Yeats that he had come upon the Japanese Noh theatre, through Pound and Fenollosa, and had written one play-At the Hawk's Well-according to that convention, when he felt impelled again to address the revolutionary theme in dramatic form. The new form, as he explained in a preface to the text in Harper's Bazaar, March 1917, suited him better because it was private, unlike Shakespeare's drama which was 'public, now resounding and declamatory, now lyrical and subtle, but always public.' In the Noh form, Yeats felt certain, whatever might be lost 'in mass and in power we should recover in elegance and subtlety. ${ }^{\prime 6}$ So the dramatic convention was well calculated to contain and control the distinctly public emotions inherent in his theme when he set about The Dreaming of the Bones, begun almost
would be necessarily bad art, or at any rate a very humble kind of art.' ${ }^{4}$ More defensively he concludes: 'I have no right to exclude for myself or for others, any of the passionate material of drama.' But later he was to see Pearse imitate him in The Singer in the climax of which the young hero goes out to battle shedding his garments while a Cross appears on the wall. And it is notorious that Yeats himself, in his old age, represented himself as lying awake night after night wondering whether that play of his sent out 'Certain men the English shot.' It must also be recorded that far from disowning the piece he allowed its repeated production down through the decades, and when under the extremity of pressure on the Abbey stage, facing the 'raging crowd', he declaimed: 'The author of Cathleen ni Houlihan addresses you.'

It would, however, be a worthwhile experiment to reverse in production the rhetorical thrust of Cathleen ni Houlihan, something not yet attempted to my knowledge. With a Cathleen less imposing and committed than Maud, and in an age less ardent towards Irish nationalism, it might be possible to strengthen the appeal of the domestic virtues, the demands of natural love, the honest expectations of the parents, the dreams of young Patrick for the greyhound pup which Delia has promised him when she marries into the Gillanes. These values could be given something of the warmth accorded the quotidian world in the last stanza of 'The Stolen Child' where the enchantments of Fairyland are deftly challenged by 'the kettle on the hob' and 'the calves on the warm hillside.' Even the genial thrift of Peter Gillane counting the dowry and grudging a shilling to the old woman could be countered and overborne if a shrewd sense of the sinister were to inform such lines as 'Many that have gathered money will not stay to spend it; many a child will be born and there will be no father at its christening to give it a name. They that have red cheeks will have pale cheeks for my sake. . .' Indeed the old crone's satisfaction with 'all the lovers that brought me their love' while she 'never set out the bed for any of them' might be counterpointed to her disadvantage with Delia's legitimate aspiration
exactly how the people might be moved.
The most vivid witness to the impact of Cathleen ni Houlihan is that of Stephen Gwynn who wrote:

The effect of Cathleen ni Houlihan on me was that I went home asking myself if such plays should be produced unless one was prepared for people to go out and shoot and be shot. Yeats was not alone responsible; no doubt but Lady Gregory had helped him get the peasant speech so perfect. But above all Miss Gonne's impersonation had stirred the audience as I have never seen another audience stirred. ${ }^{2}$

The effect deplored by the statesman, Stephen Gwynn, would have been more roundly condemned by the aesthete, Stephen Dedalus, who explained so patiently to Lynch in the last chapter of Portrait that art must never result in a mere 'reflex action of the nerves'

Beauty expressed by the artist cannot awaken in us an emotion which is kinetic or a sensation which is purely physical. It awakens, or ought to awaken, or induces, or ought to induce, an esthetic stasis, an ideal pity or an ideal terror, a stasis called forth, prolonged and at last dissolved by what I call the rhythm of beauty. ${ }^{3}$

Stephen's strictures might be used equally to condemn Cathleen ni Houlihan as to commend Yeats's other tragic plays of that early period: The Countess Cathleen, The Land of Heart's Desire, Deirdre, The King's Threshold, On Baile's Strand all achieve a balance of force between the call of the spirit world and the affections of hearth and home, between the urge to heroic sacrifice and the lure of the heart's affections.

Cathleen ni Houlihan is a maverick in Yeats's dramaturgy. He denied vehemently that it was 'a political play of a propagandist kind' and protested: 'I have never written a play to advocate any kind of opinion and I think that such a play

## Kinesis stasis, revolution in yeatsean drama

Augutine Martin

Cathleen ni Houlihan (1901) ends with a family's plans for marriage disrupted, the prospect of armed rebellion, an allegorical old woman going down the road with 'the walk of a queen.' The Dreaming of the Bones (1917) ends with the two guilty lovers still locked in their dance while a young revolutionary refuses to pronounce the words of forgiveness that will release them. The Death of Cuchulain (1938) ends with the hero's death in battle followed by the song of a ballad singer in which that death is re-enacted in the Post Office by Pearse and Connolly, and commemorated in bronze by Oliver Sheppard. In the first of the three plays the drama incites to action, reaches beyond its aesthetic occasion to command history. In the second an equilibrium of forces is achieved on the stage-a tension between the audience's wish for the blessing and the soldier's truculent inability to grant it-the play's energies trapped within its aesthetic structure. In the third the mythical dissolves into the quotidian, the gyres of history turn back upon themselves, managed by the harlot and the beggarman the new age and the old 'engender in a ditch."

These are the only three Yeats plays in which Ireland's revolutionary history is overtly rehearsed; and an examination of their technique reveals a great deal about Yeats's drives and scruples in handling such radioactive material. The theme is constant in his poetry from 'Red Hanrahan's Song about Ireland' to 'Under Ben Bulben' where it is handled with varying shades of fervour and responsibility. But drama is an even more public art than the political ballad-he was only to know the kinetic force of that genre when he published his poem on Roger Casement in 1937-and he had to take great care as to

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## THE YEATS SOCIETY OF JAPAN CONSTITUTION

1. The Society is to be called THE YEATS SOCIETY OF JAPAN.
2. It has as its object the promotion of Yeats studies in Japan by means of:
a. lecture meetings;
b. contact and co-operation with similar societies abroad, in particular with the senior society at Sligo;
c. publication of a Society bulletin and of members' work on Yeats;
d. other activities.
3. The Society consists of President, Committee and Members.
4. The President is to be elected by the Committee.
5. The Committee is to be elected by the Members.
6. Both President and Committee hold office for two years, but may offer themselves for re-election.
7. Membership fee is 3,500 yen per year.
8. Membership of the Society requires written application and payment of the stated fee.
9. Expenses of the Society are to be defrayed from membership fees, donations, etc.
10. A General Meeting is to be held annually to discuss all matters pertaining to the Society.
11. Any addition to, or amendment of, this Constitution will require the sanction of the Annual General Meeting.

## THE YEATS SOCIETY OF JAPAN

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[^0]:    

[^1]:    braces twined．
    That juggling nature mounts，her coil in their em－ damped by the body or the mind， When the conflagration of their passion sinks，

    Yet all must copy copies，all increase their kind；

[^2]:    every one is king and priest in his own house.'
    

[^3]:    
    
    Tragedy wrought to its uttermost. Black out; Heaven blazing into the head:

    AII men have aimed at, found and lost;

[^4]:    

[^5]:    ス

[^6]:    
    

