

THE AN t-ÉIREANNAC AONTUIGTE UNITED IRISHMAN

is í an poblaíocht ár gcuspóir

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NODLAIG (DEC.), 1957.

TRI PHINGIN (10 CENTS)

ALL IRELAND FOR THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND



THE General Officer Commanding British troops in Occupied Ireland is Lieut.-General Sir Brian Kimmins. Kimmins spends his time these days briefing the officers and men of British Regimental reinforcements in the Six Counties on the situation in Ireland.

When they have been fully briefed they are thrown into action. Our picture shows a detachment of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment from Ballykinlar Camp, Co. Down, searching the Fathom Wood area of Newry for guerrillas and arms dumps. In the picture the officer in charge is giving instructions to a dispatch rider.

The statements of 26-County politicians make no mention of the British Army in Occupied Ireland. They save their ire for the Resistance. History is playing a peculiar role in all this. Mr. de Valera blames the teaching of history in our schools for the fact that Young Ireland is flocking to the banner of Republicanism. Kimmins tells his troops (see pages 3 and 12) that he will not explain the history of Ireland to them—they will learn all about it in Occupied Ireland for themselves.

Kimmins is realistic at least. He says there are ill-disposed persons in Ireland who dislike the British Army. He is right. These ill-disposed persons want the British Army out of Ireland. And these ill-disposed persons happen to form the majority of the population.

Sinn Fein Ard Fheis

THE Sinn Fein organisation has stood firmly by its commitments and alone of all political organisations has adhered to its original objective—the establishment of a 32-County Republic giving its allegiance to that objective and that objective only.

This was stated by Mairead Bean Uí Bhúachalla, Vice-President, when she addressed the annual Sinn Fein Ard Fheis in Dublin on November 23 and 24.

More than 300 delegates packed the O'Connell Hall for the meeting. They discussed scores of resolutions affecting policy, organisation, culture, the language, prisoners, publicity, programme and a host of related topics.

Bean Uí Bhúachalla said it was

(Cont. on Page 12, col. 5)

A NATION REMEMBERS

PAUL SMITH was a 19-year-old architect's apprentice from Bessbrook, Co. Armagh. He was with the Resistance in Occupied Ireland since December 12, 1956 and was so badly wanted by Stormont and British authorities that they had a price on his head. He was a daring youth who had engaged in many dangerous missions and whose flair for leadership and responsibility was recognised during the closing months of his life.

Apart from his work he was gay and carefree and although slightly built was physically as hard as iron. He had another side to his nature which was not as widely known among his comrades: he was widely and deeply read.

Everything he did and every thought he had were dedicated to the great mission in life he had given himself: the freedom of the Irish people.



OLIVER CRAVEN was a 19-year-old Newry native who had worked as a driver before joining the Resistance full-time and going on the run last May. He was also badly wanted by Stormont authorities. One of Oliver's greatest qualities and one that was marked down by his comrades was his coolness. He never was flustered. Quiet-spoken and powerfully-built, Oliver Craven like Paul Smith

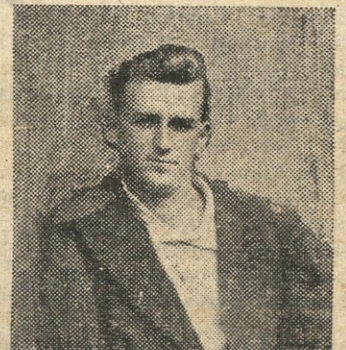
The deaths of these five men is a hard blow. Ireland can ill-afford to lose them.

READERS !

Due to increased costs the **UNITED IRISHMAN** will cost 4d. Starting in January.



had evaded capture several times. He too read a great deal during his spare moments.



GEORGE KEEGAN was 29 and a baker by trade. He was a native of Enniscorthy. His father was a noted figure in the Black and Tan struggle and Commandant of the North Wexford Brigade, Irish Republican Army. Of cheerful disposition he was extremely popular with all who came in contact with him.



PATRICK PARLE, was 27, a G.A.A. enthusiast, a printer by trade and a native of Wexford Town. He was founder of Parnell's hurling and football clubs in Wexford and prominent in the County's Gaelic Athletic Association affairs.

MICHAEL WATTERS was a native of Edentubber, Co. Louth, and more than 55 years of age. He was an extremely conscientious man and a great friend of men on the run from north of the border. As J. J. McGirl said at his funeral oration: "Michael Watters was symbolic of the mass of the Irish people who have borne the brunt of the struggle for Irish freedom."

(At time of going to press no photograph of Michael Watters was available.)

F.F. Candidate Badly Defeated

THE Fianna Fail candidate was badly defeated in the Dublin by-election and the total poll of the 26-County Government dropped by more than 50 per cent in the constituency. Sinn Fein, contesting the area for the first time, won 1,633 votes.

U.S. Tyrone Men Protest

AT the regular monthly meeting of the Tyrone Men's Society of Philadelphia the following resolution was offered by Thomas McGuigan, Jr.; accepted, and passed unanimously:

WHEREAS Mr. Eamon de Valera incarcerated the leaders of the Sinn Fein Party who are opposed to his policy of collaboration with the British Government, and who recently inaugurated a campaign by which they eventually hope to show that the Irish people as a whole are also at variance with any policy that forces them to remain in subjection to England; and

WHEREAS we, Irishmen in the United States, who were forced to leave homeland because of insecurity which was likewise forced on the Irish nation by the British Government, realise that until the connection with England is completely broken, the same economic conditions that are forcing approximately 40,000 Irish youth to leave their homeland annually, will prevail; and

WHEREAS, as citizens of the United States, endowed with the inalienable rights of Free Speech, Free Assembly and Free Press, we abhor the laws of any land, or the whims of any dictator, that trample upon such rights; be it therefore

RESOLVED: that the Tyronemen's Society of Philadelphia condemns the contradictory policy of Mr. de Valera that impels him to imprison Irishmen because of their political beliefs, while at the same time he rightfully grants asylum to political refugees from other forms of dictatorial oppression elsewhere. Be it further

RESOLVED: that we demand the immediate and unconditional release of those Irish political prisoners who are unjustly suffering imprisonment in their own land, without benefit of hearing or trial.

GEORGE G. KIRLIN,
Secretary.

From the Sinn Fein point of view the result was encouraging. Sean Garland, the Sinn Fein candidate, received many of the number twos of the independent victor of the election.

The first count showed: Sherwin (Ind.) 4,077; Carton (F.G.) 2,394; Garland (S.F.) 1,633; Gegan (F.F.) 3,353; O'Herlihy (Lab.) 741.

The total poll was 12,315. The quota was 6,110. The relative figures for the March general election were:

	Mar.	Nov.	Gns./Loss
F.F.	7,751	3,353	-4,398
F.G.	3,579	2,394	-1,185
Lab.	1,088	741	-347
Ind.	3,094	4,077	+1,017
C. na P.	569	—	-569
S.F.	Nil	1,633	+1,633

WHITEHALL DECIDES...

Mr. J. Harold Binks, Chairman of the Northern Ireland Committee of the Irish Trade Union Congress, told the Economic Society of Queen's University, that there was a net external investment of more than £300,000,000 of Six County capital.

In other words, he said, about five times as much Occupied Ireland capital was invested in Great Britain or elsewhere as was invested in the north from outside. He said that the main policy decisions affecting economic conditions in the Six Counties were made by the Imperial Government at Westminster.

SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS

James Patrick Coyle (24), of Granard, Co. Longford, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment under the Offences Against the State Act. He was returned for trial on two charges of possession of gelignite.

During the trial James Coyle asked a detective if he would repeat the promises he made to him after his arrest. The detective denied any promises had been made.

James Coyle—Did you not promise to release me if I told you the names of my comrades?

Det. Garda McHugh, Ballybofey—I did not promise. I had not the power to release him.

James Coyle—On whose authority did you make the promises?

Det. Garda McHugh—I did not make any.

Unite Our Country! Stop Collaboration!

WANTED for detention under the Civil Authorities (S.F.) Acts, 1922-43.

Charles (Cathal O' Murchada) MURPHY
DES: DB: About 30/35 years (1954). Ht. 5ft. 10 or 11ins. Bld. Med. Hr. Grey, coarse, closely cut and brushed back. Ey. Grey/blue. Fresh normal face. Dublin accent. Smokes cigarettes. Is a member of the I.R.A. Headquarter Staff in Dublin. Has a pronounced Southern accent.



R.U.C. Headquarters,
6/9/57.

WANTED for detention under the Civil Authorities (S.F.) Acts, 1922-43.

Sean CRONIN
DES: DB: About 1925. Ht. 5ft. 5ins. Bld. Med. Hr. Dk. Br. D.F. Round chubby face. Pronounced Southern accent. Member of I.R.A. Headquarter Staff in Dublin.



R.U.C. Headquarters,
6/9/57.



ABOVE is a photostat of documents seized recently in Occupied Ireland from the R.U.C. The photostat represents two wanted and identification notices put together by us for the purpose of showing you the high-level co-operation and indeed collaboration now existing between the Stormont authorities on the one hand and Dublin Castle on the other.

Because note this well. The pictures in question were handed over by Mr. de Valera's Government to the British authorities in Occupied Ireland and we can prove it.

If every picture tells a story these pictures have a story to relate indeed. For the photograph of CHARLES MURPHY (top right) was taken at the Bridewell, Dublin, last January after his sentencing under the Offences Against the State Act and before his removal to Mountjoy Prison. The photographer was a member of the Dublin Castle Special Branch.

The photograph of SEAN CRONIN (bottom right) is from the allegedly confidential files of the 26-County Ministry of Defence. These files are allegedly closed to all. Not even a Minister of State, not connected with the Department, is allowed to view them.

Accordingly it must have been a high Governmental decision to release such a picture to the Stormont authorities?

Now at the recent Fianna Fail Ard Fheis in Dublin, Mr. de Valera made much play about his interest in the question of partition for over 40 years. He said "everything that I and the Government can do will be done to save the young people from themselves..." Mr. de Valera was not fooling.

The point is what about the Irish people? Have they any say in these matters? If a British Government note demands that the 26-Counties co-operate with the British Occupation authorities in hunting down Irish Republicans, does this mean that the people are not to be informed of the matter? Are these things to be done behind the backs of the people?

We say this is wrong. We say this is anti-national. More than that we will not say at this time.

Let the Irish people now speak. These things are being done in their name but without their consent. Let them speak up now and demand that collaboration with the British authorities in Occupied Ireland end NOW.

LIKE THOSE OF '98

They rose in dark and evil days to right their native land
They kindled here a living blaze that nothing can withstand;
Alas: that right can vanquish right—they fell and passed away;

But true men, like you, men, are plenty here to-day.

Then here's their memory—may it be for us a guiding light
To cheer our strife for liberty and teach us to unite!
Through good and ill, be Ireland's still, though sad as theirs your fate

And true men be you, men, like those of Ninety-Eight.

J. KELLS INGRAM.

PRISONERS

The annual national collection for the Prisoners' Dependants takes place this month. Remember the families of the men in jail for Ireland this Christmas.

Remember the prisoners themselves too by letter or card. Close to 300 are held in Belfast, seven in England and over 100 in the Curragh Concentration Camp.

BOOK REVIEWS:

Into Third Edition Now

"They Kept Faith," the booklet on Sean Sabhat and Feargal O h-Annluain is now in its third edition. First published in April, 1957, its run of 10,000 was sold within two months. The second edition was published in September, 1957, and the third edition in November, 1957.

Says the foreword to the present edition: "No single event in Irish history in recent years so gripped the minds and hearts of the Irish people as the fight at Brookeborough. The reason for this would be difficult for an outsider to determine. An Irish man or woman has no such difficulty. It is all part of our struggle for freedom which in this generation is represented by the campaign of Resistance now taking place in the British-Occupied Six Counties."

The second and third editions are illustrated. They carry poems by Pearse and ballads on Sean Sabhat and Feargal O'Hanlon. The booklet is turned out on fine art paper and is extremely good value at 1/- (post 3d.).

COLONIALISM EXPLAINED

PATTERN OF THE POST-WAR WORLD (A Penguin Special) by Gordon Connell-Smith who lectures on international affairs at Hull University, is a fair example of the jaundiced British imperial view in regard to world politics and the rights of subject peoples. In the post-war world, we are told, nationalism was strong especially among the peoples of Asia and Africa. Mr. Connell-Smith tells us about this nationalism.

On Kenya: "Mau Mau aimed at ridding Kenya of the Europeans, to put the clock back. It was therefore retrogressive. . . . In October, 1952, when acts of violence, mainly against fellow Africans, became widespread, a state of emergency was declared and reinforcements of British troops were sent to Kenya. The suppression of Mau Mau proved a long and difficult undertaking. Many thousand Mau Mau adherents were killed in action; several hundred hanged, and many more thousand suspects imprisoned or detained. . . . In every way Kenya presented a terrible problem; the feelings of both Europeans and non-Europeans were inflamed by events."

To want to rule your own country and drive the British out is putting the clock back, of course. In fact thousands of Kenyans, not hundreds, have been hanged by the British security authorities. And yet only the other day they admitted that there was still a problem in Kenya.

We get much the same view of the Anglo-Persian oil dispute and the Suez crisis. There is no mention of Ireland in this work. She wasn't a British trouble-spot then.

—S.

MR. DE VALERA IS WRONG!

POPULATION DROPPING

OUR population now stands at 2,898,264. This is the lowest it has ever been in the history of the 26-County State, according to figures issued by the Central Statistics Office in Dublin. The population has been falling continuously down the years.

The figures speak very clearly of a mass emigration that is gradually denuding the country of its population. Every county has shown a decrease with the exceptions of Dublin, Meath and Louth. The rural population has fallen more severely than the urban.

The rate of net emigration has risen from 8.2 in 1951 to 13.4 in 1956, per thousand of the population.

Taking the 26-Counties as a unit its population in 1911 was over 3,000,000; in 1871, it was over 4,000,000; in 1851 it was over 5,000,000; and in 1841 it was over 6,000,000.

The population of the second unit established in Ireland by British law—the Six Counties—is also decreasing in proportion.

He Explains His Views to F.F.

WHY did Mr. de Valera use the forum of his party's annual Ard Fheis to attack Sinn Fein? Are there rumblings in the Fianna Fail party that can no longer be ignored concerning Concentration Camp policies, lack of positive policy in regard to the issues of national unity and independence, the open co-operation now taking place between the 26-County authorities and British Occupation forces?

Whatever the cause, Mr. de Valera surpassed himself on this occasion. Force is not desirable, he says. Neither are conferences, appeals to the United Nations, or doing anything about the tyranny under which our people in Occupied Ireland live. What then is desirable? Waiting patiently, Mr. de Valera says. For what? Mr. de Valera does not tell us.

Mr. de Valera told his delegates about Sinn Fein: Sinn Fein has no programme to put before the people; the Sinn Fein way was tried before, he says, and it wasn't successful. Mr. de Valera did not tell his delegates that the injustice of dividing Ireland into two administrative areas was accomplished by British force of arms after persuading Irish political

leaders to accept it "under threat of immediate and terrible war."

Mr. de Valera did imply that this "threat of immediate and terrible war" remains when he said: "What the Irish people had to ask themselves to-day was did they want to throw the whole thing into the melting-pot again?" Was he referring

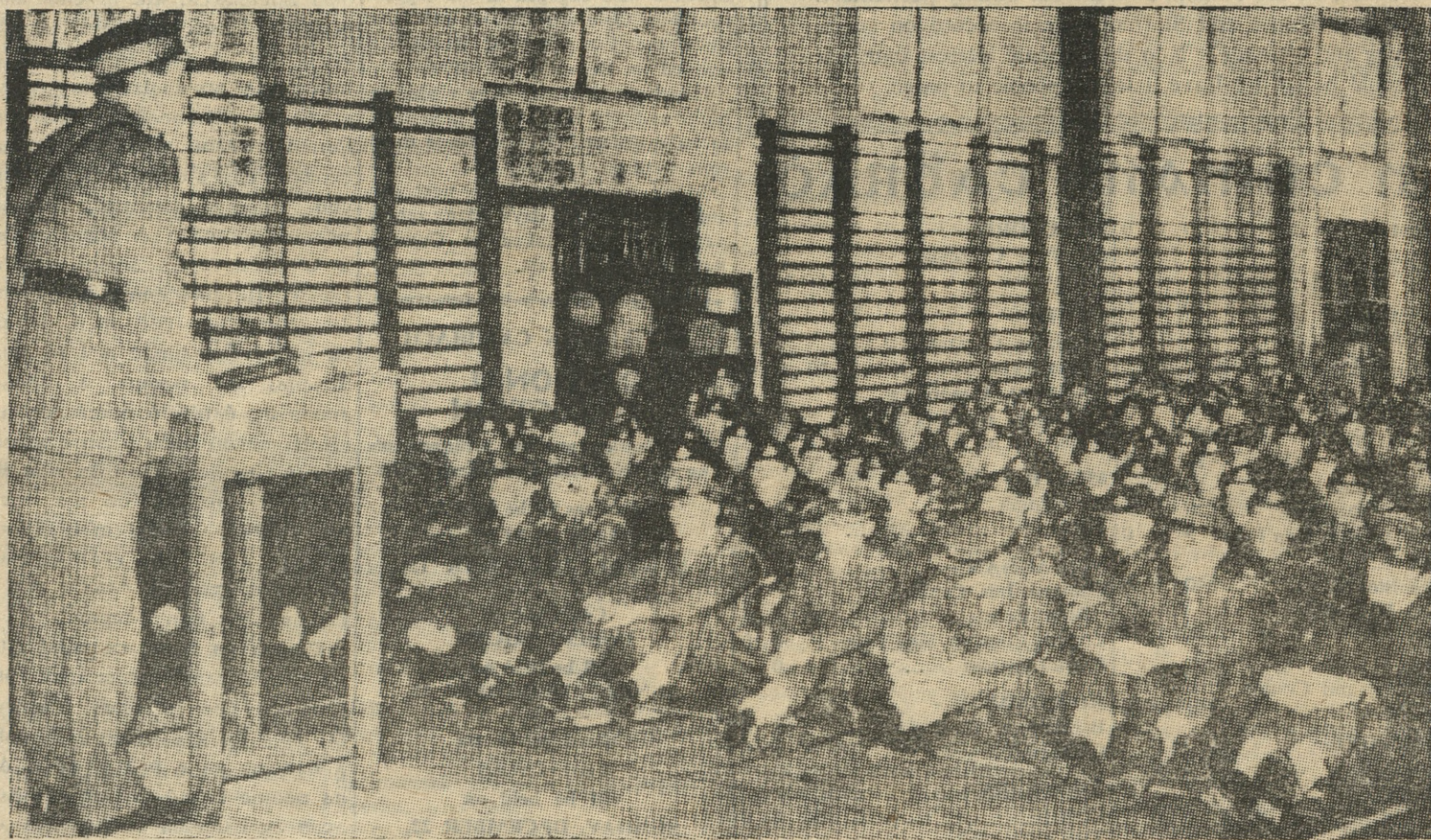
to the British notes of January and July?

Why did Mr. de Valera not tell his delegates that the party politicians in the 26-Counties have used their powers since 1922 to impede and retard all progress toward uniting Ireland? Have they ever given a positive lead in the matter of Irish freedom? If they had would the present situation have arisen?

Mr. de Valera spoke of his duty to the young people of Ireland. How is that duty being discharged? Annually 50,000 emigrate from the 26-Counties in search of work and a proportionate number leave the north. Hundreds of young men are held in Belfast prison for the cause of Irish freedom. Has Mr. de Valera no duty to them—or to the Nationalist people of Derry, Cown, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Antrim and Armagh?

Mr. de Valera resents being likened to the old Parliamentary Party. But are his actions of to-day not similar to those of John Redmond in 1916? He knows Sinn Fein has a programme and policy and is putting both before the people. What is more: the people are listening. Is that why Mr. de Valera devoted so much of the Fianna Fail Ard Fheis time to Sinn Fein?

BRITISH G.O.C. IN IRELAND BRIEFS HIS TROOPS



THE General Officer Commanding British troops in Occupied Ireland, Lieut.-General Sir Brian Kimmins, is telling British military at Palace Barracks, Hollywood, Co. Down, that the area could catch fire if it were allowed to as in the 1920s. It might become another Cyprus, he said.

"There are people who dislike us intensely and are out to do mischief," he said. "That is why you have to be particularly careful on guard duties, which are heavy."

He went on: "Remember this: you are not there just as a formality, but because there are ill-disposed persons who might want to have a go."

The British General Officer is telling officers and men of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment about conditions in Occupied Ireland in picture above. He said: "The police do the job, but we back them up

and if there is any trouble, the police will say that what they want done and we will do it."

Meanwhile Mr. Traynor in Leinster House was justifying his policies of coercion and Fianna Fail's establishment of a concentration camp on the grounds that "By September, close on 200 outrages involving the use of firearms or explosives had occurred across the Border." Note well the use of the word "outrages" by Mr. Traynor.

Norman Porter at Stormont had much the same thing to say on internment in the north as Mr. Traynor had to say about it in the south. Said Porter: "They had no idea who was innocent and who was not. There had been little or no cooperation from the Nationalist people in the north with the police in their efforts to capture the gunmen."

This important policy statement by the British General Officer Commanding Her Majesty's forces in Ireland was reported in the "Irish Press" (Mr. de Valera's own newspaper) under the heading—"Home News Flashes." It was buried in the middle of inconsequential items and there could be only one or two interpretations of this. Either the man who edited the story is too incompetent to recognise hard news or there is a definite policy in the "Irish Press" (handed down, obviously, by Mr. de Valera) to ban, censor and distort all information out of the north. We believe the latter is the case.

But worse than that. The entire story as edited by the "Irish Press" was as follows: "The Six Counties was not another Cyprus but it might be; it could catch fire if it were allowed to do as it did in the thirties (italics ours—UI), said

Lieut.-General Sir Brian Kimmins, British Army G.O.C. Six Counties, yesterday, when he spoke to troops during a visit to Palace Barracks, Hollywood, Co. Down."

Kimmins did NOT say the "thirties." He said the "twenties." And it makes a big difference as any Irishman can tell you who knows his country's recent history.

Is the "Irish Press" now the official Imperial British censor in Ireland? In that short paragraph there is an attempt to bury the news, distort the news, and even change it. Is Mr. de Valera and his party afraid of the truth they will NOT carry in their newspaper?

**JOIN
SINN FEIN**

U.N. Observers not Sought

THE following is from a "Kerryman" editorial of November 9.

The scene shifts from the U.N.O. headquarters in New York to Leinster House in Dublin where, last week a private member's motion urging that the Irish permanent delegate to U.N.O. be instructed to seek the immediate dispatch of U.N.O. observers to the "occupied part of the national territory" and the setting up of the necessary machinery for a national plebiscite of the whole people of Ireland on the question of Partition, was defeated by 62 votes to 17.

Slightly more than half the strength of the Dail took part in the division, which indicates little more than casual interest in the outcome. Can it be taken as mirroring the general attitude of deputies to Partition?

Mr. Aiken is reported as saying during the debate that matters of the kind referred to in the motion had to be left to the Government to decide what action would be taken and when. A statement which prompts us to ask the question. When?

No action has been taken by any government—Cumann na nGaedheal, Fianna Fail or Coalition—during the past thirty-six years. No action was taken at U.N.O. And now it has been decided not to ask U.N.O. to send observers into an area where there has been shameless gerry-mandering, persistent discrimination in employment against Catholics, and the denial of civil liberties, not to mention the presence of foreign troops and the unlovely activities of a partisan police force.

What objection is there to U.N.O. observers seeing and recording these facts?

Anyway, the majority in Leinster House does not want U.N.O. observers sent to the Six Counties. Neither, we are certain, does the Six County parliament. Leinster House and Stormont are in accord on something and whether it is in the national interest that that should be so, we leave it to the people to judge.

10 Years for Manifesto

THOMAS O'MALLEY (55) of Norfolk Street, Belfast, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment by Lord Justice MacDermott at the Belfast Commission for posting a Resistance Manifesto in Bangor on August 11.

Patrick J. Collins (48), of Hawthorne Street, Belfast, was sentenced to four years for the same "crime."

Said Lord MacDermott passing sentence: "I will pass sentence which will show people who are minded to do the same sort of thing that they will have to pay for it . . .

"You were endeavouring to get support for the campaign, and in that way you set yourself on the side of the force of violence."

Thomas O'Malley is the father of a family of five. Patrick Collins is father of a family of three.

The "evidence" introduced in this noteworthy example of British justice in Ireland was that the hands of the two men were sticky when examined in the R.U.C. Barracks.

150 Held in Co. Tyrone

CLOSE to 150 young men were arrested in Co. Tyrone by British authorities following discovery of an arms dump in a dugout at Mountjoy Castle, near Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.

British military, R.U.C. and B-Specials were engaged in the biggest round-up Occupied Ireland has seen since the Campaign of Resistance opened on December 12, 1956.

Hundreds of homes were visited at night and men taken from their beds to be questioned. In one home three sons were taken away.

Many were released the next day and on subsequent days. Many others were held and taken to Crumlin Road Prison, Belfast.

AN CUMANN CABHRACH NATIONAL COLLECTION

The following are the arrangements for the National Collection, 1957:

Collections to be held in NORTH DUBLIN on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15;

Collection in DUBLIN SOUTH will be held on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22,

Collections in the PROVINCES will be held on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22,

where possible.

All who helped last year, and all willing to help this year, should contact the Secretary, c/o P.O. Box 187, Dublin as soon as possible

The demands on our funds have increased enormously since last year, and we appeal to all to contribute generously this year.

General Philip Sheridan Div., Ancient Order of Hibernians, Stamford, Conn.	282.00
Massachusetts Friends of the Irish Republican Prisoners	500.00
Buffalo G.A.A.	200.00
Toronto Committee	100.00
Irish Republican Prisoners Aid Committee, Pawtucket, Rhode Island	100.00
Sean Oghlaigh na hEireann, Donegal Men's Boatride	100.00
SOUTH AFRICA—	
Cumann Cathal Brugha, Sinn Fein, Johannesburg	5 0 0

A t-Aontú na Tíre an Seasam poblaictánac

(3)

Seo páiréar a léiḡ Seán Ó Brádaigh do Chomhábail an Comhcaidrim sa gCeathrú Rua i mí Lúnasa.

Tá feall uéanta ag luét politiúcta Teac Laigean ar na daoine ins na sé contaete atá ag trois go tian. Bí eailín as fearmanac taob amuḡ de príosún Moinsceirge ar maoin lḡu lú ag fuireac lena deareáir. Nuair a éuala sí go raib sé curca go dtí an Curraac úirt sí: "Tá m'áear i bpríosún Uéal feirste agus anois tá mo deareáir ar an gCurraac. Sin an cineál poblaicta atá agair annseo." Is mó ar fad an ibirt a éairfeas náisiúnaithe an tuaiscirt a uéanam, de bñi nac bñuil tearmann le fáil acu sa stát seo. Ná h-abrao domne tiomsa go gcairpe na náisiúnaithe ceao o'fáil ó muintir na 26 contaete sar a troideann siad in agair cos-ar-bolḡ agus géarteannúnt Sasana.

Níl don oleacac ag baint le fórsaí Sasana ins na sé contaete, an R.U.C. nó na Constáblai Speisialta. Ac ní éinneann rialtas Teac Laigean istea orcu san ar cor ar biḡ. Tá constáblai speisialta ina gcónai i gCábán, Mumeacán agus Tír Conaill. Téann siad treasna na teorann cupla oíce sa t-seacáin cun tíce a éuaroac, daoine neam-urcóirveaca a stracaó as a tearaca, agus scaití, iao a lámac. Ní éinneann na h-uoráisi abpus don bac orcu, ná ar na mílte éireannac atá in arm Sasana. Ac daoine a éainic anuas ag éalóó ó annsmac na nḡall, rugaó orcu agus caiteao istea i bpríosún iao. Is mó an oiprióct ioir an íoe sin agus an fáilte a éuir rialtas na gñeise roim an t-árocaspas Makarios agus an éabair atá a tabairt acu don t-Sipris.

Tuḡim go bñuil tuairimí eile ag daoine faoi'n gcaoi mar cóir éire do saoraó agus o'aontú. Ba cóir do gac ruine a uíceatl a uéanam ar a beatac fém. Ac na daoine is mó atá ag cáineao agus ag caiteam broc-measa ar ḡluaiseac na Poblaicta, iao-siú a rinne fáil i nḡairí náisiúnta na tíre le 35 bliain, agus nac nvearna taob cun éire o'ac-aontú.

Luét na gcaitge.

Tuḡim preisin go dtis le ruine a éingrá a éur i nḡiom in go teor síte. Úirt Seán Sabat: "Ole is éac Oí-postaíoc, Ole is ea Críóberḡit, Dás is ea Uéarla." Iao siú atá ag obair ar son na gcaitge, táio ag obair ar son na h-éireann. Ac ní teor san. Úirt an Píarsac gurb iao luét na gcaitge "is aoirce aigne agus is gñe intinn dá maireann oár gñe." Ac úirt sé preisin: "Do buaileao istea in aigne na mílte do gcaitao ósa gur éab-acat cora cainte iona gñiom-areá fearúta agus gur mó oe

beacao riail gramadaí do briseao iona beart claóaimúit do uéanam Tá mbeao fir óga an Connarca ag taisteal na tíre agus iao ag gñosaó gael in agair gail i nḡailege, nár éairbí agus nár uaisle de gñó uóib é iona beir ag taisteal na tíre ag molaó na gcaitge agus san móran toraio ar a nḡlórca."

focal scoin.

Ní mairpíó éire san saoirse. Ní mó mar sin veireao a éur le beact Sasana sa tír seo. Má imíonn arm Sasana, socróir na gcait ceist na h-aonacata eataru fém.

Ní éeapaimio gur teigear ar gac ole an t-saoirse. Ac ní beir nac na séan ar an tír seo go deo san i. Níl sa t-saoirse ac caoi cun cóir éeart do éur ar an tír. Is mó an obair a beas le uéanam agaim nuair a beas éire saor. Úirt an Píarsac aris: ". . . dá baolai an cae is baolai go mó an t-siódám. Níor éail gail riail i gcae ac a mbeata. Is mme do éailteaoar a n-omeac sa sos caea."

Ní poláir dul siar éuig teagase Wolfe Tone: "Muintir na h-éireann uite o'aontú agus an ceangal le Sasana do briseao." Ní poláir pilleao ar módann Wolfe Tone preisin cun arm Sasana do bogao, na módann a bí in úsao ag éinri Mac Reacáin ag baile Aontroma agus ag an áear ó mureú ag Ros mhe Treoin.

30 Armoured Cars for RUC

R.U.C. have been given the use of 30 armoured vehicles by the British Government for use in Occupied Ireland. The information was disclosed by Mr. W. W. B. Topping when addressing a branch of the North Down Unionist Association.

Topping said he was glad to hear the Lord Chief Justice make it clear that possession of explosives with intent to endanger life or property was a capital offence carrying the death sentence.

Said Topping: "The man found with an explosive in his possession might make his next appearance in the dock, and then on the scaffold." He issued a warning to Nationalist parents to investigate and inquire into the actions of their children and other young people associating with them.

Topping went on: "Some of the misguided young men of the Province were not being definitely prevented by their friends and relatives from getting involved in subversive activities."

Mr. Topping has moved some distance from his position of last year that all the trouble was being caused by young men from the 26-Counties!

SUPPORT THE PRISONERS NATIONAL COLLECTION THIS MONTH

AN CUMANN CABRAC

ANTRIM—	20 0 0	LONGFORD—	16 18 2
CAVAN—		Longford Comhairle	
Ceilidhe, O'Rahilly Hall,		Ceanntair	16 18 2
Ballinagh	10 0 0	LOUTH—	
Cill-na Seanratha	1 5 0	Drogheda Cumann,	
Cumann Sinn Fein,		Sinn Fein	20 0 0
Redhills	12 0 0	Employees, Connolly's	
CORK—		Factory, Dundalk	5 8 5
Cork City Branch	156 14 9	Collection in Ardee	10 0 0
Fermoy	14 0 0	MEATH—	
Cumann J. Casey, Sinn		An Uaimh	50 0 0
Fein, Cill Dairbhre	20 1 9	Kilcock	7 11 6
Cumann Araglen, Sinn Fein	5 0 0	MONAGHAN—	
Cumann L. Lynch		Cumann Inis Caoin,	
Mitchelstown	40 0 0	Sinn Fein	30 0 0
Cumann E. Uitear,		Ematris Cumann, Sinn Fein	17 0 0
Magh Ealla	50 0 0	Carrickmacross	1 0 0
DUBLIN—		ROSCOMMON—	
Dublin City and County		Ballinagare, Castlereagh	7 0 0
Collections	171 19 10	Cumann Carnaska	5 0 0
FERMANAGH—		TIPPERARY—	
Newtownbutler	2 0 0	Cashel	20 0 0
GALWAY—		TIR CONAILL—	
Gort Battalion Old I.R.A.	5 0 0	Cumann na mBan	18 0 0
Ceili-Kiltormer Hall,		WATERFORD—	
Sth. Galway	40 0 0	Waterford Branch	22 2 0
KERRY—		WESTMEATH—	
Tralee	70 0 0	Delvin and District	28 10 0
Kenmare	6 15 0	Cumann Bearnas MacCormac,	
Caherciveen	29 0 0	Muileann Cearr	10 0 0
Killarney	8 0 0	WEXRORD—	
Listowel		Per McGrath Cumann,	
(G.A.A. Tournament)	25 0 0	Sinn Fein	
KILDARE—		Ceili-Ballycogley	5 10 0
Cumann Cabhrach,		Ceili and Collection—	
Cill Dara	28 19 4	Loc Garman	9 10 0
KILKENNY—		ENGLAND—	
Kilkenny	25 0 0	London Branch	75 0 0
Collection in Kilkenny	13 2 6	Tipton, Staffs	1 0 0
Collection in Castlecomer	6 12 0	SCOTLAND—	
LAOIS—		Glasgow	1 0 0
Employees, Irish Worsted		AMERICA—	
Mills Ltd., Portlaoise	11 9 11	Anonymous, New York	80 0 0
Heath Cumann, Sinn Fein	27 12 0	New Jersey	4 0 0
Mountmellick	50 0 0	Boston	5.00
Mountrath	26 17 6	Pittsfield	16.00
Comhairle Ceanntair	6 0 7	San Francisco Banch	200.00
Portarlington	2 4 7		
LEITRIM—			
Cumman Tullaghan,			
Sinn Fein	20 0 0		

(Continued at foot of next col.)

Thousands Mourn 5 Who Died For Ireland

HUGE crowds attended the funerals of the five Irish Republicans who lost their lives in the Edentubber explosion during the early hours of November 11. Paul Smith (19) of Bessbrook, Co. Armagh, Oliver Craven (19) of Newry, Co. Down, and Michael Watters (55) of Edentubber, Co. Louth, were buried at the Republican Plot, Dundalk, on November 14, in the largest funeral the town has seen.

On the following day the funerals of the two Wexford men, George Keegan (29) of Enniscorthy, and Patrick Parle (27) of Wexford Town, were held in their native towns while all business in factories and shops was suspended and thousands followed the cortege.

Requiem Mass was celebrated in Dundalk by Very Rev. T. F. McDonald, Adm., St. Patrick's Cathedral. Afterwards the funerals of the two Co. Wexford men left by road via Drogheda and Dublin. In Dublin, thousands followed the wreath-covered coffins through the streets of the capital city. The cortege was accompanied out of Dundalk by contingents of Fianna Eireann, Cumann na mBan and members of Sinn Féin clubs.

There were wreaths from their comrades in Belfast Prison and the Curragh Concentration Camp and their comrades in the north.

Huge crowds lined the streets as the funerals passed. People from Armagh and Down as well as other parts of the country attended the Dundalk ceremonies.

DUNDALK FUNERALS

The funerals of Paul Smith, Oliver Craven and Michael Watters took place to St. Patrick's Cemetery, Dundalk at 2 p.m. on November 14. The three coffins were placed in a single grave in the Republican Plot in the cemetery and a bugler of Fianna Eireann sounded the Last Post. Thousands walked with the cortege through Dundalk, where the blinds were drawn on homes and business premises were closed.

The hearse was flanked by groups of young men and women from Fianna Eireann, Cumann na mBan and Sinn Féin. The cortege was preceded to the cemetery by the Emmet Brass Band playing the Dead March.

Prayers at the graveside were recited by Very Rev. T. F. McDonald, Adm., Dundalk, who was assisted by Rev. P. J. McPeake, C.C., Camlough; Rev. L. O'Kane, C.C., Bessbrook, and Rev. E. Devlin, C.C., Jonesboro.

ORATION

The oration at the graveside was given by Mr. J. J. McGil, Sinn Féin T.D. for Sligo-Leitrim who said:

"We have come here to-day to pay tribute to our dead soldiers. They have made the supreme sacrifice that you and I and the generations yet unborn may live as a people free to control our own destinies.

"The tragedy which brought to a sudden end the lives of these five great Irishmen is a tragedy of the Irish nation. The tragedy of an Ireland that is unfree and divided. These men came from north and south to join together to end the tragedy of our nation and her people.

"Michael Watters was symbolic of the mass of the Irish people who have borne the brunt of the struggle for Irish freedom. The road they travelled was the hard road but its signposts were unmistakable. It was the road Tone, Emmet, Pearse, Goss, Gaughran, Sabhat and O hAnnuin travelled to name but a few.

"They have now been joined by Michael Watters of Louth; by Paul Smith of Armagh; by Oliver Craven of Down; by Patrick Parle and

Note this

AT 3 p.m. on November 11—that is seven hours after the first announcement from Radio Eireann on the Ravensdale explosion tragedy—the news-desk of the station was given a list of the names of the men who lost their lives. They did not use the list on the 6.30, 10 p.m. Irish news, 10.15 English news or the 8 a.m. news of November 12. Instead their bulletins continued to refer to the fact that the bodies were unidentified and those who could help identification were asked to come forward.

Who issued the order to ignore the list of the dead given Radio Eireann? Why was this order given? It could only prolong the agony for the many parents throughout the country who were learning of the awful tragedy through the medium of Radio Eireann. Or was this the reason why the censorship order was given in the first place?

On November 12, the lead story of the "Irish Times" dealt with the tragedy. The report contained the libellous slur that the men were preparing for an operation in the Newry area to coincide with Armistice Day celebrations and to influence the Dublin by-election. This vicious example of yellow journalism puts the "Irish Times" now on the same gutter level as such solid examples of London journalism as the "Daily Sketch" or the "Daily Mail." The "Irish Times" has always been associated in the public mind with Conservative politics. So far it has never been associated in the public mind with the kind of sensation-mongering that has made the British Press a byword throughout the world.

George Keegan of Wexford.

"The message that Thomas McDonagh passed on to the present generation has re-echoed since December 12, 1956: 'But let England make no mistake. The generous high-bred youth of Ireland have never failed to answer the call that has been passed on to them. They will never hesitate to blaze forth in the rage of war to win their country's freedom. Other and tamer methods they leave to other and tamer men but they must do or die.'

"For 35 years the Nationalists of the North looked to their brother-Irishmen in the South for a direct lead against British Occupation. They were sadly disillusioned by the inept approach to the problem of Occupation by their fellow-Irishmen in the South. Having examined and explored all peaceful approaches to the unnatural division of our country they once again asserted their God-given right to freedom and have fought side by side with gallant comrades from the south.

"The most fitting memorial that we can build to the memory of these men—to Michael Watters and his young comrades and friends—is the Republic proclaimed by the men of 1916. Let us go ahead then together and erect it in the name of God. That is what our people are fighting for in Occupied Ireland. Let us not forget them.

"Ar dheis Dhe go raibh a n-anam."



Thousands gathered in Dundalk to attend the funerals of the five Irish Republicans killed at Edentubber on November 11.

TO WEXFORD

When the Wexford funerals arrived at 1 p.m. at Clonliffe Road, Dublin, a guard of honour of 12 men wearing black berets and black armbands formed up on either side of the hearse. Twelve young men of Fianna Eireann in uniform flanked the hearse.

Crowds lined the streets and some women knelt in prayer as the funeral passed. Several hundred men and members of Cumann na mBan followed the hearses.

At Parnell Square the hearses halted for 15 minutes outside the Municipal Art Gallery while the Rosary was recited in Irish, and more wreaths were placed on the coffins. Relatives of both men were present.

FROM ALL PARTS

When the remains arrived in Enniscorthy the cortege was met by a huge gathering of people from all parts of Co. Wexford. At St. Aidan's Cathedral which was packed the remains of George Keegan were received by Rev. S. Cummins, C.C. The remains of Patrick Parle were met by thousands who accompanied them to the Church of the Assumption, Bride Street. Members of Sinn Féin Cumann and of Parnell hurling and football clubs, formed a guard of honour.

WEXFORD FUNERALS

The funeral of George Keegan took place from St. Aidan's Cathedral to St. Mary's Cemetery. The oration by the graveside was given by Mr. Myles Shevlin, who said:

"Glory, Glory O, to her brave sons who died"

"On Monday morning last the small townland of Edentubber emerged from comparative anonymity to take its page in Ireland's story. It was the spot in which those whom we numbered amongst our bravest and best were called upon to die. And the stark tragedy of their deaths found an echo not alone in small family groups in Wexford and Louth Down and Armagh, not alone in every corner of Ireland but far out across the world wherever there is a heart that beats for Ireland. Because George Keegan and his comrades died, a nation prays in unity.

"The story of George Keegan is to a great extent the story of a troubled Ireland over the past 11 months. It is so simple as to require restatement. For the past 35 years Britain has maintained an army of occupation in North-east Ulster. With that occupation has gone all the paraphanelia of repression—But in

Ulster, too as the men of Wexford well know, there is a great repository of National tradition and an unquenchable desire for freedom. Where such an tradition exists, then inevitably any effort to crush it by force of arms will be met by a resistance of arms.

"On the 12th day of December, 1956 the heartening news came southward from out of the occupied area that the North was again aflame, that young men were again in the hills of historic Ulster and that the old fight for Ireland's freedom was renewed. With that news came the call for aid. George Keegan was one of those who went on the Great Crusade northward. Raidings, shootings, jailings, motorised armour—the whole show of an Imperial domination on the one side, on the other, brave men resisting in arms.

"The fortunes that war had in store for him were that he was to die with his comrades in the loneliness of Edentubber—but in the awesome tragedy of his death, there on the very line that designates the sundering of our nation, there was a strange symbolism—men of Wexford dying again with the men of the north just as 150 years ago the men of Wexford joined the men of Down to fight the same old enemy in the same old cause.

"In the years to come loving hands will raise here a column of stone to perpetuate the memory of this townsman of yours but we to-day feel, in the spiritual communion around his grave, that no such stone is adequate for such a purpose—that for us there can be no real monument but the realisation of the dream of freedom for which he died—an Irish Republic, free, unfettered and independent from Athlone to the sea.

"To his relatives gathered here we express the inexpressible, the grief of a whole Nation at the death of a brave man—To you, George, we can but say 'May the sod of Wexford that is reddened with the blood of your patriot forbears rest lightly on your bones'—For those of us who knew you there can be no turning back, we are bound by the seal of your blood to struggle unswervingly and unceasingly to the end for which you died.

"Before we leave this grave, to which for all time to come men will come to seek inspiration for the continuance of the struggle, we will stand in silent salute to the memory of George Keegan a citizen soldier of Ireland."

Business premises were closed and large crowds lined the route and marched in the cortege.

British Agents

MEN and women from Armagh and Down who attended the Dundalk funerals of Paul Smith of Bessbrook, Co. Armagh and Oliver Craven of Newry, were stopped by R.U.C. on their return home and their cars were searched and their names taken.

Stormont C.I.D., R.U.C. members in mufti, Scotland Yard Special Branch agents and other members of the British Occupation security forces in the Six Counties attended the funerals in Dundalk and talked with Dublin Castle Special Branch men.

The latter were in evidence everywhere.

PADDY PARLE

The funeral of Patrick Parle took place from the Church of the Assumption, Wexford, to St. Iban's Cemetery, Crosstown. All business in shops and factories were suspended. Sinn Féin and Cumann na mBan members were in the cortege as were members of football and hurling clubs.

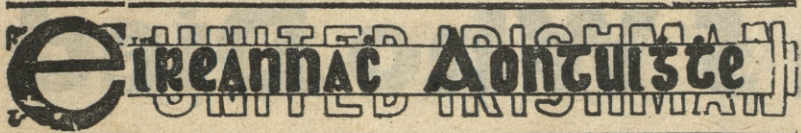
An oration was delivered by Mr. Sean O Bradaigh:

"The youth of this generation have received as a trust the task of carrying on that struggle and the people of Wexford will always be proud that their sons acquitted themselves so well. They have done all that they could do for us—died for us, and that is something we must never forget.

"It is sad that in 1957 these five men should die the victims of this terrible tragedy. The responsibility for their deaths lies with the British people and government who insist on maintaining a military bridgehead in Ireland. But the responsibility must also be shared by those people in high places in both the Six and 26-Counties who have shirked their responsibilities in this matter for the past 35 years.

"Patrick Parle has gone to join the goodly company of the thousands of men and women who down through the years have died in the cause of Irish freedom. Let us never forget them. We can show our gratitude to Patrick by carrying on the struggle and by ensuring that we will re-enthroned the Irish Republic for which he died."

Guidhimid solas Flaitheas Dé dá anam uasal álainn Laba i measc na naomh i bPárrthas Mhic Dé na nGróist go raibh aige.



NODLAIG (DEC.), 1957

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For the Irish People

THIS is a season of joy and peace. But in Occupied Ireland there is little joy and no peace. The sacrifices of our people there during 1957 have proved to the world that the historic Irish nation still lives. These sacrifices also prove that the Irish people do not accept, and will never accept, British Imperial domination over their affairs.

During 1957, seven brave men gave their lives for the cause of Irish freedom. Scores of others have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in the Crumlin Road Jail, Belfast. Still more are held in the same prison without charge or trial. Over 100 are in the Curragh Concentration Camp. Seven are jailed in England.

But the cause of Irish Republicanism is not based upon sentiment. Those who serve do not seek sympathy either for themselves or for their dependants who are deprived of the support of their breadwinners. What Irish Republicans do seek is the support of all the Irish people—at home and abroad—in the struggle for Ireland's full freedom. That struggle must go on.

Ireland was partitioned against the will of the Irish people by a British Act of Parliament backed by British arms. There were political leaders in Ireland who acquiesced in that division though they nearly all insist they were forced by circumstances into doing so. Whatever the reasons, they are carrying out the British mandate fairly thoroughly. They are using all the resources at their disposal to block the fight for freedom of our people in the north and put behind prison bars Irish Republicans who stand for an Ireland united and free.

Had the political party leaders at any time given a positive lead to the people in maintaining our right to unity and independence, there would be an entirely different situation in Ireland to-day. They didn't. They were too fond of place and privilege to bother about our people in Occupied Ireland. The position they find themselves in now is that they are using the forces of the 26-County State to defend British Occupation of Irish soil.

Generations have grown up in this country who have been deluded into believing that Ireland was free—except, perhaps, for the Six Counties! The events of the past year have changed that conception. It is now being realised that British Imperialism is still the main enemy of all the Irish people and that to speak of political independence for part of this country is absurd.

The Republican Movement takes its stand on the Proclamation of 1916, and any instrument or enactments which in any way curtail that charter of liberty can have no validity for Irish Republicans.

By strict adherence to principles, by pursuing a clearly defined policy, by placing the national interests before personal considerations, the Irish Republican Movement has built up a reputation for honesty and integrity. The Irish people can put their trust in that Movement sure in the knowledge that it will never betray them or their interests.

Under the leadership of the Republican Movement, the Irish people in our time will enjoy the fruits of full freedom.

The Imperial Chorus

LORD BROOKEBOROUGH has now joined in the chorus of Imperial praise for Mr. de Valera's speech to the Fianna Fail Ard Fheis which recognised the legality of the Stormont regime. Brookeborough also hailed the fact that Mr. de Valera did not mention British Occupation during the course of his policy speech.

The Tory-Unionist organ the "Belfast Telegraph," opened its editorial of November 20 with these words: "Elder statesmen do not as a rule improve with age, but Mr. de Valera may justifiably be taken as an exception." Why? Because:

"Bluntly the Eire Premier has reiterated that force is no solution to the partition of Ireland, that he has never believed that the solution of the problem was 'round the corner' and that there are other matters in the southern State which would better repay attention."

Now that they are all in agreement let us be sure that we know on what grounds. Said Brookeborough: "Stormont had no intention now or ever of being lured out of the United Kingdom." Are Fianna Fail's supporters happy?

FIVE GALLANT SONS

*"Some died by the glenside
Some died 'mid the stranger
And wise men have told us their cause was a failure
But they loved poor old Ireland
And never feared danger
Glory O, glory O, to the bold Fenian men."*

IRELAND mourns five more of her gallant sons—five who went out to fight the good fight against an ancient foe. Read their names again—George Keegan and Patrick Parle from County Wexford, Oliver Craven of County Down, Paul Smith of County Armagh and Michael Watters of Louth. They are names to be remembered.

A tragic accident robbed them of life. But they died for their country as surely as did Pearse, MacDermott, Cathal Brugha—or Sean Sabhat and Feargal O h-Annluain. They died for a free Ireland, an Ireland freed in the honourable manner as Pearse, MacDermott and Brugha would have had it.

It was fitting that sons of Wexford, Down, Armagh and Louth should have been comrades in arms in the resumed struggle for independence. Wexford and Down were foremost when Ireland rose in 1798; nor were Armagh men wanting in that fight.

There will be some, soured and selfish men, who will decry the efforts of these men, who will say they were foolish, misled and that they died for a lost cause. Let them talk, the soured and selfish ones, for their empty words will be lost in Ireland's paean of praise for her sons who died.

If they were foolish, these young men and the thousands like them, it was because they put their trust in the words of politicians. If they were misled it was by place-seekers who said that they alone could show the way to freedom. But the young men of Ireland soon found out that politicians' talk is "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing" and that the only freedom gained was freedom to emigrate, to work in other lands, or to sit and do nothing about reuniting their country.

They who say that these young men died for a lost cause are no longer fit to be Irishmen. The cause of Irish freedom is a live and vital one. It will live while there are men like George Keegan, Patrick Parle, Oliver Craven, Paul Smith and Michael Watters prepared to do as they did—to face danger and death for an ideal.

A worthy cause is never a lost cause. It is only men who are lost to it. They grow old and tired and soured. They lose faith in ideals and in themselves and their lack of faith is soon reflected in their works. They forget that there can be no freedom without sacrifice and they become so apt in the practice of that indulgent and utilitarian morality so often found in countries which no longer believe in their national destiny.

They strive to shut out youth, to stifle its voice, to negative its actions. They denigrate and vilify whenever the voice or action of youth threatens their little worlds. Thus will they be heard describing these men as "foolish, misled and dying in a lost cause." Let them talk, for the heart of Ireland will heed them not in this moment of prideful mourning.

There will be others who will lay the blame for the actions of these young men elsewhere—in our social system with its inherent faults; in a scheme of government where heredity counts for more than ability; or perhaps in a system of education which, our intellectuals would have us believe, lays too much stress on Irish history and culture.

The ills of our social system, such as unemployment and emigration, and the malpractices of our administrative scheme are certainly conducive of righteous frustration and fury in those who have the nation's good at heart. But those

who seek to blame our educational system are in reality finding a failing in themselves in that they are unable to reconcile their present far from idealistic thinking and behaviour with the ideals which are the inspiration—or should be—of that educational system, the ideals of an Ireland free, Gaelic and Christian.

It would be all too easy to wishfully conclude that these national ills, and only those, have made our young men angry. It would appear that the excuse-seekers, searching for the mote in each other's eye, have failed to see the beam in that of the nation. With a little more diligent heart-searching and more realistic thinking they would soon find that the cause of all the troubles that beset our country lies in the cancerous roots of disunity and lack of freedom.

It was in the light of this truth and with the object of rooting out this cancer that men like George Keegan, Patrick Parle, Oliver Craven, Paul Smith and Michael Watters went forth. Two were residents of parts of Occupied Ireland where, deprived of the constitutional means of asserting their rights to freedom, they rose in arms in resistance to the occupying forces of Britain. And when they did so, could men like the others do otherwise than to go to their aid?

How many like them must die before the conscience of our rulers and the people who put them in power is stricken? How many more of Ireland's great-hearted sons must make the supreme sacrifice before the nation awakes to its hour of destiny? They have showed the way, as Sean Sabhat, Feargal O h-Annluain, Cathal Brugha, Sean MacDermott and Pearse did before them. To-morrow Ireland follows.

NORMAN

NOTES AND COMMENTS:

STILL IN THE COMMONWEALTH?

THE two Fianna Fail branch resolutions which provoked Mr. de Valera into making his "policy statement" on partition came from Letterkenny and Nenagh. No mention was made of this in the newspapers. The Letterkenny motion asked for a conference with the British Government on the matter of Irish unity. The Nenagh motion asked that the matter be brought before the United Nations.

Mr. de Valera rejected both resolutions. During the course of his long speech he did not mention once the presence of British forces in Occupied Ireland. Indeed British Imperialism in Ireland was the least of his worries.

He was later congratulated on his "wisdom, truth and statesmanship" by the Ulster Liberal Association—a splinter Tory-Unionist group. Said the statement: "It is our belief that this speech marks a turning point in Irish history. For the first time since the partition of Ireland, the Prime Minister of the Irish

State has publicly recognised that partition is basically an Irish problem. . . . Meaning: that British Occupation has nothing at all to do with it.

The statement went on: "...to recognise the elected Government of Stormont as the legitimate Government of the area is, we believe, a forward step, a real step towards better feeling. . . ."

Does this make the rank-and-file members of Fianna Fail happier?

ANOTHER interesting factor emerging from Mr. de Valera's speech is his veiled attack on Irish teachers. Since very little post-1916 history is taught in Ireland's secondary schools—and none at all in the primary schools—it is hard to follow Mr. de Valera when he says that young people are being led into "illegal organisations" through the teaching of history:

Perhaps he may elaborate and give us his interpretation of the history of the past 40 years?

Talking about 40 years... "The Evening Press" reporting Mr. de Valera's presence at the Ard Fheis commented that this was his 40th year as President! Since Fianna Fail is in existence only 31 years this seems a difficult feat even for Mr. de Valera.

And it was the "Irish Press" which omitted all reference to Mr. Lemass' delegations visit to the Commonwealth Relations Office in London—who were in fact the 26 Counties delegates hosts Why? Well the Commonwealth Relations Office deals with Imperial affairs and according to Whitehall the 26 Counties are still in the Empire. Back to the Commonwealth, how are you?

MR. MONTGOMERY HYDE, the Tory-Unionist M.P. for North Belfast, has complained because the Queen's Speech made no mention of Occupied Ireland.

"There are references to other parts of the Commonwealth," says Hyde, "and the United Kingdom, (Cont. on Page 12)

MASS PROTEST RALLY BY N.Y. ORGANISATION

BY OUR N.Y. CORRESPONDENT

UNDER the auspices of the I.R. Prisoners' Aid Committee of New York four thousand members of 57 Irish organisations in New York and surrounding cities participated in a protest parade on Saturday, October 19. All marchers carried their organisation banners and hundreds of "Slogans" demanding the complete freedom of Ireland.

James South, of Limerick, whose brother lost his life in the fight for freedom against British Occupation Forces on January 1, of this year, had been named as Grand Marshal of the Parade. The State Department did not see fit to issue him a visitor's visa. This is another glaring example of how far "the British influence" controls one of the most important arms of the United States Government.

The line of march for the parade was Third Avenue from East 28th Street to the City Center on West 55th Street. It is estimated that at least 75,000 people gathered along the line of march. The Rally at the City Center got under way at 4 p.m. Between 2,500 and 3,000 people attended the Rally.

Liam Cotter, on behalf of the Prisoners' Aid Committee, thanked those who had participated in the protest parade and outlined the work of the Resistance Movement in Ireland. He impressed on those present the need for continued co-operation and support by the Irish in America until the complete freedom of Ireland had been attained.

John O'Connor acted as Chairman of the meeting. On the platform were Patrick Drury, Vice-President, United Irish Counties Assn. of New York, Patrick O'Mahony, Chairman, James Connolly Club, I.R.A., Peter O'Farrell, President I.R.A. Benevolent Assn., Sean O'Riada, James Connolly I.R.A. Club, Jack Courtney, Buffalo Branch, Friends of Sinn Fein, Peter Lee, Irish Freedom Committee of Brooklyn, Peter Toal, United Irish Counties Ass. Full Freedom Committee; Matthew Guinan, President,

Local 100, Transport Workers Union; James Supple, Kerry-men's Assn.; Bernard Sheridan, Irish Freedom Committee, Elizabeth, New Jersey; John Ryan, Cleveland, Ohio; Sean Bogan, Friends of the I.R. in New Jersey; Michael Barry, Irish Freedom Committee of Suffolk, Nassau and Queens; Maire Bradshaw and Eileen McPeake, Secretaries of the Prisoners' Aid Committee; Chris McLoughlin, President, Friends of Sinn Fein.

Speakers were: Jeremiah O'Callaghan, Corporation Counsel, Jersey City, National Vice-President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; Michael Quill, International President of the Transport Workers' Union; Michael Flannery, President of the Gaelic Athletic Association of New York; Walter Norris, Chairman of the Boston Friends of Sinn Fein; Paul O'Dwyer, President, Irish Institute of New York.

Mr. O'Callaghan in his remarks impressed upon those present the need for financial support. This could be most efficiently achieved by the work of small groups in every location throughout the United States where Irish Americans reside. As a former Captain in the United States Army in World War II, he was totally opposed to the ruling of the State Department in refusing to issue a visitor's visa to James South, and called on all present to write directly to their Representatives in Washington and voice their protest against such a ruling. He pledged continued support to the Irish Freedom Movement by the Hibernians in New Jersey and his personal support as National Vice-President in his travels throughout the country.

Speaking on behalf of the Transport Workers Union, Mr. Quill stated that its members would continue to do all in its power to aid the cause of Irish Freedom, that he was proud to be on the same platform with the veteran soldier, Sean O'Riada whom he had the pleasure of hearing at

(To col. 3)

Dundalk Funerals of 5 Republicans



The funerals of the five Irish Republicans killed at Edentubber were the largest Dundalk has ever seen. (Story pages 1 and 5.)

(From col. 2)

a rally in Castleisland, County Kerry some 35 years ago, that the Transport Workers Union was pledged to fight oppression in all countries whether it be in Cyprus, India or Ireland. He pledged that at the forthcoming International Convention of the Transport Workers Union resolutions demanding the immediate withdrawal of the British Occupation Forces from Northern Ireland would be introduced and forwarded to the proper authorities.

Walter Norris pledged the continued support of the Friends of Sinn Fein in Boston. He congratulated the Irish in New York for having the courage to voice their disapproval of British tyranny in Ireland on the occasion of the visit of the British Monarch. He compared the young men who are struggling in Ireland to-day in the cause of freedom, to the men who fought at Concord and lost their lives in the Boston Massacre.

Michael Flannery asked those

present to continue their moral and financial support of the men who were doing the fighting in Occupied Ireland.

Paul O'Dwyer stated that the people of the occupied six counties were determined to rid themselves of British tyranny for all time and looked for continued support from their friends in America; that to-day in Ireland economic conditions were at a very low level; that these conditions would get worse unless the present British-made Border, separating the Industrial North from the Agricultural South, was eliminated; that the country could not possibly survive if the present flow of emigration was not stopped; that Ireland, the cradle of liberty had suffered more than its share in its fight for freedom.

John O'Connor impressed on the meeting the necessity for continued publicity to bring the true story of Irish Partition to the American Public, and placed two resolutions before the meeting, the first calling for continued support to the Irish Repub-

lican Movement in all its activities and the second demanding the immediate release of all Political Prisoners in England, Dublin and Belfast.

No U.N.O. Observers Wanted

Mr. Aiken, Mr. de Valera and the Fianna Fail party—with split Fine Gael support—are against U.N. observers coming to Occupied Ireland to see for themselves what is happening there. This is symptomatic of the whole Leinster House Constitutional approach to the matter of Irish unity and independence.

Mr. Aiken said that the matter of partition was a subject for the 26-County Government. He is wrong. The matter of freedom is for the Irish people to decide and specifically for the Nationalists people of the Six Counties.

Mr. Aiken received his answer a from the General officer Commanding British forces in Occupied Ireland, Lt. Gen. Sir Brian Kimmins—quite unintentionally of course. Kimmins said the defence of Northern Ireland within the United Kingdom was a matter for British soldiers. What comment, one wonders, has Mr. Aiken to make on that?

Mr. Aiken also made mention of I.R.A. operations from 1919 to 1923. He speaks of changed conditions. The only conditions that have changed in the meantime in the matter of Irish freedom are Mr. Aiken's condition.

And Mr. Aiken and his Fianna Fail followers know this very well. Read the full account of the Leinster House debate on this important matter on pages 10 and 11.

OUR CAUSE IS STILL THE CAUSE OF HUMANKIND

IN an address to the Congress of the United States by Dail Eireann in January, 1921, it was stated:

"All the resources of a powerful and ruthless tyranny have been employed since in a desperate attempt to utterly destroy us as a nation. In the course of little over a century we have been robbed of wealth amounting to an empire's ransom, whilst within living memory a population of eight and a half millions which, with the normal rate of increase, would have given us to-day a population of some seventeen millions, has been reduced by enemy acts to four millions—a crime unique among civilised nations.

"Our island is surpassingly fertile, generously endowed by nature with every advantage and facility for industry, for trade, and for commerce, capable of supporting in happiness and prosperity twenty millions of souls, yet only last year it was publicly declared by the official head of the usurping English Government that it was the considered

policy of that Government to banish from our country the young and strong—the flower of the four millions that yet remain.

"The Irish people have consistently resisted this infamous tyranny to the utmost of their power. Almost every generation has witnessed at least one armed uprising, and when the people were too weak to resist in arms they never ceased to make clear their hatred of the rule of the foreigner. Their oppressor's declarations that the national sentiment of Ireland is guilty of 'disloyalty' to English rule has been a constant acknowledgement of this attitude. The attitude and desire of the present generation has been made manifest beyond question."

The address to the Congress of the United States ended on this note:

"The Irish people claim no more than their right as a nation to determine freely for themselves how they shall be governed. We, their official spokesmen—their elected parliament and government—call

mankind to witness that our people have ever been ready to welcome peace with England on that just basis.

"On no other basis is peace possible. We shall not surrender our national right—nor will force compel us.

"Our cause is the common cause of mankind. To that cause we have pledged ourselves and our people to remain faithful unto death."

What was fought for then was not won. Our people in Occupied Ireland continue to resist "this infamous tyranny to the utmost of their power." This generation is also witnessing an armed uprising. Their oppressors continue to declare that they are 'disloyal' to English rule. Indeed "the attitude and desire of the present generations has been made manifest beyond question."

Our cause is still the common cause of humankind. To that cause the Resistance in Occupied Ireland has pledged itself and the Irish people "to remain faithful unto death."

1 genuine

CHARLIE KERINS — Hanged in Mountjoy Prison. 1-12-44.

BARNEY CASEY — Shot by Military Police, Curragh Camp. 16-12-40.

JOHN HINCHY — Died in Mountjoy Prison. 28-12-42.

MAURICE O'NEILL—Executed Mountjoy Prison. 12-11-42.

JACK GAFFNEY — Died on Prison Ship "Al Rawdah." Belfast. 18-11-40.

J. J. REYNOLDS, J. J. KELLY, CHARLES MacCAFFERTY — Killed in explosion. 28-11-38.

NOVEMBER SALES OF THE THE UNITED IRISHMAN

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INSIDE OCCUPIED IRELAND:

Brookeborough and the connection

SIX JAILED IN DONEGAL

WHEN seven men were arrested in Buncrana, Co. Donegal, one a local, scores of young people gathered around the Garda station and kept a constant watch. After work stopped in the town at 6 o'clock the crowd was further swelled by workers until at 8 o'clock it had reached large proportions.

The arrests began when three men were questioned at the Mill Brae and taken to the police station. This set off the round-up. A general search was then organised and two more men were picked up at Duffries, just a few miles outside the town.

The seventh man was picked up some time later in the morning on the same road but nearer Buncrana. Local people said this was the largest search that had ever been seen on the Inishowen peninsula. Several detachments of 26-County military from Letterkenny took part.

NO ARMS

The men carried no arms or no documents and all spoke in Irish. On the day after the arrests, wholesale raids were made on homes for arms and ammunition. A number of local men were taken to the Barracks for questioning but were later released. The local man arrested on the first day was also released.

Those taken to the Curragh Concentration Camp were: Seamus Hughes of Monaghan; Sean Kenny of Cork; Michael Murphy, Jimmy Devereaux and Joseph McNamara, all of Limerick, and Martin McCormack of Clare.

NATIONAL CALENDAR FOR 1958

This calendar carries a photo of the men who fell at the battle of Clonmult, February, 1921. It is of a beautiful tri-colour design with verse. The photo is ideally for framing and should find an honoured place in every Irish home.

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BY OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT

LORD BROOKEBOROUGH went to London to meet the Foreign Press Association on November 13, and explained to them the situation in Occupied Ireland. He told them he had the "terrorist" situation well in hand. That the Resistance was still strong but that the British connection would be maintained.

He spoke again of the number of "outrages" that had occurred since the campaign of Resistance opened on December 12, 1956—more than 200 major incidents up to September and as many minor ones. And he spoke of what the pressmen would see if they came to Occupied Ireland (he called it "Ulster"): "A great modern community humming with industry."

But back in Belfast at the very time Brookeborough was talking in London, Lord Glentoran, Stormont's Commerce Minister, was saying that he agreed with the Isles Report on the economy of the Six Counties. This report pointed out among other things:

* Occupied Ireland has such a bad record of unemployment that it is now the most distressed area in the United Kingdom.

* Without mentioning partition, the Report shows that Britain's division of the country has created a backward economy in the north (as well as in the south).

* Because of British control of the Six Counties economy, no industrial development will be allowed which conflicts with United Kingdom big business interests.

A B-Special, found guilty by a lower court in Fermanagh of driving while drunk, and who in evidence said he had been on duty with uniform and Sten gun while drunk, had his fines reduced to the minimum by Judge Agnew at Enniskillen Quarter Sessions.

Judge Agnew also noted from the Bench that nothing serious should happen to the man in the Special Constabulary as he "seemed a decent man." He reduced a £15 fine and disqualification from driving for a year to the minimum—£5. A fine of £5 was reduced to £1. A third fine of £5 was completely reversed.

The B-Special, David George Clingen, had crashed into another... car according to police evidence and two R.U.C. constables said the man was incapable of having control of a car due to drink.

A doctor in evidence said defendant's "face was flushed and his eyes diffused." An R.U.C. sergeant

said that Clingen "staggered as he walked."

On Clingen's behalf it was stated that "when the recent trouble started, Clingen had joined up in the regular police. During the summer he had resigned of his own free will and had received a good report. He was prepared to return to the police when required."

TWO truck-loads of British military with R.U.C. and B-Specials in attendance at Gortinaddan on the Derrylin-Fermanagh road examined a biscuit tin minutely from a distance before advancing to discover that it was filled with paper.

Since this occurred on Halloweve, R.U.C. have agreed that it was probably a children's prank. 26-County police had informed the R.U.C. that a booby-trap was laid on the road.

CLAIMS amounting to £22,050 arising out of the attack on Roslea R.U.C. Barracks and ambush of R.U.C. Commandos and British military outside Roslea during October, have been sent to Lisnaskea Rural Council.

The largest claims come from two R.U.C. Commando members who were wounded when their jeep was blown up by a land-mine. The R.U.C. statement after the attack omitted to say there was an ambush and only referred to the fact that a scout car had detonated a mine. Now Sergeant Thomas Forbes wants £10,000 for his injuries and Constable Richard Heslip wants £12,000.

Sergeant Samuel Campbell of Roslea wants £50 for damage to his furniture. Meanwhile the British Army has loaned a patrol vehicle to the R.U.C. in lieu of the one Campbell wrecked after the attack when he crashed it into a ditch.

IN the Draperstown area of South Derry, some men were arrested after R.U.C. found a 40-year old revolver and ammunition in a house. The arrests and the large find followed a night of searches and questioning in the South Derry area by R.U.C., British military and B-Specials.

JOHN COLLINS (45) a traveller, of Clanrye Avenue, Newry, received a slight injury to his right ear when three shots were fired at his motor car by a mobile Ulster Special Constabulary patrol on the Armagh-Newry road.

LETTER TO EDITOR:

Who Represents Me?

WHERE do we go from here?

For some thirty-five years—since the open act of British Injustice—that has partitioned our island (360 miles long, by 125 app. wide), Irishmen in the partitioned area have sought by constitutional means to undo that wrong.

It is really against the grain to think of two governments in such a small island as Ireland. That factor alone tells against any reasonable economic progress. That factor alone argues against any real peace based on justice. Further to sustain that act of British Injustice, the Irish people, who have set their minds to fight the unjust Partition of Ireland in the partitioned counties, were, are, and will be subjected to petty day-to-day acts of injustice in the administration by the northern Six-Counties Government.

The Stormont regime has of necessity so to act to keep themselves in power. There is not a matter of choice or bigotry—they know full well if they governed justly—Partition of the country would disappear. Hence the working-class nationally minded people who represent one-third of the population must not get their fair share of jobs, of houses, or of benefits. The nationally minded people who are in the professions are tolerated but the promotion they can get is always due to their rank or profession never to their real merit. This applies to doctors, lawyers, dentists, school-teachers, and school-inspectors. Lord Brookeborough said a long time ago that Nationalists should not be employed. He and his colleagues have kept their bond.

By constitutional means about nine Nationalists M.P.s are elected. These are elected by people who wish to see justice done and partition

ended. That was and is the only reason they were elected to take their seats in Stormont. Well for thirty-five years they have organised, and talked, and publicised the injustice of the Partition of Ireland. In Parliament they are treated as a joke by their Unionist opponents. In Parliament they never once could effect one single statutory change in any law that was brought into the House—no matter how adversely it affected the Nationalist People. (e.g., Employments Acts—If Mr. McEntee came home to Belfast he'd have to reside there six years before he could get a job. And if some one took a chance and employed him, both he and his employer would be fined and jailed).

But the latest Act of the Stormont Parliament cannot be beaten outside Russia. Before a person can have his or her name on the ballot paper for election to Stormont they must hand-on-heart promise and swear:

- (1) To take their seat
- (2) Allegiance to the Queen of England
- (3) Not to be associated with any organisation that is against the (unjust) Partition of Ireland
- (4) Allegiance to the Six-County Stormont Government, etc.

These promises must be given before a candidate's name can appear on the ballot sheet so that prospective candidates must promise loyalty on oath to an act of injustice. Can any Nationalist who even pretends to represent the Nationalist people go forward as a candidate under these conditions? He would not dare say he represented National opinion. Certainly he would not represent me and I dare say there will be thousands like me.

Just imagine a Nationalist candidate promising on oath to uphold the partition of his country—Could he?

A Northern Nationalist

Attacks in North Down, Fermanagh

A B-Special Training Hut was blown up at Ballynahinch, Co. Down. There was intensive police and military activity, young men were questioned, but no arrests were made.

Two explosions within 12 minutes rocked Enniskillen on November 8. The perimeter wall of the R.U.C. depot was blown in by one and a transformer destroyed by the other. Twenty young men were arrested. Twelve were held. Later six of these were released. And later still the remainder were released.

Enniskillen was cordoned off and house by house searches instituted.

Police, military and tracker dogs searched the Enniskillen area all during the night and the day following the attacks.

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'No Trouble in Ireland'

THE British Minister of State and delegate to the United Nations, Commander Allan Noble, said in New York that the division of Ireland was completely natural.

Commander Noble is Chairman of the British delegation to the United Nations.

He was answering the question of an Indian journalist at the United Nations Correspondents Association luncheon in New York.

The correspondent compared Ireland with India's stand on the Kashmir question. The correspondent asked why Britain's insistence on a plebiscite to settle the Kashmir dispute was not applied in the case of Ireland.

Said Commander Noble: "I do not think there is any real dissatisfaction in Ireland to-day between the north and the south. It seems the Irish are living happily together with a completely natural border between them."

Sinn Fein Answers Mr. Traynor's Assertions

THE following statement was issued by the Sinn Fein Publicity Committee on November 7 in connection with a statement by Mr. Oscar Traynor on internments in the Curragh Concentration Camp:

Mr. Traynor has restated what he calls "the sequence of events which led to the Government's action in July last" in putting members of the Sinn Fein Ard Comhairle and Sinn Fein members throughout the country behind barbed wire in the Curragh Concentration Camp. He repeats without any apology Mr. de Valera's

sweeping statements which have already been adequately dealt with by Sinn Fein. Mr. Traynor's task, apparently, is to confound the libel on Sinn Fein.

We repeat: 1. The men arrested at 31 Wicklow Street, on July 16 were elected members of the Sinn Fein Ard Comhairle who had taken up office following the Sinn Fein Ard Fheis in November, 1956. Their election, names and positions are a matter of public record.

2. They had a perfect right to meet at 31 Wicklow Street for, as Mr.

Traynor knows well, 31 Wicklow Street is the headquarters of Sinn Fein.

3. Mr. Traynor speaks of court intimidation. And he says "a number of men who had been returned for trial on charges of armed robbery from an explosives store in Laois were acquitted in the Dublin Circuit Court, several witnesses who had identified them both to the police and in the District Court having gone back on their identification when the case came for trial."

Mr. Traynor cites this as an ex-

ample to back his argument that internment without charge or trial is necessary. But Mr. Traynor fails to point out that none of the men concerned in this particular case were members of Sinn Fein. He might also tell us now—if this is a reason for internment—how many of these defendants are now in the Curragh Concentration Camp? If on checking his files Mr. Traynor discovers there are none, will he now explain to the Irish people why he cited this particular case as an example of why internment without charge or trial is necessary?

B-SPECIALS AND R.U.C. SHOOTING INCIDENTS IN SIX COUNTIES

THE following is a list of shooting incidents involving R.U.C. B-Specials and innocent civilians in Occupied Ireland. The largest incident of all, of course, was in December, 1956 when B-Specials ambushed an R.U.C. patrol and severely wounded a Constable.

March 5, 1955 — Rathcarbery between Keady and Darkley. 18 year-old Arthur Leonard shot dead when B-men opened fire on a van he was driving. 16-year-old Clare Mallon was wounded. (I.I. 7/3/55).

March 6, 1955 — Austin Stinson (23) of Monea, Derrygonnelly, Co. Fermanagh, seriously wounded by patrol of B-men on the Aughnacloy—Augher Road, while driving a car. (I.I. 7/3/55).

October, 1955 — Thomas Carrigan (33), Anne Street, Dungannon, was, in his own words, "brutally attacked" by a party of armed B-Specials on the outskirts of Dungannon. He received medical treatment to his head, arms and legs. —(I. Press 18/10/55).

B-Special Constable Daniel Richmond (26) was shot dead while drilling with other Specials at Park Hall, Armoy, Co. Antrim. —(I.I. 22/10/55).

December 26, 1956 — Charles Hilliard (38), of Bracklen, Ederney, Co. Fermanagh was wounded in the leg by a B-Special bullet when driving home early in the morning. —(I. Press; 27/12/56).

January 1, 1957 — Five young Tyrone people were fired on by B-Specials as they drove home from a New Year's party, near Caledon. Una Buchanan (12) lost the sight of an eye. Maurice Buchanan (19) was seriously wounded in the back. Florence Buchanan (14) and Ruby Buchanan (17) had hand injuries. Merlyn Buchanan was wounded in the arm. —(I. Press. 2/1/57).

February 1, 1957 — Special Constable Kenneth Elliott of Newtownbutler, Co. Fermanagh, was motor-cycling near his home at 8.15 p.m.

He was fired on by a police patrol and received serious abdominal injuries. —(I. Press. 2/2/57).

April 8, 1957 — Special Constable Robert Henderson (24), was shot dead in the day-room of Trillick, Co. Tyrone, police barracks by another B-Special. —(I. Press. 9/4/57).

April, 1957 — Special Constable John MacConnell was shot dead in Newtownards R.U.C. Barracks by an R.U.C. Constable. —(I.I. 26/4/57).

June 9, 1957 — Mrs. Margaret Martin (42), Belfast, was wounded in the shoulder when a mixed B-Special-R.U.C. patrol opened fire with Sten guns on her husband's car near Killeen Customs Post, Co. Armagh. —(I.I. 10/6/57).

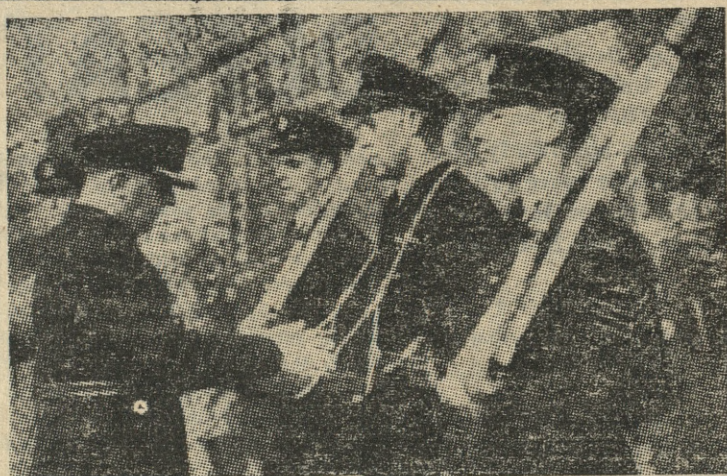
June 24, 1957 — After wounding his daughter Elizabeth (24) in the neck and his son Irvine (22) in the left hand, R.U.C. Constable Thomas McK. Holmes, aged 54, Maytown, Bessbrook, Co. Armagh, shot himself dead. —(I. Press. 25/6/57).

June 5, 1957 — A B-Special patrol fired on the car of Mr. James Hay, Strabane, on the Swatragh-Maghera road. —(I. Press. 19/7/57).

July, 1957 — Special Constable Joseph Ewin (21), Ballylackey, Co. Antrim, received a bullet wound in his leg when an automatic weapon was accidentally discharged, while on duty on the Dungannon-Moy Road.

August 14, 1957 — Robert Brown (25), Crossgar, Co. Down, was shot dead by a member of the U.S.C. on the Kilmore-Crossgar Road. —(I.T. 16/8/57).

September 31, 1957 — While motor-ing home at about midnight, Kevin John MacManus (35), Lisnaskea, was fired on by a B-Special patrol and received minor injuries. —(I.T. 23/9/57).



Group Captain R. H. C. Burwell receiving the "freedom" of Belfast on behalf of the R.A.F. He is the Commanding Officer of Aldergrove R.A.F. base.

£ 350,000,000

Dr. R. S. Nixon, Stormont Unionist M.P., said that the Imperial Government had a responsibility to Occupied Ireland to help it by giving large sums of money as capital. Nixon said Six County banks invested deposits amounting annually to £350,000,000 in England....

He said: "The Imperial Government should help Ulster by giving large sums for capital as it did when times were bad in Wales and parts of England."

British Troops Search South Fermanagh

British military, R.U.C. and B-Specials using tracker dogs are carrying out intensive searches of the South Fermanagh area almost daily. Whole townlands have been systematically searched. Farms and homes have been raided.

The searches have stretched from the mountainous Derrygonnelly area to the Teemore area. During November four Enniskillen youths were sent to Crumlin Road jail. They were: D. Esmond, Frank and Eamon Goodwin and Kevin Carson.

Torture by R.U.C.

ON October 30, Seamus O'Hare of Magherareagh, Kilkeel, Co. Down, was arrested at his own door and not allowed into his home. The house was raided and private correspondence seized. No relatives were allowed get in touch with Seamus O'Hare from the time of his arrest when he was taken to Kilkeel R.U.C. Barracks and later to Newcastle R.U.C. Barracks.

Mrs. O'Hare went to Newcastle Barracks on November 1 to see her son. She was told he was back in Kilkeel. She went to Kilkeel Barracks and was told he was in Kilkeel hospital. She found him there guarded by a B-Special Constable. He was in a drugged sleep. He lay in a coma with his eyes open. He couldn't move.

Later a brain specialist examined him and he was removed in this condition to his home. The young man was in perfect health on the night he was detained, but after R.U.C. interrogation became fit for a mental hospital. The specialist ordered his transfer to a Belfast hospital for observation.

When presented with these facts at Stormont, Mr. W. W. B. Topping's reply was: "Members of the Opposition would be better engaged trying to dissuade young men from getting mixed up in these affairs with such ghastly results as they had seen recently."

The O'Hare family have been subjected to R.U.C. raids of this kind for many years. An uncle of this youth's died as a result of a beating received in Kilkeel Barracks some years ago.

WHAT IS A SEDITIOUS DOCUMENT?

WE are running the following account of a recent "documents trial" in Occupied Ireland to give the Irish people an idea of the fantastic situation obtaining there now. The documents in question included a Bulletin issued by the 26-Counties Dept. of External Affairs, a copy of the "United Irishman," dated May, 1956, the Sinn Fein Social and Economic Programme and a ballad about a donkey that was killed in Garrison years ago. There was also a ballad dealing with the attack on Brookeborough, maybe THAT was what nettled the R.U.C.

A FINE of £10 was imposed on Patrick McManus, 35-year-old farmer, of Bar of Drumgormley, Garrison, Co. Fermanagh, and he was bound over for two years on his own bail of £10, on charges under the Special Powers Act of having in his possession a copy of the programme for national unity and independence relating to an unlawful organisation namely the Sinn Fein Party, and for having a copy of the "United Irishman," a banned publication.

McManus was charged at the first Crimes Court to be held in Belleek. It was before Mr. T. D. Elliott, R.M., and Mr. W. Weatherup, R.M. Prosecuting, District Inspector J. J. Shea said that the documents were found in McManus's house during a search by police. He produced the documents mentioned in the charges. Constable Ronald Dodd gave evidence that on August 10 he was with a party of police engaged in carrying out a search in the Garrison area. He went into McManus's house, and in the course of a search of a cupboard in one of the corners he found miscellaneous items and personal papers at the bottom. Under a pile of papers he found a copy of the "United Irishman," and other documents relating to Sinn Fein. They were concealed in a pile of papers. Defendant was not present. He was a single man and lived with his sister. It was his own house.

Cross-examined by Mr. P. J. Flanagan, for defendant:—

You agree both these documents are quite old? The "United Irishman" is dated May, 1956?—Yes.

At the time it was published it was not declared to be an illegal paper?—No, I can't agree.

Do you say that in 1956 that was an illegal paper? — From my instructions in the police it was an

illegal paper at that date.

The other document is nothing more than a programme of the Sinn Fein Parliamentary Party in the Republic? —That's correct.

There's nothing in that document to show that it is associated with the Republican Movement at all?—No, your worship.

Do you say that the Sinn Fein Parliamentary Party is an unlawful organisation in Northern Ireland?—Sinn Fein is an unlawful organisation in Northern Ireland.

Do you say that at the time that document was published Sinn Fein was an unlawful organisation?

STATEMENT READ

Sergeant John Edens, Garrison, stated that Constable Dodd handed over the documents to him. Later in the day he saw McManus thatching the house of Patrick Gallagher and asked him to come to the police station, where he made the following statement after caution:—

"I am a farmer and live at the Bar of Drumgormley in a house owned by me along with my sister, Mary Ann, aged 37 years. No one else ever lived or stopped in this house for about 20 years past. On this date I have been shown the following documents by Sergeant Edens:—A copy of the 'United Irishman,' dated 1956; a programme of the Sinn Fein policy; a news sheet issued by the Department of External Affairs in Dublin, dated 14-7-52; the words of a song dealing with the raid on Brookeborough R.U.C. station; and the words of a song dealing with the use of a lorry.

"I have been told that they were found in my house. As regards the 'United Irishman,' I do not know where I got it. I could have got it, but I don't mind about it. As regards the news sheet I don't mind getting it either. As regards the Sinn Fein pro-

gramme, I don't mind getting it either.

As regards the song dealing with the lorry, I got it written out by someone I don't remember, a long time ago. It deals with an ass which was killed in Garrison years ago, and has nothing to do with politics at all. As regards the song dealing with the raid on Brookeborough station, I asked my girl friend, Miss Brigid Reaghlin, who lives near Kiltyclogher, on the Glenfarn road, in Co. Leitrim, to write it out for me about three months ago. I wanted to see it, but never learnt it. I am no singer, and never sang in my life. I could have brought all these documents into my house, but I don't remember just when. I know the 'United Irishman' is an unlawful paper and I should not have had it. My sister has nothing to do with these documents."

Witness added that the announcement that the "United Irishman" was an illegal paper was made in the "Belfast Gazette" in December, 1955.

Mr. Weatherup said that apparently the documents had been in the cupboard for some time.

Imposing the fines, Mr. Elliott said:

"As everybody knows now it is a very serious matter to have these documents in your possession. It is very unsafe to have them.

"If these had been recent publications, or if there had been any evidence that they had been used recently, the defendant would have gone to prison for a long time.

"These were old publications and were in a place where they had evidently not been used for some time. The Courts accepts the defendant's statement that he was not and never had been a member of an illegal organisation. Those points are in his favour. Otherwise he would have gone to prison."

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U.N. OBSERVERS MOTION WAS DEFEATED 62-17

A debate was held in Leinster House on October 23 and October 30 on the question of asking the United Nations to send observers to Occupied Ireland. The motion was defeated 62 votes to 17. All F.F. members and nearly all F.G. voted against. We are devoting valuable space to the speeches delivered because we think the Irish people should be aware of what goes on in their name in the 26-County Assembly.

Mr. McQUILLAN:—

It can be accepted that for a long time the general public and those people who are interested in solving the problem of Partition have looked anxiously to the various Governments that have been in office here for a practical approach to this problem. On numerous occasions in this House suggestions have been made of a practical nature, suggestions which if adopted would, in the opinion of many, help towards solving Partition

We had a position in which the younger generation were becoming more disillusioned with regard to political Parties. The younger people began to feel there was no possible opportunity of seeing the Border going in their time if they were to depend on the constitutional approach of the politicians in office. The result of their disillusionment has been seen in no uncertain fashion. The responsibility for the recent events in occupied Ireland, tragic though they may be, can to a great extent be laid at the door of the Governments of this country for the past 35 years

For reasons best known to himself, the Taoiseach decided that the Minister for External Affairs would represent him. Many people have objected to the speech made by the Minister for External Affairs before the United Nations Assembly. Many people at the moment are critical of the terms of the speech and some people are trying to make political capital out of his remarks. As far as I am personally concerned, he was welcome to talk as long as he liked on the matters to which he referred, but my criticism of his action there is that he did not put Ireland's case first. He spoke at length of the position in Algeria. He gave the Russians and the Americans the benefit of his experience and advice in regard to the Iron Curtain

MAIN CONCERN

My main concern with the Minister's action in the United Nations Assembly is that he spent a considerable amount of time dealing with the position in Algeria and Hungary, in advising the Russians and the Americans to withdraw their forces from Central Europe and, having dealt with that wide sweep of country, disappearing behind the bamboo curtain to see what job he could do in China. All this, I am sure, was very interesting to the big nations of the world . . .

It is a tragedy, however, that while he could see what evils there were in other countries, while he could offer suggestions about the danger of world wars, and so on, he could not see his way to offering any solution or looking for any aid in the United Nations Assembly for the problem that lies on his own doorstep

There is no need for me to develop the theme of the problem that lies at his own doorstep, but surely it is not too much to expect that, when the Government have seen fit to invoke legislation of the nature of the Offences Against the State Act, in their own words: "in order to ensure that peace is preserved within the State," they would use the forum of the United Nations in order to gain

support from other nations that would help us to get the British out of the Six Counties.

We are spending about £80,000 a year in keeping a permanent delegate and staff in U.N.O. I do not know what we would spend on the annual Government delegation. There should be some return for the money that is spent. Surely we have more practical things in mind, as far as U.N.O. is concerned, than advising other countries about how to run their affairs. If our representatives continue to pursue that line that they have adopted over the last two years they will get little or no heed in years to come from the members of U.N.O.

Surely it is not unfair to suggest, then, that, under the auspices of the U.N.O., a group of trained observers should be brought into the Six Counties to examine as neutral persons the conditions which obtain there at the moment. In addition and at the same time our permanent delegate to the United Nations should seek the necessary machinery for the holding of a plebiscite of all Ireland. Now it is very important at this stage that we emphasise that it is not a plebiscite of occupied Ireland but a plebiscite of all Ireland on this question of Partition

It is a waste of time for any politician in this House, from the most senior down to the most junior to try to convince the youth to-day that any practical step has been taken towards solving Partition

THE TRAGEDY

The tragedy of it at the moment and for the past few years has been that the youth who were so anxious to achieve the freedom of this country and willing to sacrifice their lives in the effort to achieve freedom, have become so disillusioned that they are getting out of the country as fast as they can.

Many of the evils apparent in Ireland to-day stem from Partition. There are many people in Ireland, and many Irishmen outside Ireland who seem depressed and who have the feeling that they have lost confidence in the nation. It is due in great measure to a feeling of frustration which has come about as a result of the division of this country.

Mr. DAN DESMOND then spoke:

Deputy McQuillan has outlined the view-point he holds in relation to a possible solution of this problem. Other people may hold different views. Solving the problem of Partition would be a major achievement in our political growth and it would mean more to us than anything we can ever dream of achieving. It would mean much more to some of us than the speeches made to us by our Minister for External Affairs offering solutions for the economic and military problems of Europe and Asia.

We have been tinkering with this problem too long. The policy over the past 30 years seems to have been to say as little as possible and to do even less—to do nothing at all, in fact. We give full credit to those who played a noble part in the liberation of the Twenty-Six Counties. The tragedy is that too

many of those who played their part seem to be content now to live on the glories of the past.

They forget that succeeding generations are not satisfied with merely hearing a tedious repetition of the history of the past. They are looking to the future. Just as their fathers before them weren't content to bow their heads to an ascendancy, so the young boys and young girls of to-day are not content to live under foreign domination

The policy adopted here of loving one's enemy almost to extremes is not bearing fruit, and, in the long run, it will not prove of advantage to democratic government here.

It is a crying shame to see so many of our young people, from Cork and elsewhere, suffering in internment camps because of this abhorration of Partition. It is about time that all our people realised that, though we may have Party ties, though we may re-double our efforts to secure better social conditions and a better economic life for our people here, we must also tackle this problem of Partition in an effective way. We must, in the very near future, end this problem which has been the ruin of the country during the past generation

TRUE PEACE

Mr. AIKEN then spoke:

If we are to have peace in the world, true peace, it must be based on law and on justice. Peoples, whether they be small or large, must have allowed to them the right to determine their own future. We have, in the past year or two, seen how Britain has demanded that Germany should be reunited before long. The British Prime Minister, in his communications to the Russians, declared that it was in the British interest that Germany should be reunited. He rejected the Russian plea that German reunification should depend upon the East German Government and the West German Government coming together and agreeing upon the terms on which Germany should be reunited.

All we want from Britain for Ireland is what Britain demanded of Russia for Germany. We hold that the Irish people, the ancient Irish nation, is the unit for self-determination and that it was wrong that Britain should have selected six of the north-eastern counties to be cut off and held for herself. We have always rejected the idea that there should be self-determination for six of the Irish counties and self-determination denied to the 32 counties of which Ireland consists and which have been a unit from ancient times.

We trust that the considerations which brought Britain to reject the Russian plea that German unity should depend upon the conjunction of wills of the East German Government and the West German Government will bring some day, to admit that the unity of Ireland should depend, as the unity of Germany should, upon the free will of the whole people of Ireland expressed in a plebiscite or general election. It is a fact, as Deputy McQuillan said, that there are young men, and some not so young, who have arrogated to themselves the right to settle this question by force of arms.

Captain Giles: They were not the first to do that.

Mr. Aiken: They were not, unfortunately, and notwithstanding what we may say here or how much we may regret it, they will not, perhaps, be the last, unless good sense prevails. The reason they have taken up arms,

despite the wishes of the vast majority of the people here, is that the propaganda made by Deputy McQuillan and others has been rendered effective by the neglect of the British people and the British Government to accept in our regard what they demand for Germany. It is wrong for Deputy McQuillan, or anybody else, to put the blame on this Government or any other Irish Government. The people responsible are the British Government. It is they who brought it into being; it is they who are keeping it in being. It is they who show by their actions that they regard it as in the British interest to keep Ireland divided just as they declared it to be their interest that Germany should be reunited

DEBATE RESUMED

(One week later the debate was resumed with Mr. Aiken making his points):

What I was condemning was the idea running through Deputy McQuillan's and Deputy Desmond's speeches and Deputy Giles's interjection that these people were justified in carrying on as they are because of the alleged attitude of the I.R.A., the Irish Republican Army, in the old days to the vital question as to how policy was to be decided and who was to have control over the armed forces. I shall leave it at that. I dealt rather fully the last night with certain aspects of the Partition question. I do not want to go over it again. What has to be decided by the Dail is whether the Government should be given a direction such as that outlined in Deputy McQuillan's motion, that we take certain decisions now that must be carried out immediately by the Government.

Any reasonable person will admit that it must be left to the Government to decide on matters of this kind and on the content and the timing of any motions that are put before either the United Nations or any other assembly in which the Government represents the country

AT FIRST HAND

Mr. Finucane: Intervening. With regard to the first part of this motion—that U.N.O. observers be dispatched immediately to the occupied part of our national territory, I feel that it is incumbent that neutral observers should know a first hand what is taking place in that quarter of our territory which is in the hands of alien occupying forces. These forces have the full power of radio, Press, television to distort the facts and disseminate their propaganda, but when the people of Ireland try to put the facts before the world they are jailed for their attempt.

The struggle of the resistance movement in the North is not a struggle of Nationalist against Unionist, as British propaganda would have us believe. It is not directed against the Unionist population in the North. It is not directed against any section of the Irish people, against any Irishman or Irishwoman. Its only target is the British occupation of our country for the past 750 years. The Irish people know well that it is the British garrison in Ireland who are keeping the struggle alive; but when the Irish people try to explain to the world what their aim is they are gagged and jailed.

For this, amongst other reasons, it is essential that neutral observers should see for themselves the justice of the struggle of the Resistance Movement against the alien occupation of one quarter of our national territory.

As to the second part of the motion—the setting up of machinery for a plebiscite of the people of Ireland on the question of Partition to be held under U.N.O. auspices. Surely this Dail has in its 35 years of existence as a national Government failed and failed miserably to take any active step to undo the injustice of the partition of our land and to force the commando troops of an alien Government to leave our country and leave us to work out our own salvation in our own Irish way, then it is surely time that they stood aside and let the plain people of Ireland decide what steps they wish to have taken to put an end to this after 750 years. Seekers after freedom in other countries are patted on the back by our Governments.

The Irish people know that Ireland will have no peace until the Imperial garrison is withdrawn from our land. When this is done, the Irish people will resolve all their differences, which can be easily be remedied once the British propaganda designed to divide, and keep divided, our people is withdrawn. Ireland wants full control of its own destiny, north and south. As long as we have occupied territory and an artificial border, so long will we have disunity, emigration, unemployment and poverty.

It is the grossest travesty of simple justice when the Irish National Flag can fly in amity and unity with the flags of other nations everywhere, save in our own country. Is it not therefore time to let the people of Ireland decide, by plebiscite, what they wish to have done, and to have this plebiscite under the auspices of U.N.O.?

IN FAVOUR

MR. CORISH:—

I am in favour of this motion and I do not think it should be confused at all with anything that has happened in the past 12 months here in this part of the country or up in the North. I think it is to obviate what is happening—and with which I violently disagree, that is, the use of force—that this motion has been tabled. It is to prevent a continuance of some of the things that have happened in the Six Counties over the past 12 months that this motion is put forward

I do not think we should underestimate British propaganda, which is much more subtle than anything we in Ireland could disseminate in Strasbourg. Deputy Loughman has been in Strasbourg and I have been there. I have spoken there, not on the question of Partition, but have talked to individual delegates. They smiled and were very nice and diplomatic; they pretended to understand the Irish point-of-view as far as Partition is concerned; but whilst they did understand it, these Unionists from the North whom Deputy Loughman pretends to know so well and those British M.P.s, whether they be Labour or Tory, have a much more subtle type of propaganda

The reason why I support Deputy McQuillan's proposal is to try to get our representatives to understand that it is not a domestic problem, that it is not just a struggle between Irishmen in the North and Irishmen in the South, or between Catholics in the North and Protestants in the North. We want to bring home to the United Nations that it is the British Government which was responsible for the division into six counties and 26 counties . . .

The reason why we ought to bring this thing to the notice of the United Nations is that in the United Nations Charter there is a proclamation about national self-determination. If national self-determination should apply to this country—for the various reasons which have been given by Deputy Aiken, by the previous Minister, Deputy MacBride, by Deputy de Valera as Taoiseach and by others.

The Minister for External Affairs spoke about the Hungarian problem.

(To Page 11)



Leut.-General Sir Brian Kimmins, G.O.C., British Occupation Forces in Ireland, handing out decorations. Read what Kimmins has to say about Ireland in this issue.

U.N.O. OBSERVERS

(from Page 10)

I forget whether he dealt with the Cyprus problem in his speech to the United Nations. I am not twitting or criticising the Minister at all. In the main, he made a good contribution though I disagree with many portions of his speech. He and others in the United Nations put forward suggestions for the solving of the Hungarian problem and the problems of the satellite nations.

Nobody seems to be the least bit perturbed about the Irish question simply because Ireland is the next parish to America. We are not in any of the "hot spots." We are situated between three great friendly Powers, Canada, the United States of America and Great Britain. If we were in the strategic position that Cyprus occupies everybody would be concerned about the division of Ireland. We support this motion and Labour will vote for it.

SMOKESCREEN

Mr. McQuillan: I am very glad that Deputy Corish so ably cleared away the smokescreen thrown up tonight and last Wednesday by the Minister for External Affairs and his colleague, Deputy Loughman.

Every time an effort is made here to obtain support for a constitutional and practical step towards ending Partition the immediate reaction of successive Governments has been to throw up a smokescreen of alleged illegal activities here and on the other side of the British-imposed Border . . .

Deputy Loughman made one important point; he does not want any people dragooned by anybody. Note that. That is something with which everybody will agree. But who is doing the dragooning? Are the Irish people dragooned one another? Is some section of our people being dragooned? Does Deputy Loughman believe that it is right that the Nationalist population in occupied Ireland should be dragooned to-day as they are being dragooned and have been dragooned since the Act of 1920 came into operation?

CONSTITUTIONAL

Is it not there that the dragooning is taking place? If we are keen to put an end to that on constitutional lines is there any better place to air our grievance than before the Assembly of the United Nations? From the Minister's contribution tonight it is quite clear that the Fianna Fail cupboard is bare so far as any policy in relation to Partition is concerned. There is nothing left in the cupboard except skeletons . . .

In this House we are all agreed that Partition is a crime against the Irish people, that it is a wrong that must be undone and that it is against the whole trend of thought in the democratic world at the present time.

It is accepted by most people that the major ills that beset Ireland to-day stem from Partition. It is accepted that the same major evils of emigration and unemployment are common to both sides of this unnatural boundary. It is accepted that Partition was imposed on Ireland by force. I think that the evidence of our eyes, ears and everything else will prove that Partition is there and is maintained by force by an alien Government. We know the consequences of anything like rule by force. Wherever force is essential in maintaining or holding down people, that force breeds and incites other force in opposition to it and it is only that which we see happening to-day, as we have seen it happen for years past, in the occupied part of Ireland . . .

SEE FOR THEMSELVES

Any commission or group of observers sent by the U.N.O. would have no difficulty in seeing for themselves how democratic procedure in that part of Ireland is flouted day by day. Any such group of observers would have no trouble in seeing how the military forces of the British Government are used all over the occupied part of Ireland to hold in office a puppet group under the auspices of the British Government.

DAY AND NIGHT

It would not be hard for any team of observers to see the raids that take place day and night on the homes of the Nationalist population; that the so-called civil police in the Six Counties differ only in uniform from the military forces operating in that part of Ireland. The armament and training of this so-called police force is exactly similar to that of the British armed forces. In every raid and at every road-block, British armed forces join with the members of this so-called police force . . .

I shall not go into details on this matter because I feel it would be a waste of time in so far as the publicity my remarks will get is concerned. There seems to be curtain of silence in so far as the newspapers are concerned. They are not prepared to publish what the true position is in the Six Counties at the present moment. I wonder how many people

in this House realise the special commando training given to the so-called police force in the North? Are the members of this House aware of the tremendous amount of heavy armour brought into that part of the country in the past two or three years.

ROAD BLOCKS

I want to make it clear to this House that what I am talking about I have seen myself. I have been present at a number of road-blocks which were being laid down and I have seen British troops on this side of the Border with their machine-guns manning these road-blocks while the cement was setting. Yet we are told that so far as the events in the Six Counties are concerned it is from this side of the Border that all the trouble starts. That is what I want to get away from. We want to penetrate that smokescreen which is being laid down here.

That is where the United Nations observers will be in a position to see the truth. They will be in a position to see that in one locality alone in the Six Counties there are over 140 young men who have been arrested and held and that at the present time there are over 300 men in Crumlin jail, of whom the entire majority, with the exception of only 17 to 19, are from the occupied part of Ireland. It is agonising for the Nationalist population up there—and indeed for the people in this part of Ireland as well—to find this situation and to find, at the same time, that our political leaders strut the world stage like peacocks, warning, exhorting and advising the major nations of the world on how to conduct their own affairs.

While doing all this, and antagonising at the same time many nations which might be favourably disposed to Ireland, the problem of Partition is being allowed to slide into the background . . .

By Force of Arms

"THIS country of ours has fought a fight that will ring down through the ages and maintain itself well against all the tortures and inflictions that a foreign tyranny knows so well how to impose. It maintained its way up to this stage, and now, through the force of the British Government, not because of the weight of the British armies, but through the guile of the British Government and the gullibility of ours, we are going to throw away the Irish Republic.

"These are the facts. We are told that we must have unity. Yes, we want unity, and had unity in Ireland during the last few years, but we had it only on one basis, the basis of the Republic. Destroy that basis and you cannot have unity.

"Once you take yourselves off that position you place yourselves in a position to pave the way for concession after concession, for compromise after compromise. Once you begin to juggle with your mind or conscience in this matter, God knows where you will end, no matter how you may try to pull up later."

LIAM MELLOWES
(during debate on the Treaty).

THE TRUTH!

Mr. Phelim O'Neill, M.P., addressing the North Imperial Unionist Association in Ballymena said that if they divided the United Kingdom into areas they could truthfully say there was no area which had been put to greater disadvantage by inflation than the Six Counties.

STORMONT ELECTIONS: OATH TO THE QUEEN

ELECTIONS to the Stormont Parliament will be held in the Spring. Because of the growth of the Republican Movement during the past few years, the Tory-Unionists at Stormont have been forced to show more clearly than ever before the anti-democratic nature of their Assembly by passing new penal legislation governing elections at Stormont.

Prospective candidates must now attest their allegiance to the English monarchy by way of the following declaration before nomination:

Carrick S.F. Cumann

THERE was a large attendance at the Ceili organised by the Sean MacDiarmada Sinn Féin Cumann, Carrick-on-Shannon and held in Leitrim Hall.

Mr. J. J. McGill, T.D. in the course of an address given first in Irish and then in English said that it gave him great pleasure to be present and to thank those who supported him at the General Election, which resulted in four candidates being elected to an All-Ireland Parliament which was the ideal for which Sean McNeela, Tony Darcy, Jimmie Joe Reynolds and many others gave their lives.

Mr. Tomas O'Higgins (Longford) was also enthusiastically received when he addressed the gathering first in Irish and then in English. He pointed out that unemployment was never greater or the emigrant ship was never as full. Regarding the recent Clew Bay tragedy in which five people lost their lives, Mr. Higgins said that 150 extra Gardai were sent on Border duty and 1,000 soldiers are guarding 120 helpless men held behind barbed wire in the Curragh, while on the Western seaboard men are compelled to carry out their work in flimsy currachs.

Continuing Mr. O'Higgins said that after the tragedy was reported, much time was wasted, before those in authority decided to make any move.

"We have," declared the speaker, "a duty to our country and to past generations, and it is sad to reflect that after 160 years it was necessary that Sean Sabhat and Feargal O hAnnuain should die fighting for the same freedom and fighting the same enemy—the only one our country has ever known—British forces of Occupation."

Mr. M. J. Mahon, Chairman of the Cumann thanked the speakers, the M.C., the Ceili Band, Leitrim Hall Committee and those who patronised the function.

Cumann Cabhrach Coiste Atha Cliath

A CONCERT will be held in St. Anthony's Hall, Merchant's Quay, on Wednesday, December 10, 1957, commencing at 8 p.m. Admission 2/6, payable at door.

The draw which was to be held in the above hall on November 13 has been postponed and will now be held at the Concert on December 10, 1957.

Will all those who have not returned money or unsold tickets do so at once?

The Annual Collection in Dublin for An Cumann Cabhrach will take place on Sunday, December 15 and Sunday, December 22.

All those willing to help with the above collection and to help with the work of assisting the dependents of Republican prisoners please call or write to: An Cumann Cabhrach, Coiste Bhaile Atha Cliath, 94 Sraid Sean O Treasaigh, Baile Atha Cliath.

It is expected that every Republicans in Dublin will help with the Annual Collection.

NOTE—All collectors in Dublin area carry Official Authorisation Cards.

"I . . . of . . . hereby solemnly and sincerely profess, testify and declare, that I recognise the lawful authority of the Parliament of Northern Ireland and I solemnly promise and declare that I will, if elected as a member of the House of Commons of Northern Ireland for the constituency of . . . , duly take my seat in the said House after compliance with the law and the standing orders of the House in that behalf.

"And I do solemnly acknowledge and declare (a) that I am aware of the provisions of the House of Commons Disqualification Act, 1957, as applicable to the Parliament of Northern Ireland and that I do not hold any office which is a disqualifying office under those provisions, and (b) that I am not a convicted felon or otherwise disqualified from being elected or sitting or voting as a member of on my part whatsoever."

"And I make this solemn declaration, acknowledgement and promise and every part thereof sincerely believing and acknowledging it to be binding upon my conscience and without any evasion, equivocation or reservation the said Parliament.

Stormont introduced this Bill following a motion by the Unionist, Mr. N. Minford, which was accepted by Mr. W. W. B. Topping, Stormont Home Affairs Minister, to prevent members of Sinn Féin standing for election.

RESISTANCE IS STRONG

Mr. Minford, Antrim Unionist member in Stormont, said the time had come when men who carried arms illegally in Occupied Ireland could expect only one punishment—death.

He said the time had come when the Imperial British Government should provide all security for Occupied Ireland.

He said that as the months had gone by, the pressure (of the Resistance) had become greater.

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WELCOMING troops of the 15/19 The King's Royal Hussars to Occupied Ireland, The General Officer Commanding British forces there, Lt. General Sir Brian Kimmins, told them they must always be prepared. When trouble broke out, he said, it could be very serious and shooting could quickly begin.

12 JAILED IN DAWN SWOOP

TWELVE men were arrested on November 19, by the R.U.C. in Belfast and Tyrone in the early morning.

The dawn arrests were made by a squad of Special Branch officers and uniformed police in various parts of Belfast.

The six detained were taken first to local police stations and later transferred to the Police Office on Crumlin Road. They were later moved to the detention block in Belfast Prison.

In addition to the arrests a number of other men were questioned about their movements and activities.

Following a house-to-house search in the Derrylaughan and Clonoe districts of Coalisland, six young men were taken into custody and detained.

They include members of the Derrylaughan Gaelic football team and a Tyrone County championship team player.

S. F. MEETING IN LONDON

A PROTEST rally under the auspices of Sinn Féin, London, was held at Trafalgar Square, on Sunday, September 29.

The meeting was preceded by a mass parade of 3,000 which assembled at Marble Arch. All Sinn Féin Cumainn throughout England were represented, also the Fermanagh Men's Association in London.

Banners and placards condemning the actions of the 26-County regime and calling for the immediate release of all prisoners were carried.

The Chairman A. O. Laoinsigh pointed out that the purpose of the meeting was to protest most strongly against the present internments at the Curragh, and the imprisonment of Republicans in Irish and English jails.

Other speakers were: P. O. Iogain, P. O. Súilleabhain, M. MacCarraigh, B. MacGiolla, S. MacDiarmada agus T. O. Duinn.

NICHOLAS QUANE

WE regret to announce the death of Nicholas Quane of Anglesborough, Co. Limerick. The late Nicholas Quane was a life long worker for Irish freedom and his home at Anglesborough during the Black and Tan war sheltered many Republican soldiers.

A dug-out on his father's farm sheltered Sean Hogan's rescuers. He joined the Volunteers in 1914. He was on active service until the truce and when the Treaty was signed he remained loyal to the Republic. He was interned during the Civil War.

He was again interned in 1940 for over four years. After his release he continued to work for a free and undivided Ireland.

EMERALD ISLE CEILI QUARTETTE

(Incorporating the Emerald Isle Trio (Limerick) of Radio Eireann faem) Munster's leading Ceili combination

Terms Moderate Enquiries to: "Buddy" MacDonnell, Patrickswell, Co. Limerick.

The Hussars, who will be billeted at Lisanelly Camp, Omagh, have just returned from Malaya. Northern Ireland, Lt. General Sir Brian Kimmins told them, was in many ways like Malaya—they had a lot of rain and strict security measures had to be observed.

The British G.O.C. said he was not going into the history of Ireland. The men would be able to learn that for themselves. But, he said, there were a lot of ill-disposed men who disliked the British and, in particular, the British Army.

LAW AND ORDER

When trouble broke out, he said, it was essentially a job for the police force to keep law and order. But it had been found that the police force was not strong enough in numbers to cope with the present trouble. The army was in the background to help when the police called them.

He said he knew the police were the friends of the British soldiers and he wanted the troops to get to know them well. Internal security meant more work—more guards at night and much more than in a station under normal conditions. Night guards were not a formality and they would have to be on the alert all the time.

General Kimmins said he felt sure that if the Hussars were called upon they would give a good account of themselves.

(See also Story p. 3)

EXILES HIT JAILINGS IN 26 COUNTIES

THE following is part of a letter sent to Mr. de Valera by the General Secretary of the Australian League for an Undivided Ireland, Victoria:

"We, the members of the Australian League for an Undivided Ireland, Victoria, on behalf of the Irish exiles in Australia, protest against the action of your Government in doing the work of England by internment and jailing Irish patriots in their fight against the British Army of Occupation on Irish Soil

"We demand the immediate release of all Irish freedom fighters jailed and interned, and that you and your Government cease from preventing Irish Unity.

"We demand that the Clauses of the Chapter of Human Rights as adopted by the United Nations, and accepted by the Government of Eire, be applied to all those who have been interned."

The MacSwiney Chapter of the American League for an Undivided Ireland, Los Angeles, sent the following telegram to Mr. Frank Aiken:

California Friends of Ireland regret your ambiguous radio comment on Partition of Ireland. Surely you know that this dividing line is a source of national weakness which is the direct cause of death, destruction and unrest. For this reason, Ireland's Partition should now have United Nations attention, same as Algiers, Germany, Hungary and Cyprus.

ANNE B. KEARNS, Pres.



Paul Smith (L.) and Oliver Craven who gave their lives for Ireland on November 11.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

(FROM PAGE 6)

but one would have thought there would have been some references to a part of the United Kingdom which in the past 12 months has been faced with a remarkable combination of civil disturbances and economic difficulties."

Montgomery Hyde did note that the present registered unemployed in the north is 6.2 per cent. of the total number of insured workers. This represents only a reduction of 1.5 per cent. since the setting up two and a half years ago of the Chandos Development Council. Mr. Hyde said the high hopes entertained for this Council had not materialised.

Now if he only read the "United Irishman" regularly, he would have learned earlier why the Chandos Council or any other

Council cannot solve the economic problems of Ireland or any part Ireland. First—we must have national independence.

DR. RYAN, 26-County Minister for Finance, told the Fianna Fail Ard Fheis that to break the link with sterling would prevent foreign capital setting up industries here. Now there's a good reason!

Dr. Ryan might have mentioned that the banks do not have any partition problems in Ireland. They ignore the Border. In fact they also ignore both Dublin and Belfast Governments. They owe allegiance only to one: the Whitehall-controlled Bank of England. That should make even a Fianna Fail delegate think.

EIREANNACH.

The Irish Tradition

"BUT tradition is a hard thing to kill. They have been reared in that tradition. That is the gospel which has kept Irish nationality alive through all the centuries of persecution."

The man speaking is Mr. de Valera. The year is 1931. The occasion is Mr. W. T. Cosgrave's introduction of a new Public Safety measure. What Mr. de Valera is talking about is the tradition of Irish Republicanism.

Did Mr. de Valera remember these words when he spoke to the Fianna Fail Ard Fheis on November 19? In that speech he accepted partition. He accepted the legality of Stormont. He had accepted these things before but now he publicly admitted his acceptance. And the Tory-Unionists in Belfast were glad. They congratulated him.

On November 19, Mr. de Valera did more than accept British Occupation of Ireland. He tried to falsify history. He attacked the tradition which Cosgrave (and Mr. de Valera himself later) found so

hard to kill. He attacked the gospel which has kept Irish nationality alive through the centuries of persecution.

What did he achieve? He killed two motions at his party's convention. What else? He won the plaudits of the Imperialists. What else? Nothing.

In Leinster House, Mr. de Valera's deputy, Mr. Frank Aiken, was also trying to falsify history. He was saying that what Republicans fought for had been achieved by the 1937 Constitution of the 26 Counties! Shades of Tone and Emmet, of Mitchel and Davis, of Pearse and Connolly.

Tradition is indeed a hard thing to kill. It was Mr. de Valera who said it:

(To col. 5)

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Letter from a Young Girl

A Chara:

I have here in front of me a book called, "Irish Mitchel." It is a very good book on the life of John Mitchel. I think he was a great man. I wish I had known him.

The book tells of the bad times in Ireland and of the Famine and how the British took all the crops from the people and let them die. And the young men had to go to another land. It was then that John Mitchel told the people they would have to fight if they wanted to keep their home and families together.

Mitchel was arrested and charged with treason-felony. An incidental to the main charge was the publication of a poem, by Mitchel's nine-year-old son, Johnny in which it was promised that:

This land of ours shall soon be free,

From the river Foyle to the river Lee,

And the suffering Irish then shall see,

The joy of a free Republic.

For this he got transported for 14 years much to the sorrow of Ireland. He was out of the country longer than that. But he came back to die in it.

Down here to-day two young men were arrested. The time 7.20 a.m. And when the boy's sister heard the banging on the door she got up and came down and first she went to the back door and found one of the Garda there. Isn't this as bad as across the Border?

If we give up now we are lost, for the British will not let us rise again. So let us the young people of 1957, do our best to drive the British out of our land. The land that means so much to Mitchel and Pearse and Connolly. We too can do what they did, so let us live for Ireland and let us start to-day.

"DONEGAL GIRL"

(From col. 4)

"They have been deserted by old comrades, who can no longer see any hope of success on the line they are adopting. By people who were with them originally but are so far away from them now that the road which they are following is leading diametrically in the opposite direction."

Has Mr. de Valera forgotten? What version of history is true and what false? How about this version? —also from Mr. de Valera:

"They are brave men anyhow. Let us at least have for them the decent respect that we have for the brave."

Let us indeed!

—FERDIA

ARD FHEIS

(From Page One)

never visualised that in the year 1957 the President, Ard Comhairle and general members would be snatched from the organisation and their lives wasted in futile imprisonment for their only "crime" of unswerving fealty to the organisation which under the title of Sinn Féin included all the people of Ireland from Fair Head in Antrim to Mizen Head in Cork.

She said Sinn Féin was as committed to-day to the programme of national unity and independence as it was when first declared.

The following Ard Comhairle was elected for the coming year:

Uachtaran, Pádraig Mac Logain; Leas-Uachtaran, Máiread Bean Uí Bhuaichalla, Tomás O Dubhghaill; Runaith, Máire Bean Uí Ruiseil, Mícheál Treinfhir; Cisteoir, S. S. Mac Fhearghail, T.D.; R. O Bradaigh, T.D.; S. S. de Ris, T.D.; E. O hAnluain, T.D.; S. O Murchu, T.C.; Tomás Mac Curtain; Sean O Guinidhe, Liam O Mochoir, T.C.