

AN t-ÉIREANNAC AONTUIGTE

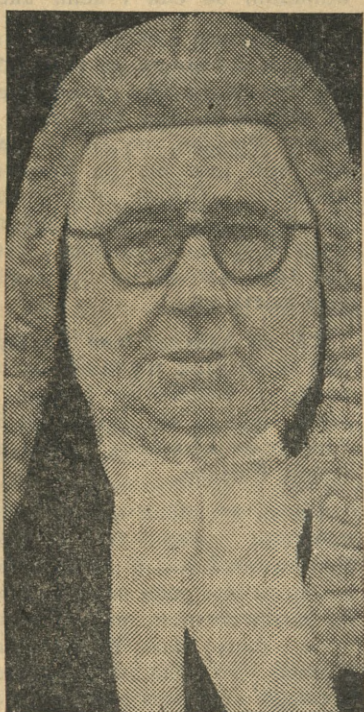
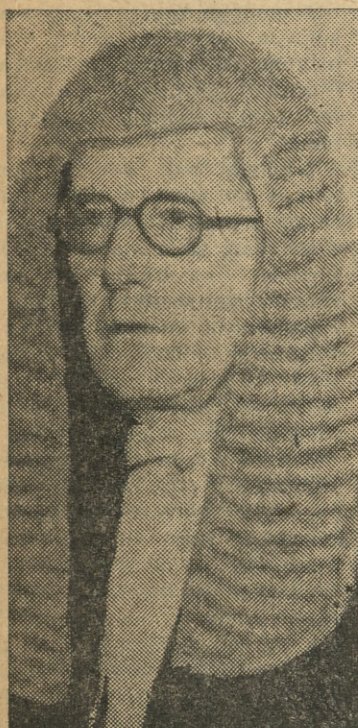
THE UNITED IRISHMAN

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Ordeal of Mallon and Talbot



And the men who geared the wheels of prosecution. Stormont Attorney-General Brian Maginness (L.) and Mr. Justice Black.

No Cease-Fire Until Ireland is Free

We have been asked by a foreign news-correspondent to comment on the letter published recently by a Dublin daily newspaper in which the writer — a man well respected in national circles—sought a ceasefire in British-Occupied Ireland now that our national protest against Occupation has been made.

We must point out the following:

- (1) A cease-fire in British-Occupied Ireland will be ordered when the primary aim of the Resistance has been achieved — the withdrawal from the Six Counties of British Occupation forces. After that the Irish people will be in a position to settle their affairs in peace.
- (2) When the campaign of Resistance began on Dec. 12, 1956, it was not contemplated that it would be a national protest merely. It was the culmination of a struggle which has gone through many centuries and which would finally end only when the Occupation of our country ended and when British interference in our affairs — symbolised in that Occupation — also ended for all time.
- (3) Accordingly we submit that the responsibility for continued violence in Irish affairs rests with the British Imperial Government which by

insisting on holding part of our country — and thus economically controlling all of it—does unestimated violence to the Irish people. The responsibility for bringing peace to Ireland rests with the same Government.

- (4) The Irish Republican Movement reiterates that it has no quarrel with any fellow-Irish man or woman. The Royal Ulster Constabulary — like the Royal Irish Constabulary before it — is part of the armed forces of the Crown in British-Occupied Ireland.
- (5) It must for these reasons be quite obvious that the struggle against British Occupation will continue until that Occupation is brought to an end. Those who repeat every few weeks that the Resistance has been crushed are really only fooling themselves.

(signed) J. McGarrity,
Secretary.

Irish Republican
Publicity Bureau.

ARRESTS

Four men were arrested in Newry on August 21 and three were shifted to Crumlin Road. Two were arrested in Strabane, Co. Tyrone, and removed to Belfast. Searches were going on in other parts of Tyrone and Down and Armagh as we go to Press.

IN an unprecedented action, the Crown authorities in British-Occupied Ireland have placed Kevin Mallon and Francis Patrick Talbot of Coalisland, Co. Tyrone, on trial on a new set of charges after the 21-year-old youths were found 'Not guilty' by a Belfast jury on a capital charge.

The four new charges are for possession of explosives and machine-guns and membership of an illegal organisation. Possession of explosives can carry the death penalty in British-Occupied Ireland.

These charges are as trumped-up as the previous one which accused them of murdering Sergeant Arthur Owens of the R.U.C. who was killed in an explosion at Brackaville, Coalisland, on August 17, 1957, after guiding a detachment of British military and R.U.C. to a disused house in Cattle Lane.

The Crown has again introduced torture-statements obtained by the same means and under the same circumstances as those which the Belfast jury decisively rejected in the Owens case.

The "Manchester Guardian" (August 12) carried a letter on the same theme which after pointing out that the two young men had been rearrested and detained in jail after being found not guilty went on to say: "Protest is due that these two men should be detained after having been held for many months upon a capital charge of which a jury has now cleared them. There should also be the loudest public demand throughout the British Isles for the fullest and most impartial inquiries into police methods in Northern Ireland."

"A full inquiry into methods of law and government adopted in the Six Counties is over-

due. It is not over-impressive to talk about free democracy when a police State or something very like it, is being run in Six of the Irish Counties contrary to the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants in at least two of them."

The bare-faced injustice of re-jailing the men after the trial itself and dragging them away in full view of Press and relatives, was condemned by the British Council of Civil Liberties. The subsequent charging was to cover up this gross action which put "British justice" itself in a most embarrassing position.

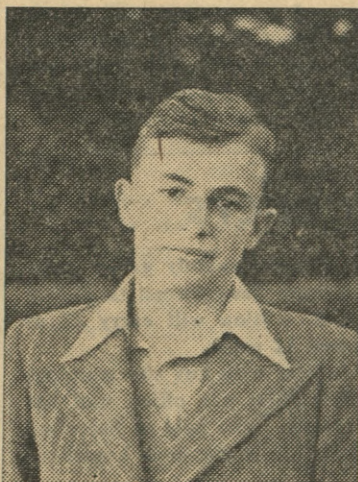
Let the following be noted:

No arms or ammunition were found in the men's possession when arrested. Nothing was ever found in their homes despite many raids and arrests. Other men are serving long sentences in Crumlin Road in connection with the same explosives, arms and ammunition.

The statements extracted from the men were got under the same circumstances as those with which the Crown authorities attempted to send the men to the gallows in the death-trial.

No public figure in the 26-Counties, no daily newspaper, has protested against this barbarism or even commented on the torture revelations. The Irish people themselves should raise their voices in a united demand that the terrible ordeal of these two youths be ended without delay.

In Jail For Ireland



POLICE INTERFERENCE

A YOUNG emigrant home from England on holidays, a native of Longford, called to the U.I. office on August 18 and was later held up by a man in Parnell Street who said he was a member of the Special Branch. The man asked his name, address and his business in the U.I. office. He asked if he was a member of or connected with an "illegal organisation."

The following letter speaks for itself; it is signed by James Byrne and appeared in the Bulletin—official organ of the Workers Union of Ireland:

"I sent in a letter, for publication, to an evening paper on June 10, but as the blue pencil was used, I will restate in full:—When in Dublin on June 5, I had reason

to call at the offices of the 'United Irishman' in Gardiner's Row. I was only there a few minutes when I left and went straight to the Head Office of the Workers' Union of Ireland, where I was for about a half-hour. I left the office to return to the centre of the city, and had gone about 50 yards when I was hailed from behind. I turned to find two men looking at me. One of them said: 'We saw you go into that place up there, would you mind telling us what you went in for?'

I did not say anything for a moment, when the one who spoke first said: 'We belong to the Special Branch.' I realised then it was the office of the 'United Irishman' they were referring to. This is what I told them: When in Dublin early in May I loaned the 'United Irishman' a Dublin evening paper dated May, 1916, carrying the announcement that the last two leaders had been executed that morning, one of whom was James Connolly, and the personal notes on the two leaders' previous activities. I was always interested in anything done by the late Jim Larkin and James Connolly since the troubled days of 1911 onwards because it was then that the seeds of 1916 were sown. I was not in Dublin again until June 5 and as the paper had not been returned I called to Gardiner's Row again with the object of recovering it.

They could not find the paper and took my name and address and promised to return the paper. (To Page 8).

Three of the Cork youths in Belfast Jail. Serving long sentences of penal servitude are (from top) Willie Gough, Anthony Cooney and Jimmy Linehan.

R.U.C. Brutality Exposed

THE whole question of R.U.C. brutality to defenceless Republican prisoners has now been exposed by the torture-and-death trial of Kevin Mallon and Francis Patrick Talbot in Belfast.

In legal circles amazement has been expressed at the decision of the Belfast Recorder in the case of Republican internees who brought civil action claims against the Governor and Sir Richard Pim arising out of the March attacks on the prisoners by R.U.C. Commando members. The evidence was clear-cut and was not refuted. Indeed there was no defence.

However, of course, the Recorder could not do otherwise. It would have meant that the whole Crown system of oppression and the forces used in maintaining control there would have been shaken to their foundations if a correct legal decision had been made in the civil actions claims.

Republican prisoners for their part weren't interested in the damages aspect. Nor were they interested in appeals. Use of the courts of the enemy in such claims of civil action arising out of brutalities inflicted on prisoners does not conflict with Republican principles in regard to recognition of court jurisdiction. The same naturally applies in capital charges. The courts in these cases are used as weapons. The Belfast civil actions claims have done their job and the Crown tactics have been exposed.

Intimidation

JOHN DAVEY of Glarryford, Co. Antrim, who is also held in Crumlin Road Jail without charge or trial, suffers from Psoriasis, a skin disease, and has done for 14 years. He was receiving specialised treatment on the outside. This consisted of ointment, sun rays and a special diet. As an alternative to these under his present circumstances a bath every second day was recommended.

The Big Court Question

"The big question before the court in Derrylin, Northern Ireland, had to do with head versus heart. The legal argument was: On which side of the border should John Murray vote? His house straddles the boundary of the divided island. The boundary divides his bedroom, even his bed. When he goes to bed, his head is in Northern Ireland over which flies the Union Jack, but his heart is in the Irish Republic of which Dublin is the capital. This seemed a question for a Solomon to decide.

"The Unionist Party of Northern Ireland, of which apparently John Murray is not a member, argued that he should be kicked off the electoral roll north of the border. The other side of the argument was that when a man's head belongs to Belfast and his heart to Dublin, it is strictly his private affair. Nobody was unkind enough to suggest that John Murray should be sliced in two pieces, yet that is exactly what has been done to Ireland. John Murray's dilemma is that of Ireland.

"It's a comedy or tragedy according to how you feel about it. How did the court decide? The court ruled that since Mr. Mur-

Inside Occupied Ireland

Sometime during the civil actions claim John Davey went to take a bath after tea-time. The Principal Warder stopped him. John Davey argued his case. The Principal Warder disappeared and in a few minutes reappeared accompanied by a half-dozen R.U.C. Commandos. The internee was then instructed by his own O/C to leave the bath which he did. But apparently the Commandos are held in the prison to be used to intimidate the prisoners whenever the occasion warrants.

Medicine?

MEDICAL treatment in Crumlin Road among the internees is a farce. In the case of John Davey, for example, the doctor next day told the prisoner that as he was stopping all treatment for the skin disease he could go outside for it. How he was to go outside was another question—unless he was to sign the loyalty form first.

The M.O. in question, a Dr. McComb, does not examine the sick prisoners. They state their case and he inevitably prescribes two aspirins! Association in the wings is forbidden in Crumlin Road and the food is deplorable according to reports. But the morale of all the men is very high and despite the many efforts to break them, they remain solid.

Releases

IN connection with releases from Crumlin Road it is interesting to note the tactics of our friends, the Nationalists who sit in Stormont, take an oath of allegiance to the Queen, and another oath guaranteeing the British connection and its rule in Ireland.

When internees appear before the Board, give undertakings,

sign-out and are released, the invariable formula is for an announcement to appear in the newspapers saying that, "Following representations by Mr. —, M.P., so-and-so was released from Crumlin Road, etc., etc."

Again one finds the alleged Nationalist who represents the Nationalist population aiding the Crown authorities in their efforts to break the Resistance. This is hardly new.

But now a new wrinkle appears. Following a recent release a prominent Nationalist representative in an area who is also a local news correspondent got hold of the announcement and then calmly inserted his own name as being the one who made the "representations" for the release, before sending the item to Radio Eireann and the Dublin newspapers! The family of the man concerned say they never approached this individual to make any kind of representations.

The Flag

IN North Antrim recently a flag appeared on a mountain-top. Forces of police and military went off to scour the area to find the man who still maintained the tricolour of resistance despite all efforts to destroy it. He wasn't found. And the flag wasn't found either.

Working for Unity and Freedom

At a meeting of the Kilmacree Handball Club (Co. Wexford) which has a membership of almost 200 a resolution protesting in the strongest terms against the actions of the 26-County Government in jailing Irish men without charge or trial in the Curragh Concentration Camp was discussed and the Chairman ruled that though as a Sporting Club they could not protest collectively they could go on record as having registered their protest as individuals.

Accordingly he did not allow the resolution go to a vote.

The Chairman, Mr. N. Codd, said he was in sympathy with these men and contributed whenever the opportunity presented itself.

Mr. J. Whelan said that the men in the Curragh were working for the unity and independence of Ireland. He asked why they were being taken from their homes and places of employment and thrown into the Curragh Concentration Camp like cattle? He condemned dawn raids by police, secret arrests and Concentration Camps.

To Our Readers

DUE to production difficulties which have unfortunately grown more acute during the past few months we have been forced to reduce the current issue to eight pages. The U.S. edition will carry 12 as usual. Next month we hope to run the usual 12 pages.

In the meantime we ask our readers to bear with any shortcomings in the matter of correspondence and distribution: our office staff has been sadly depleted because of constant arrests. The post of Secretary in the United Irishman office is now becoming one of the most hazardous in the country.

Our sellers can help us greatly in this critical period by clearing their accounts promptly. All back accounts should be cleared up now without delay.

Súil Timpeall:

cúrsaí nuairíochta

Níl na nuairíochtaí ná an raíocht sa tír seo ag freastal ar an bpobal mar ba chóir. Tá a bfuirmhór i láimh tuét polaitíochta a bfuil sé o'áidm acu an status quo agus an córas rialtais atá agaimn a éinneáil ar bun ina iomláine. Ní tugtar don poiblíocht oo na daoine atá ag obair go dícheallac éun an tír o'áontú agus poblaéct na héireann oo éur i réim arís.

Tá leatrom á imirt agus cosar-bots á éanam ar éuro oár muintir ins na Sé Contaeete, ac ní cloistear don ruo faoi ó Raioio Éireann, ná ní léitear don ruo faoi ins na páipéirí nuairíochta. Tugad an-oroé-íoe oo príosúnáirí i mbéal feirste agus níor éuala an pobal faoi gur léir siao sa bpáipéar seo mar gheall air.

Tá sé bréagac don nuairíocht naé bfuil fíor o'poilsíú, ac is bréag é freisin an fírinne a éilte, agus tá sin éanta ag ár "nuairíochtaí náisiúnta" agus ag Raioio Éireann.

Nuair a gabtar daoine agus cuirtear istead i gCampa Seibinn an Currairío ní bíonn ac cupla line fútu sna páipéirí, má bíonn an méio sin, ac innsítear éinte ruo éunn faoi sláinte an Tiarna Brookeborough agus teitíméaraí eite. Bíos féin ag éisteac le Raioio Éireann oíche (oálta na mílte ar fuo na tíne) ag fuireac le torad triail Uí Mealláin agus Talbóio. Éualamar faoi Seo na gCapall agus Kruschew agus daoine a bí á otriail sa tsipris sar a dúrad cada faoin mbeirt i mbéal feirste. Agus níor dúrad fúctusan ac a laSao agus a b'féioim.

An Teora

Léimio faoi pléascáin a éar-laíonn sa Tuaisceart agus bíonn siao i gcónaí "ar an teorainn" — fíú nuair a éar-laíonn siao in Oileán an Shuail, nó Dealaé Seann Seáin, áit atá i nDeisceart Ooire agus atá 30 míle ón teorainn. Ar noóirí is cuio oe bolscaireacé salac bréagac na bpolaiceoirí an méio seo, ag iarrad a éur ina tuí ar daoine go bfuil muintir na Sé Contaeete lán tsásta panaéct faoi smaéct Sasana, agus gurad iao daoine ó Corcairí agus Daile áéa Cliaé atá ag out ó tuairí agus go bfuil siao ag ionsaí muintir na Sé Contaeete.

A Protest Resolution

AT a meeting of the Sligo Men's S. and B. Association of New York, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved that the Sligo Men's S. and B. Association in meeting assembled, view with horror the recent brutalities inflicted upon the political prisoners in Belfast jail, as reported in the press, and protest in union with other Irish organisations, this inhuman treatment perpetrated by the "puppet" government in Northern Ireland.

Be it further resolved, that the Sligo Men's S. and B. Association protest the detention of Irish citizens by the 26-County Government in the Curragh Camp in violation of every democratic principle regarding the fundamental right extended to citizens of every civilised country in the world.

Oá mb'ámlaíó, cén fáé go mbead gá le breis agus 200 fear a éur i bpríosún éuas ann sin? Agus naé bfuil go leor tuaisceartaé i gCampa an Currairíó com maíé?

Is cosúil go bfuil cara ag Mr. Childers i seomra nuairíochta Raioio Éireann, mar bíonn an fear sin ar an nuairíocht agaimn saé lá bunáite, oon bricefeast, oon oinnéar, oon tae, agus oon suipéar. Agus ar noóirí bíonn pictiúir De Valera ar "Scéala Éireann" go rialta, go háiríte má bíonn easpas in éineacé leis.

B'féioir naé eol go por-leatán go bfuil a lán daoine sa tír (agus i Meimocá freisin) a éeannairí scaranna i "Scéala Éireann" na blianta ó soim, nuair a tionscnaíó é, agus ní bfuairéadar urraimn ar bié ó soim agus níor éuala a óac fútu. Tá fíos ag na daoine sin anois naé b'péadpaí beic ag súil lena málairt ó fíanna fáil.

Maíoir leis na páipéirí áicíúla, tá cuio acu go dona freisin, ac tríó is tríó tá siao ceart go leor. Ní móir cuimneam gurad é céao-éualgas an nuairíochta beic oílis oon fírinne agus coérom na fírinne a éabairt oo gac éream sa tír nuair a bíos nuairíocht á éraob-scailead. Na príom-páipéirí atá agaimn i láéair na huairé, oo loic siao oraimn. Féacpaimis lenár bpáipéar féin a neartú i gcaoi is go nglacpaíó sé a n-ionad amac anseo.

—OSCAR MAC OISÍN.

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Torture Death Trial of Mallon and Talbot

THE death trials of Kevin Mallon (21) and Francis Patrick Talbot (22) of Coalisland, Co. Tyrone, ended in a Belfast courtroom when a jury decided the torture-statements could not be acceptable and the two men were found 'Not Guilty' and discharged. They were immediately re-arrested and sent to Crumlin Road Jail under the Special Powers Act. Stormont Attorney-General Brian Maginness in reply to Mr. Justice Black said he didn't know whether new charges would be placed against the men.

Maginness hinged the prosecution case on the question of the statements (first revealed last December in a pamphlet by the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau called "British Torture in Ireland"; the youths were charged some weeks later), who said in his summing up:

"The story of these men is more reminiscent of what took place in the Concentration Camps in Germany. If that story is true none of the police officers from the County Inspector down are fit to be members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary."

The story has been proved to be true by one of the hardest tests it could hope to pass: a Belfast jury.

PROSECUTION

Outlining his case, Attorney-General Maginness told how a party of British military guided by Sgt. Owens of the R.U.C. came to a disused house at Brackaville, Coalisland, Co. Tyrone in August, 1957 after military had searched the area earlier in the day.

Owens was killed and some British soldiers wounded when he forced the door of a room in the disused house, causing an explosion.

Maginness said the jury must be satisfied on three points:

(1) Were the statements made

by the accused men to the County Inspector true?

(2) Were the statements made freely and not under compulsion or threat?

(3) If the statements were true were they satisfied that the prisoners made them in the knowledge of what would result?

The jury's answer to the questions was "No".

DEFENCE

The defence, led by Mr. F. Elwyn Jones, Q.C. a British Labour M.P. and the Recorder of Swansea, submitted that the men had been held in illegal custody even under the tenets of the Special Powers Bill.

This plea was rejected by Mr. Justice Black.

He then submitted that the torture-statements should not and could not be admitted as evidence. And the story was told again—and it held up under the most searching and scathing cross-examination—of how the torture process was applied in the cases of Kevin Mallon and Francis Patrick Talbot. It had been told last December but thousands now learned the details for the first time and were shocked into a realisation of what is really taking place in British Occupied-Ireland as a consequence.

But Mr. Justice Black rejected

the plea that the statements were inadmissible.

An earlier plea to have the case heard in Co. Tyrone had also been rejected at the start of the proceedings against the youths.

IN THE DOCK

The stand of the men in the dock was impressive. The following from the cross-examination of Kevin Mallon by Attorney-General Maginness is typical:

Maginness—Why did you bring Talbot into this story and say: "This is cat"?

Mallon—It meant we were getting it very rough. I brought Talbot into it because I thought Talbot was getting beaten.

Maginness—You know that whoever made that phone call was deeply implicated in the murder of Sgt. Owens? — It looked that way.

Maginness—And as far as you knew you had never heard about more than one man being at the call box at Edendork?—I had not heard how many men had been there.

Maginness—And why then bring Talbot into it as well as yourself? —Because it was Talbot who was getting beaten.

Maginness—But if you had confessed to making the phone call would that not have been sufficient?—I don't think it would.

Maginness—But would there have been any reason for the police, as you say, to go on beating Talbot? —They would have beaten him to get him to confess to something else.

TO GET PEACE

Francis Patrick Talbot under cross-examination by Mr. Elwyn Jones explained how he came to make the police-dictated statement, after days of torture.

Mr. Jones—Was that statement true?—It was not true.

Mr. Jones—Why did you make it?—Because Kevin (Mallon) told me to agree with him and I was getting tortured up to this.

Mr. Jones—What did you think would have been the result of making the statement? — That I would get peace.

The manner in which the R.U.C. dictated the statements was brought out in the cross-examination. The following is part of Talbot's torture-statement:

"We got into the back of the car and drove around to the old house at Cattle Lane where the two strange men told us that there was a job to go off. They said they were going to set a trap in this old house the following night for the military or whoever came round . . .

And this is how County Inspector dictated it:

"County Inspector Nelson said, 'Wouldn't they have told you, too, what they were going to do there in that old house?' I said they did not, and County Inspector Nelson then stated: 'Now didn't they tell you that they were going to set a trap or something for the police or whoever would go?' I replied: 'Maybe they did'."

Some Forgotten Facts of History

IN 1922

During the same speech Mr. de Valera said: "Even when we, away back in 1922, took up a position that authority at that time had been usurped by those who got into power, we still believed and held it as a basic theory that we had not the right to take human life."

Former comrades of Mr. de Valera, including quite a few in the Old Guard of Fianna Fail who frowned when they heard Mr. Traynor's description of resistance operations in the North as "outrages," were dumbfounded by this De Valera statement. Was Mr. de Valera deliberately evading the fact that resistance in 1922 was armed resistance? In his 1934 Pensions Act provision was made for Republicans who had fought up to 1923. In effect he is now accusing Republicans who fought in 1922 as being "murderers" or certainly potential "murderers."

NO POLICY

Mr. Sherwin (Ind.) replying to Mr. de Valera said: "The Taoiseach himself admits that he has no policy on Partition. I, therefore, admit, and though it is dangerous, I hold that we have certain rights, and to some extent I am in sympathy with the people up in the North. Knowing my history, knowing how Partition was brought about, knowing how it is maintained and knowing that no claim of ours will ever convince those people (Stormont) because they are a junta in office and will not agree to anything that will mean losing their power. . . . I ask will the British Government do anything to help in any way? No. Not at all. They will not. I have certain sympathies with these young fellows (of the resistance) because they believe they are right. Is the Government going too far in dealing with these people? The Government's argument is that they will not allow these young people to challenge the authority of the State. I am not aware that they do."

"These people have gone across the Border and in the area that we have no jurisdiction they have committed certain acts. I am not aware that they have ever tapped the noses of our Guards. On occasions when the Guards met them they surrendered their weapons. . . . These are young men who believe they are doing the right thing."

"They believe a certain method is the right method and I believe it too. I believe the Government is powerless. And we must not get away from the fact that this is the only method."

UNIONIST VIEW

The Unionist view was put in the *Strabane Weekly News* (July 26). They (the resistance), it stated, "are merely copying the campaign of murder and outrage from which the I.R.A. made themselves responsible over 40 years ago, and by means of which the Dublin Government became established. The terrorists now argue that they are merely following the example set by people who have filled high positions in Eire then and since and that what was supposed to be right when the I.R.A. waged its campaign of murder, brutality and wickedness then, cannot be wrong now."

Jury Rejected Torture 'Confessions'

THE judge in his closing remarks to the Mallon-Talbot jury made the issue quite clear. He said: "A great part of the jury's task would be to consider whether the statements were voluntary or not."

Reviewing the evidence about R.U.C. ill-treatment he said: "If the jury believed that evidence or any part of it, they were bound to disregard the statements. There were similarities in Mallon's story about their treatment. This might be due to the fact that the police used the same technique on each; or it might be due to the story being concocted by the two accused."

Defence Counsel also hit the same issue: "If they were not satisfied with the behaviour of the police and they thought that the prolonged detention suggested that the statements were the result of police pressure, then the statements should be rejected."

"I submit," he said, "that the evidence discloses in this case that Mallon in particular was subjected to long, persistent, repeated and determined interrogation by teams of detective

officers and that the statement was the result of that excessive intimidation and pressure."

Mr. Jones asked why was it necessary to take Mallon at midnight with his hands handcuffed behind his back from Dungannon to Belfast? "Was this," he asked, "part of the process of moral intimidation?"

The Attorney-General for Stormont who led the prosecution also made the torture-statements the issue. He said:

"The story of these men is more reminiscent of what took place in the concentration camps of Germany. If that story is true none of the police officers from the County Inspector down is fit to be a member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary."

He, of course, was asking the jury to reject the story of torture or else they were striking at the very foundations of Crown rule in the North by exposing the concentration camp techniques and the torture processes which are part and parcel of all authoritarian rule.

The jury's reply: the torture stories were true. The men were found not guilty.

Editorial

IMPERIAL ELECTIONS

THERE are indications of a general election to the British Imperial Parliament at Westminster within the present year or early in 1959. This has led to some speculation in certain quarters on possible developments within the Six Counties in relation to the contest of the 12 constituencies returning representatives to Westminster.

In 1955, in each of the 12 constituencies a candidate representing the Republican Movement was nominated. The total vote of more than 152,000 recorded by the nationally-minded people of the Six Counties in support of the Republican policy for which these candidates stood, was, for a long period of years, the first indication of a united demand for the liberation of the occupied territory.

Since 1955, that demand has been supported and maintained in face of increasing and intensified British aggression. The demand will continue to be made and supported by the Republican Movement and by all those who sympathise with its struggle to assert and maintain Ireland's claim to full freedom.

In pursuance of this policy, Republican candidates will be, as in 1955, nominated for ALL 12 constituencies in the Six Counties, irrespective of when the next general elections to Westminster occur.

Once again, as in 1955, the Republican Movement appeals to all shades of Nationalist thought for a clear field. In this way the measure of unity achieved by the Republican Movement in 1955 can be maintained and increased.

Any attempt to confuse the issue, through nominating representatives of sectional or factional groups in opposition to the Republican nominees, can serve none but British Imperial interests and the interests of those who deny the right and oppose the will of the Irish people to organise the internal affairs of Ireland in the interests of all her citizens.

WORLD AFFAIRS:

Middle East Crisis

BBRITISH Imperialism must be put in the dock in connection with the current Middle East crisis. Egypt, Jordan, and Yemen, Aden, Kuwait, Bahrain, the lesser Sheikdoms of the Gulf, Saudi Arabia, Iraq . . . were all British mandated territories or protectorates. Many still are. Some have shaken off the shackles—notably Egypt and Iraq.

What the Arabs want is a united country and an end to the feudal kingdoms in which the area abounds and through which Britain controls the destinies of the Arab people. As well as their destinies she controls their oil. Because of this same oil there is also Anglo-American rivalry and a conflict of interests.

The Arab world is dominated by land and air bases organised for war with the Union Jack flying over them. The Arabs carry the water, labour in the oilfields and live in appalling poverty. They are outside the Pale. British-offered local armed levies in the sheikdoms see to the Imperial interest. The sheiks and kings draw massive royalties.

OIL-RICH

This is the greatest oil-producing area in the world.

The Anglo-French Sykes-Picot Pact carved up the Arab-speaking territories of the Ottoman Empire after the first world war in one of the most cynical deals of a cynical dealing period. The British had already promised the Arabs a united State in return for their help against the Turks. They had promised the Zionist Movement a national home in Palestine. They reneged on both promises and held on to everything themselves except Syria and Lebanon which the French grabbed. The first rude awakening came to the Arabs when the French shelled them out of Damascus, the Syrian capital, after the war against the Turks

had been won by Arab blood.

There was no such thing as an independent state until after the second world war. Israel came into being in spite of Britain. Egged on by London, the corrupt Arab kings coalesced to attack the fledgling Jewish state. But the Arab armies had no interest in fighting and were routed. Out of this period grew the Egyptian Young Officers Movement and in 1952 Farouk—the most corrupt by far of the Arab monarchs—was toppled from his throne.

NATIONALISM

Nothing could quench the fire of Arab nationalism after that.

It was useless for the British to depict Nasser as the evil genius of the Middle East. The Arab masses knew exactly who the evil genius was. To them Nasser was the expression of their yearnings for freedom. England was the foreign exploiter. And as a consequence the whole Arab world is in ferment.

Such artifices as the Baghdad Pact could not hold back the tide. And in Baghdad where the Pact was born it surged in a bloody and an unexpected wave one morning in July and ended British power in what was regarded as its strongest bastion.

JORDAN

Hussein of Jordan will be next to go.

This brash young monarch can stay in power only by the most undemocratic means and by virtue of the British-trained Arab Legion, made up of Bedouin tribesmen. British bayonets are propping up Hussein's throne. Without these bayonets and without a British subsidy he couldn't last for a day.

When he goes British influence will be confined to Aden and the Gulf Sheikdoms. And even there the writing is already on the wall.

—Observer.

The British Note

THE following statement by the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau was sent to one daily newspaper as a paid advertisement and was refused. A second newspaper wanted to cut out essential parts of the copy. We are publishing it in full because it deals with a very important subject.

The British Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, told the London Imperial Parliament that 15 men were arrested in the 26-Counties following a note of protest delivered by Ambassador Sir Alexander Clutterbuck to Mr. Frank Aiken in Dublin.

According to Mr. Alport, the 26-County Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Aiken) told the British Ambassador that he and his colleagues deplored the incidents in the North and that the Dublin Government would continue to do its utmost to suppress violence and bring the incidents to an end.

The incidents to which Mr. Aiken referred occurred within the Six County area which, according to British Act of Parliament, is part of the United Kingdom.

On July 17, Mr. de Valera said in Leinster House that "we were at present in a most dangerous situation and he prayed that the dangerous possibilities there might not eventuate. If some of the things that could happen, do arise, we will be talking about very different things . . ."

In the course of the same speech Mr. de Valera said: "We may have to come to this House to look for further powers if these things continue in order to see that we are not committed to war by people who have no authority or right to commit us to war."

And again: "We want the support of public opinion and we want to remind those who have any sympathy with these young people that they are doing a bad day's work for them."

In other words he wants public support in the jailing of Republicans in response to a British note.

IN THE CURRAGH

We suggest that there is a connection between the statements made at Westminster and Leinster House and we think the Irish people should know what it is. They have been told nothing officially about the arrests of which Mr. Alport spoke. There is no record of anyone having been charged or tried with a specific offence and presumably the men referred to are now in the Curragh with the 160 others who were there before the latest British note was delivered.

We believe a deliberate attempt is being made to stir up hysteria so as to create a situation favourable to the application of further coercive measures against the Irish Republican Movement—in line with efforts made during the past year to suppress all forms of Republican opinion and expression by intimidation, threats and mass arrests.

And we believe this is being done in response to British pressure as a direct result of the situation in British-Occupied Ireland—which according to British Statute is part of the United Kingdom. We think the Irish people should recognise these signs for what they are: British Imperial interference in the affairs of the Irish people.

500 IN JAIL

Already there are some 500 men in jails and prison-camps North and South. The civil action claims of Republican internees in Belfast Jail, the trial of Kevin Mallon and Francis Patrick Talbot and other trials too numerous to

mention, have all shown the terrorist tactics being adopted by the Crown forces in that part of our country. The British Council of Civil Liberties has made reference to these things. Has Mr. de Valera's Government made any protest?

The notorious Civil Authorities Special Powers Bill exists in the North to deal with all forms of Republican opinion and expression. In the South there is the Offences Against the State Act. Now the people of the 26-Counties are being informed, without any reference to them at all, that these may not be enough: that further powers may be demanded. And all for what?

ROOT OF TROUBLE

Mr. Montgomery Hyde (Tory, Belfast North) says the root of the trouble lies in the version of Irish history taught in our schools. Apparently he would prefer some other version—although he should try searching for a more obvious root—but even his one could hardly ignore the succession of Coercion Acts and Crime Bills which are part of our story and which went to maintain foreign rule in our land. Perhaps that is why we still have Coercion Acts and Crime Bills in Ireland—albeit under different names?

This reason would suffice for the Crown authorities in Occupied Ireland. But what of the 26-County Government? Could not Mr. de Valera follow the example of Parnell who when asked to propose a resolution condemning what were called "the outrages of 1883 and 1884" replied that he was "not going to act police for the English Government" in Ireland!

We suggest that the jailing of

men here in response to a British Note is "acting police for the English Government in Ireland."

PEACE WILL COME

Peace will come to Ireland when the justice of the Irish cause is met and when the demands of the Irish people for self-determination are granted. Coercion Acts will not bring us peace. Irish history surely teaches that. The root of the Irish question does not lie in a version of history. It lies in history itself, England's role in it, and England's role in Ireland to-day.

Notes delivered in Dublin, mutual exchanges of condemnations, questions and answers in London, Belfast and Dublin, more armoured cars for the R.U.C., more equipment for the B-Specials, more reinforcements for the British Army in the North, more money for Six County security . . . These things will solve nothing. That goes also for prison camps and jails—North or South.

The rising tide of public opinion is in favour of the national resurgence, is in favour of the independence of our Nation. The people see all round them evidence of the withering which the blight of Conquest brought. After 36 years of depression and the apparent death of national life it was inevitable that a new generation would carry on the freedom-struggle in the tradition of their fathers. Their slogan of action is that "British troops must withdraw from Ireland now!"

They threaten nothing and no one but British rule in Ireland.

J. McGarrity,
Secretary.

Irish Republican Publicity...
Bureau.

He Did Not Look at it This Way at All

SSOME interesting sidelights into the methods of interrogation adopted in British-Occupied Ireland were revealed under cross-examination during the death-trial of Kevin Mallon and Francis Patrick Talbot.

Leaving the question of torture for the moment to one side we learn the following from the testimony of District Inspector David H. Johnston, whose headquarters are at Dungannon, where both men were taken separately after being beaten and questioned in Coalisland. Later they were shifted to Belfast where the real torturing commenced.

Johnston admitted that there was no record in Dungannon R.U.C. Barracks of the arrival of Kevin Mallon under heavy escort from Coalisland. He admitted that it was customary to keep a record of the time of arrival of prisoners and when asked why it had not been done in the case of Kevin Mallon he replied:

"I cannot give a proper answer. I think it must have been due to the pressure of the number of prisoners."

And he went on to say that there could be other prisoners whose names were not recorded as having been brought into Dungannon Police Barracks. All such prisoners were, of course, political.

Asked directly by Mr. Elwyn Jones, Q.C., if he was the officer in charge of the case against the two men, Johnston's reply was a non-committal: "I think that

would be a correct description."

Asked how many detectives interrogated Kevin Mallon in the first instance before 11 o'clock on the night of November 21, 1957, Johnston's reply was:

"I can. Detective Head Constable McCappin, Detective Sergeant Flanagan, and Detective Constable Woodside."

Asked why Mallon was kept back from other prisoners who were taken to Belfast, Johnston replied: "We wanted to see him at Dungannon. That happened with most prisoners. There was a preliminary assessment of interview." (Two nice words for torture.)

Johnston admitted that nine detectives (their names were not reported) interrogated Kevin Mallon in Belfast . . . and he didn't think the number was excessive!

QUESTIONS

The following questions were then put by Mr. Jones to the D.I.:

Did it occur to you that interrogation over this period by a large number of police officers was liable to be oppressive?—No.

Was liable to be intimidating?—No.

Was liable to induce an element of compulsion and fear in a prisoner who was being asked to make statements?—I did not look at it that way at all.

That the prisoner was liable to make a statement which was not true to put an end to it all?—I did not look at it that way at all.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE ARE SAYING

A Round Up of News and Views from Everywhere

THE following is from the London "Daily Mirror" of July 10:

"The men responsible for the present programme of outrage and bloody murder are reason-less fanatics who would go on with the criminal assaults even if Ireland were united . . . But the senseless bloody murder part of it could be substantially reduced by Mr. de Valera's Government in the South if they took more realistic measures against the thugs.

"Mr. de Valera has interned 150 dangerous men in the Curragh—Ireland's Aldershot—and there are another 33 agitators in Mountjoy Jail, Dublin. But that is not quite enough. There are a few others still at large . . ."

Source for the writer's (Noel Whitcomb—better known for his chats to women and fashion notes) curious facts is revealed at the end of the article. Says Whitcomb:

"I had a long talk with Mr. Topping in Belfast and Sir Richard Pim, the Inspector-General of the Royal Ulster Constabulary."

A WELCOME

Mr. Lindsay: "The only other item of interest that we have had from the Government Benches has been the rather startling revelation by Deputy Booth that the Taoiseach and the Minister for Industry and Commerce—the head and the deputy — head of the Government—would be welcomed at any time by the Unionists of Belfast in their city." Naturally!

RECOGNITION

An article in the Unionist "Belfast Telegraph" (August 3), states that the National Executive of Fianna Fail debated a motion to give formal recognition to the Stormont regime; to recognise the Stormont regime as "the legitimate Government of Northern Ireland," (Mr. de Valera's 1937 "Constitution" notwithstanding).

It was stated that "some of the more progressive members" of the Fianna Fail Executive, including Mr. Childers and Mr. MacEntee, favoured the proposal but that it was vetoed by Mr. de Valera who advised the members to "wait and see." The article said:

"Mr. de Valera and some of his closest friends and advisers are prisoners of their past precepts and actions." Another way of saying that they cannot reconcile what they are doing and saying to-day with what they did and said when they were members of the Republican Movement. The article also stated that the "recognition" motion remained on the agenda and is due to be considered again.

SENSITIVE

Columnist in "The Kerryman" (August 2):

"Mr. de Valera is getting very sensitive. When the Taoiseach's Estimate was under discussion in the Dail, he said he had listened to the debates and there was scarcely one that was not, in one way or another, 'calculated to do considerable public harm'. If Mr. de Valera wants everyone to shut up unless they have a bouquet to throw, he should harbour the chilling thought that Khrushchev hears nothing but compliments."

Due to pressure on space we have had to hold over many articles, features and news items.

ON THE INDEX

Columnist in the "Southern Star" (July 26): "According to some historians of the Young Ireland movement, John Mitchel was born at Dungiven, and the spot that was honoured by being Mitchel's birth-place is an historic one. If only the members of the Orange band that played through the village a fortnight ago had been nursed as good Presbyterians might have been, with John Mitchel as their inspiration, the tunes they'd play might be the very negation of those played on that occasion, and the whole village population might be found marching in step with them and Ireland's flag floating above them.

"But England won the political game and Mitchel was sent into exile. I wonder if any of his books are to be found in the libraries? Perhaps some of his writings would be listed with prohibited publications of to-day, for governments find themselves doing strange things these days."

YOUR MONEY

Report in "The Kerryman" (August 2), headed, "Coras Cash": "About one-third of Coras Trachtala's expenditure of £127,233 for the year ended March 31 last went into productive work; the remainder was absorbed by salaries, directors' fees, rents, rates, taxes, and 'office expenses'."

Caption to picture in "The Kerryman" (July 19), of "Our Paris Embassy," was as follows: "Bought for £151,940 in 1953. Furnished and fitted for approximately £45,000. Will cost £33,584 to maintain this year, plus £1,600 more for travelling and other expenses. In the first three months of this year, our adverse trade returns with France amounted to £1,000,000."

NO CHANGE

Editorial in "Belfast Telegraph" (July 25):

"While 'Ulster' has become inured to unemployment figures fluctuating between six and ten per cent, it is regarded as disturbing across the water when the number of workless amounts to two per cent."

(Note—Britain's two per cent amounted to 429,300 last June and was expected to rise considerably later this year when "there would be the influx of school-leavers on the market at the same time as the seasonal demand falls away in tourism, farming and, to some extent, building.")

RURAL IRELAND

"During the week a number of young men left Caledon and went to England in search of work. They hope to contact friends who left some time ago, and find a suitable job. Many young people have left Caledon during the last few months and indeed it is surprising the number that left the village over the years and settled down in England and Scotland."

This report is from the Six Counties newspaper, "The Lurgan and Portadown Examiner" (July 26). It could refer to almost any townland in Ireland, North and South.

RADIO EIREANN

Announcement on Radio Eireann broadcast of the Royal Dublin Society Horse Show jumping, on August 8: "And now here comes the British team led by an Irish officer carrying the British flag . . . The No. 1 Army Band will

now play the British National Anthem."

Irish people are being fined and jailed, with the approval of all British Imperialists, for carrying the Irish national flag in the North of Ireland.

NO MANDATE

Editorial in "The Waterford Star" (August 5):

"There was never a mandate from the people of this country for its mutilation. And earnest young men are now defying strong forces in the North as well as the dictates of the Government of the Republic, to carry on guerrilla warfare. What has been done is little enough, but men on both sides have been killed and hundreds of young men both North and South of the Border have been interned. Special Powers have been invoked by the authorities in both areas to deal with the situation as they see it. And these Special Powers permit the imprisonment of men without trial.

"That fact alone, if there were never a shot fired, should be sufficient to have the conditions of this country investigated by outside observers. And that investigation should not be concerned only with the situation as it stands at the present time — the shootings, bombings and imprisonments. The origin of the Border itself should be thoroughly investigated.

But surely, if the people never gave a mandate for the mutilation of this country, what further investigation is necessary? Britain imposed the Border by force. She maintains it by force. In this, she is aided by the Dublin Government which pretends to be opposed to the Border. There is only one answer: tell the British to get out. And, as the Cypriots know, as every other victim of British aggression all over the world found out, there is only one way to talk to the Imperialist. There is only one argument they will listen to, and they will only listen to that when they have to—and that is force.

Taken Across The Border

At Derrylin (Co. Fermanagh) Petty Sessions it was stated that two membes of the R.U.C. crossed the Border to arrest a man on the 26-County side. The defendant was Hugh McManus of Kinawley.

The R.U.C. Constable giving evidence, S. J. Anderson, admitted arresting the man on the 26-County side of the Border. He examined the brakes of defendant's bicycle and said they were not working efficiently. The man was taken by force across the Border. The case was dismissed.

British Troops

Local people say British troops came to Knockatallon Cross, Co. Monaghan, during July and fired bursts from machine-guns mounted on armoured cars and tracked vehicles into nearby mountains which line the Border.

No one interfered with them either in their going or coming.

It is well known, of course, that R.U.C. cross the Border in plain clothes and travel into nearby towns—on duty. The individuals concerned are well known.

Notes and Comments

THIS is not a gossip column.

Nor is it a social and personal register. But we think our readers should reflect a little on the following and whatever moral it unfolds at a time when the very survival of the nation is at stake with 90,000 of our youth (North and South) boarding emigrant ships in this year alone while another 120,000 line up at Labour Exchanges in search of work that isn't there.

Horse Show week came to Dublin. We are told that at Luttrellstown Castle, Princes, Maharajahs, diplomats, aristocrats and Cabinet Ministers were among the 800 international set guests who danced until dawn in what was called the peak social whirl of the week. The tables were laden with whole salmon, hundreds of lobsters, whole roast chickens, sides of ham, scores of pounds of fresh strawberries, and a ten-hour non-stop flow of champagne.

At the Shelbourne Hotel, the Tipperary Hunt Ball was in full session while champagne fizzed at 55s. a bottle . . .

The following night the Galway Blazers held what was called the top-snob Hunt Ball also at the Shelbourne under the Joint-master, Lord Hempill and the Secretary, Brigadier Edmund Mahony (who wouldn't allow the "Evening Press" representatives near the place and even threatened to break their camera) and Lady Hempill explained:

"It's difficult for the Blazers to make ends meet . . . because there are only about five families—hunting one's you know—in the County."

WE had no representative at these affairs, of course, and must rely on William Hickey, the London "Daily Express"

columnist who deals with such trifles for the details. (We are not sure what the Brigadier's reactions would be if our man asked for admittance to this hoooley.) And now let Mr. Hickey (and the "Daily Express") take it from here to the next affair:

"On to the Cavalry Club ball . . . at the Gresham Hotel—the Irish Army's swingy-singy contribution to the social week. And I walked slap into the by-now not so-indefatigable 'Mr. Killarney' Robertson.

"He was explaining to club president Commandant Kevan Nunan: 'My wife isn't feeling well. I'm afraid we'll have to leave.' . . .

"Commandant Nunan told me proudly of how jealously club membership is guarded 'Absolutely no rankers in this club. And we take every possible precaution to keep out any officer who is not a cavalryman.'

"He stopped to cheer on 300 wildly jiggng dancers, and as the music switched to samba time, went on:

"We are not a big army anyway. There are 10,000 of us altogether. And although we cavalrymen are strictly mechanical these days, there's still nothing like having a good exclusive club.

"After all, even without horses, cavalrymen are always the cream of any army. We can't have just anyone joining us."

There's an old Irish proverb at the tip of the tongue but for the sake of propriety we'll keep it there.

—Eireannach.

RELEASED

John P. Culleton, B.D.S., Wexford, has been released unconditionally from the Curragh Concentration Camp.

Six Sent To Curragh Concentration Camp

SEAMUS McCALLUM, who recently completed a six years' sentence for Republican activities at Wakefield Prison, Yorkshire, England, was among four men sent to the Curragh Concentration Camp towards the end of July.

The others were Frank McCarry of Murlough, Co. Antrim, Paddy Kelleher of Limerick City and Eoin Goff of Dublin.

Seamus McCallum and Paddy Kelleher were arrested in a Dalkey cottage. When Eoin Goff, a Dublin solicitor who had been acting Secretary of the United Irishman since May, went to collect their personal possessions three days later, he too was arrested.

The men were held without charge or trial and incomunicado at the Bridewell and then some time later shifted to the Curragh.

NO DOCTOR

Peter Albert McGovern of Swanlinbar, father of five children, who was injured in the explosion which caused the death of Pat McManus, could not be seen by his family at Cavan Hospital where he was held under guard.

He would not be allowed out of his bed and nurses said his temperature was high. Then he was shifted by police to Cavan barracks, held in a cell there, asked for doctor and told he could have none: "On orders from Dublin."

After 48 hours of this treatment he was sent to the Curragh.

SEAMUS LENNON

Mr. Seamus Lennon, Courtneall House, Borris, Co. Carlow, who has died, was a member of the first Dail. He voted against the Treaty. He was a member of the Carlow Co. Council for over 35 years, and served on its auxiliary committees. A former Carlow Brigade Officer of the I.R.A., he underwent many terms of imprisonment. He was chairman of the Party Executive of Sinn Fein and was the first chairman of the Monetary Reform Association.

Letters to the Editor

Cork Volunteers Pipe Band: Appeal

A Chara:

OWING to a recent fire on our premises the committee of the Cork Volunteers Pipe Band is compelled to appeal for financial assistance to all those, at home and in exile, who are interested in the preservation of this band in the national tradition of Cork City.

The fire which occurred on the eve of the Bodestown Commemoration destroyed the bulk of the instruments which were not insured. And were it not but for the loan of instruments from a friendly band, we would not have been in a position to lead the Bodestown Commemoration parade this year.

Gaels who value devotion to the cause of an undivided Irish Republic must see in the preservation of the Cork Volunteers Band the maintenance of a body symbolic of that devotion. The history of the band is its justification. It has always worthily fulfilled the high-souled plans of its founder—Tomas Mac Curtain.

Through the years of insurgent expectancy; through the years of sacrificial glory; through the following years of disillusion now on through the era of re-awakened fervour and resolve, the pipers of the Cork Volunteers have been an inspiring influence not only to Republicans of the "Rebel City" but to the Republicans of all Ireland.

Exiled Corkonians will especially appreciate this appeal. Recollections of the days of high endeavour, of triumphant martial parades, of processions and marchings and

hurling matches throughout Munster are inseparably associated with the skirling strains of the kilted pipers of the Cork Volunteers. Sad memories arise, too! What Corkman who was present will ever forget the poignancy of the pipes mournful music as the band played their martyred founder to his resting-place in the Republican Plot?

The band to-day is worthy of the proud traditions it has inherited.

This special appeal would not be issued were it not both urgent and necessary that funds should be found to replace the instruments burned. This appeal is made to Republicans at home and in exile. In responding to the appeal, Republicans will be giving much-needed assistance to a deserving Republican cause.

On behalf of the Band Council.

JIM LANE,
Band Adjutant.

Buidhean Pioboirí na n-Oglac
i gCorcaig,
Thomas Ashe Hall,
Cork.

Cyprus

A Chara:

WILL England never learn?

Irish Republicans are prompted to ask themselves this question in view of recent events in Cyprus, where a resurgent and freedom-seeking people are having to tolerate as terrifying and nauseating treatment as ever plagued the Irish people since 1798.

In a fresh attempt to smash EOKA, the Imperial Government has left no stone unturned. The vain effort was triggered off with the arrest and imprisonment of some 2,000 men who, in the familiar Imperial jargon are called "security risks." This operation was accompanied by a strict censorship over Press and radio links with the rest of the world, while the London Press, by way of giving a helping hand, smugly assured its gullible readership that EOKA would be smashed inside two days.

Yet EOKA, after all this, is riding high poised for the final decisive winning blow. And why? Because the Cypriot people, like their Irish counterparts have an unswerving unity, a determination not to be bullied, and an all-consuming desire for freedom. They have neatly wrested the Big Stick from John Bull's hand and slapped him down.

This is where Irish Republicanism can identify itself with Cypriot resistance, for both peoples are fighting the same battle, in search of the same reward, against the same common enemy. EOKA on their part have learned a great deal from the unceasing fight for freedom in Ireland. They also have tremendous admiration for the freedom fighters in Ulster and are much encouraged by their success.

What a wonderful thing! Two peoples, oceans apart, climbing steadily to the inevitable goal. As they go, they have a message. It is simply this: England Get Out!

T. Ó M.

Sussex.

The Bretons

Annwyl Syr,

I wish to trace the story of the Bretons' struggle for independence. I should be very grateful if you could give me any information on this subject.

Yr eiddoch yn e yioir,

RHSIART CROFT.

P.S.—Has the Republican Movement in Ireland any formal connexions with Breton patriots?

The Special Powers Bill

Ref. Irish Republic, Dorothy McArdle, page 704.

On April 7, 1922, the Civil Authorities (Special Powers) Bill, popularly called the "Flogging Bill," received the Royal Assent. The following description of this Act prefaces the report of a Commission of Inquiry appointed in 1935 "to inquire into the Purpose and Effect of the Civil Authorities Acts (Special Powers) (Northern Ireland) 1922 & 1933":—

"Under these Acts, the Home Minister of Northern Ireland is furnished with what are practically dictatorship powers, and he may delegate these powers to any police officer. The Acts give unlimited powers of search and seizure, and the Home Minister may make new Regulations creating new crimes at will. *Habeas Corpus* is suspended; persons may be arrested on suspicion only, and they may be kept in prison indefinitely without trial. Persons may also be interned indefinitely on the recommendation of a police officer, and there is no right of appeal against such imprisonment or internment. Cases may be heard *in camera*. The Home Minister, acting on the advice of the police, may refuse to allow a person so imprisoned (or interned) to send or to receive letters or to receive visits from his friends or legal adviser. Thus the prisoner, denied a trial, is also denied access to all outside aid. The bank books of a suspect may be examined by the police, and his money may be confiscated. The death penalty may be imposed for offences other than murder and treason. After a prisoner's death, the Home Minister or a police officer may direct that no coroner's inquest shall be held, and thus the prisoner's relatives and friends are denied all opportunity of inspecting on the corpse any marks of possible violence in arrest or detention. The extraordinary powers contained in these Acts have actually been in use since 1922, and they are now a permanent part of Northern Irish Law."

This report was published in London by the British National Council for Civil Liberties, in 1936.

NOTE: (i) 1922 & 1923. At least one further amending Act of 1942 or '43. Acts therefore called C.A. (S.P.) Acts, (1922-'43). (ii) Related legislation: "Restriction of Employment Act;" "Flags & Emblems Act, 1953 or '54 (?)." There may be others. (iii) Tricolour banned since 1922 under original C.A. (S.P.) Act: "... purporting to be a flag of the Irish Republic."

THE FORGOTTEN ONES

By SEAMUS MCCALLUM

(The following is part of an article on prison-life in England which we had commissioned Seamus McCallum who was released in April after finishing a 'six-years' sentence for Republican activities to write for us. This is all he had written when he was again re-arrested—this time by the 26-County authorities—and was lodged in the Curragh Concentration Camp without charge or trial. We think, even in its incompleated form, it will have interest for our readers.—Ed. U.I.)

In all wars there are certain elements in the armed forces of a nation that are almost, if not entirely, forgotten by the vast majority of the people. Their contribution, and particularly the location involved in that contribution, are both so little understood that most find it difficult to appreciate that any real hardship has been or is undergone at all. In many ways this attitude is a perfectly natural one. We all understand a clearcut sacrifice on a familiar terrain.

The people of Ireland are no exception to the general rule. Most of them are aware of the existence of the Curragh Concentration Camp, the conditions with which the political prisoners in Mountjoy have to contend and, of course, the grim nature of the picture insofar as the notorious Crumlin Road Jail, Belfast is concerned.

The Irish people know about these things and it is right and proper that they should. However, there are a small group of Irish Republican prisoners who might run the risk of being forgotten. I refer, of course, to those men, six of them, in the English Prisons to-day. Three of them are serving life sentences and the other three have been incarcerated since July, 1953. Many of the readers of this paper will be familiar with their names. Some may not. Perhaps the mass of the people have forgotten them entirely?

Here are the names of these men: Cathal Goulding, Sean Stephenson, Manus Canning, Joseph Doyle, James Murphy and Donal Murphy. What of the conditions under which they live?

For a long-term prisoner life is lived in an entirely different plane to the normal. The group of drab and forbidding-looking buildings that encompass him are 'home' every minute of every hour of every day, week in and week out,

month after month, year after year —.

If I told you that during the period that I was in prison in England I, in common with all the other Irish Republican prisoners, received exactly one egg per year and that was on Christmas morning; or that not one of the prisoners at any time is given an eggspoonful of milk as such (unless he is in a very bad state of health and has a certificate, very hard to obtain, from the Prison doctor). Parcels from relatives? Certainly not. "The prisoners are paid, a wage" points out the Governor. Oh yes—the prisoners are paid a wage. One shilling and sevenpence per week is the basic wage and as everyone knows that enables a man to buy all sorts of things...

Letter censorship: how long would you expect a letter for a political prisoner to reach him? The English common criminals' mail is subject to no delay. Though he may have outraged every ethic of the moral code, he will get his mail the day after it is written. The Irish political prisoner, must wait usually from six to eight days for a letter posted in Dublin or Liverpool. The common criminal again, can have his visits in an atmosphere devoid almost of any formality but not so the Irish political. He is confined to a small room at one end of a large table with maybe his mother at the other end of the table and a Prison officer in the middle taking the inevitable notes. Newspapers: the ordinary inmate is allowed every type of literature from the "News of the World" to the American "Confidential." The Irish political prisoner cannot have the books and papers of his choice. The "United Irishman" was not allowed into Wakefield up to the time of my release anyway. The "Irish Press," that sepaks so movingly of the "essential goodwill of the English people," is allowed.

Six Held, Released in Newry

SIX men were held by the R.U.C. for questioning in the Newry area after a series of incidents on August 10. The six men were taken into custody during a dawn swoop but all had to be released later. A bridge was blown up over the Warrenpoint-Mayobridge road on August 10.

Earlier in the week a B-Special training hall was demolished at Warrenpoint.

In the South Derry area an R.U.C. patrol was fired on near

Dungiven. Intensive searches of the area were carried out later but no arrests were made.

Terrorists Have Been Crushed

SIR NORMAN STRONGE, Imperial Grand Master of the Royal Black Institution, sent a message to a Glasgow demonstration on August 9. He said:

"Your loyalist friends in Northern Ireland have had to contend during the past 18 months with a campaign of terrorism, culminating in the wanton destruction of life and property, which had as its objective the overthrow of our constitutional Government and our consequential absorption in an all-Ireland Republic quite foreign to our British way of life.

"With the assistance of Her Majesty's forces, the Royal Ulster Constabulary and by no means least, the Royal Ulster Special Constabulary, wherein thousands of your fellow Black Knights are serving, the campaign has been crushed."

Eighteen months ago Lord Brookeborough was saying the same thing...

Holiday Camp

A Chara:

HAVING recently returned from a holiday in Dublin, I wish to express my opinion regarding the Ireland as I saw it. First, the poverty of parts of Dublin is the worst I have seen and I have been in seven of the world's cities. Second, except for the public bars the only thing the Irish own, apparently, is the National Flag.

I went to Ireland on holiday expecting to hear Irish songs, Irish music and Irish dancing and all I heard and seen was English and American rock-and-roll. The daily newspapers carried headlines regarding the Middle-East, Russia, in fact everything that was of no benefit or concern of the Irish people, was printed in these papers. In fact THE UNITED IRISHMAN was the only paper with Irish news, views and everything that is vital to Ireland.

However, I was disappointed that it is not a weekly paper. As I left Dublin I came to the conclusion that Ireland is only one vast holiday camp for we exiles and the British tourists!

I am glad to see that all is not yet lost for Ireland so long as there are still some Irishmen left in Ireland that realise that Ireland was Irish and free and still will be some day.

Yours in sympathy,

MOIRA SWEENEY.

Glasgow.

THOMAS RUSSELL: THE MAN FROM GOD KNOWS WHERE

NORTHERN RESISTANCE

Friend of Wolfe Tone, organiser of the North in '98 and 1803, fearless in thought and action, this is the story of Thomas Russell, the Corkman, who has left his mark on the history of Ulster.

— No. 2 OF A SERIES —

by GERARD McKEOWN

ALTHOUGH Thomas Russell was a Corkman most of his life was spent in Ulster and it was in Belfast City and throughout Counties Antrim and Down that he did his greatest work for the Irish Revolutionary Movement. For that reason we are including him in this series on "Northern Resistance". For Russell was one of the leaders of the Northern Republican Movement in 1798 and again in 1803.

The memory of Thomas Russell should not be so neglected because he was one of the great figures of the United Irish period. His place in history has been assured because of the fact that he was the friend and comrade of the father and founder of Irish Republicanism, Theobald Wolfe Tone. He also was friend and comrade of the leader of the next fight for freedom, young Robert Emmet, and because of his loyalty to Emmet, Russell met his fate far away from Cork, away up in Downpatrick amongst people that he knew and loved for he had been for many a long year a resident of Belfast City and it is true to say of him, that he had more friends in the northern capital than he had, even in his native County Cork. Thomas Russell, the Corkman, has left his mark on the history of Ulster.

BORN 1767

He was born at Betsboro' in County Cork in the year 1767, born into a family who had no conception of, or idea of, the spirit of Irish nationality. Russell's people were British to the core. His father had served in the British Army and when young Thomas came of age he too took "The King's Shilling" and became a British soldier. It was a chance meeting with Wolfe Tone in one of the lobbies of the Irish House of Commons during a debate on "Parliamentary Reform," that changed Russell's whole outlook on the Irish question and brought him over to the side of the Republicans, and eventually into the ranks and into the leadership of the United Irish Society.

Tone at that time was secretary of the Catholic Committee and all his energy was directed towards the object of gaining Representation for Catholics in Parliament. At this particular time no Catholic could sit in the Irish Parliament. Henry Grattan was continually pleading the cause of his Catholic fellow-countrymen, and it was to listen to one of Grattan's speeches on this burning topic that Tone went to "the old house in College Green" on the evening that he met the man who was to be his greatest friend, Thomas Russell.

Tone was sitting in one of the galleries listening to the debate when the tall soldierly figure in uniform came in and sat down beside him. Russell's regiment had recently been moved to Dublin and it was curiosity to see Parliament Buildings rather than any deep interest in politics that brought him to the House that after-

noon. During a division, when the debate was lagging for a time, the two men got into conversation. Tone as we know from his diary, was always and ever attracted by soldiers. Even as a child, he loved to go to the Phoenix Park to watch the military on parade. It is not surprising that Russell's uniform attracted Tone and opened the way for conversation.

FIRST MEETING

After the debate the two men had tea together. This was the first of many meetings. In fact it was the beginning of a life-long friendship, a friendship which became deeper and stronger after Tone had left Ireland altogether, for both he and Russell corresponded regularly up to the day that Russell was arrested. In his diary, Tone refers to Russell affectionately as P.P. He had nicknamed him "Parish Priest." Russell always enjoyed the joke.

During his regiment's stay in Dublin, Thomas Russell was a weekly visitor to the Tone household and on a few occasions he went down with Tone to Co. Kildare where Tone's father had a farm not far from the Curragh. Then Russell's regiment was moved to Belfast and for a time the friends were separated but even at this period they got into the habit of keeping up a regular correspondence. Tone had begun to influence Russell politically. The British soldier was rapidly becoming an Irish Republican.

In 1796 Wolfe Tone arrived in Belfast. His visit was an historic one for during it the first club of United Irishmen was formed under the leadership of Samuel Neilson and Henry Joy MacCracken. Tone wrote the Resolutions for the meeting and the man who acted as secretary was none other than his friend Thomas Russell, still an officer in the British Army. After the club had been founded, Tone, MacCracken, Neilson, William Simms and Thomas Russell climbed to the top of Cave Hill and, kneeling down on that historic spot, made a solemn vow to each other and took a most solemn oath to the effect that they would never desist until Ireland was completely free and until all Irishmen of all religious creeds and of all classes could work together for the good of Ireland under a Government elected by the whole Irish people. It was at that moment that the Republic of Ireland was born and the Corkman Thomas Russell was one of those who brought it to birth.

Nowadays some people seem to think that of the Republic

as a southern idea. It was a national idea and the men who stood on Cave Hill represented three provinces, Tone from Leinster, Russell from Munster, and Neilson, Simms and MacCracken from Ulster. There was no Connaught man present but, when the fight for freedom came, the men of the West were there, too, just as were the men of the North and the men of the South.

IN BELFAST

At the time of Tone's visit to Belfast, that city was having a most unusual event—a Harpers' Festival. William Bunting, the man who has done so much to collect and preserve traditional Irish music, was a guest in the MacCracken household in Rosemary Street. Mary Anne MacCracken, one of the daughters of the household, was a very fine performer on the harp and her brother Henry Joy MacCracken brought along his friends Tone and Russell, to hear his sister play. It was thus that Mary Anne met Russell and fell in love with him, though unfortunately her love was not returned. Russell and she became very fast friends.

Very shortly after the Harpers' Festival ended and when Tone had gone back to Dublin to start the United Irishmen there, Russell resigned his commission in the British Army and took up a post as a librarian. He was librarian at the first public library opened in Belfast, and, in this capacity, he was able to carry out his work as a member of the United Irish Directory. He made many visits to Dublin. On every occasion he stayed with the Tone family, until Tone emigrated to America immediately after the Jackson affair.

William Jackson, a Church of Ireland clergyman, who had come from France as an emissary of the French Government, had been arrested. Statements he had made on the boat to a British spy involved Tone. Jackson took poison in the dock and Tone left Ireland before he could be arrested.

THE McCRACKENS

During his period as librarian in Belfast, Russell saw more and more of the MacCracken family. Mary MacCracken helped him a great deal with his correspondence.

ARRESTED

Thomas Russell was arrested in the general round-up which followed the Rebellion of 1798. He had been out with MacCracken and Hope and had fought in the Battle of Antrim. Henry Joy MacCracken com-

manded at that battle and was captured four days later. He was tried for treason in Belfast, and executed on the evening of his trial. His sister, Mary, walked with him to the foot of the gallows.

Thomas Russell was interned with other State prisoners at Fort George in Scotland. He was released in 1800 on the undertaking that he would not return to Ireland. Like Thomas Addis Emmet, Russell went to France and was there when Robert Emmet arrived with the idea of a new revolution. Emmet saw the Emperor Napoleon and made arrangements for French aid, aid that never came. Emmet also interviewed Russell and he agreed to return to Ireland to help Emmet. Russell's role in the new movement was to arouse the Northern counties after Emmet had captured Dublin and the flag of the Republic was flying over the Castle.

For a time Russell remained in hiding in Dublin. Then he went North in disguise and, on several occasions, after night-fall, he visited the McCracken house in Rosemary Street, Belfast.

RISEING FAILS

Emmet failed in Dublin and was captured. There was no Rising in the North in 1803, and Russell was forced to go on the run. During the time when he was in hiding, Mary MacCracken saw him several times and it was she who provided him with the funds for the journey back to Dublin. He arrived in the capital and stayed with a friend in Parliament Street. The following morning, the house was raided and Russell arrested for the second time.

On this occasion, there was to be no escape. He was taken back in chains to Downpatrick, where he was tried for "high treason."

On the eve of the trial, Mary

McCracken received her last letter from Russell. She also provided funds for his defence. The last letter was all the reward her faithful heart obtained and she treasured it all the days of her life.

On the morning after the trial, Mary McCracken arrived in Downpatrick but Russell had been hanged just before dawn. She persuaded the executioner to give her the body which was buried in the little Protestant Churchyard there. Over his grave she erected a stone with the simple words "The Grave of Russell." Here, that gallant Corkman sleeps in the territory that is to-day cut away from the rest of the nation. There, with the Three Patron Saints of Erin — Patrick, Brigid, and Columcille — Thomas Russell, "The Man From God Knows Where" awaits the Resurrection.

Florence Wilson has made his name immortal in the poem *The Man From God Knows Where*. In the last stanza it is clearly indicated that he was not one of the Northern men. Miss Wilson writes:—

"And I know'd the Face,
And I know'd the Walk,
And the sound of his strange
up country talk,
For he spoke out right and
plain,
That the wrong would cease
and right prevail,
For the Man they hanged at
Downpatrick Jail,
Was the man from God
knows where."

Thomas Russell is remembered among the glens and valleys of Ulster where tradition says that his ghost wanders on the hills of Antrim and Down and will continue to wander until that country-side which he loved is free. Yes, the people of Ulster remember him. They still love the "Man From God Knows Where."

míonn

IN ANIM DÉ

DAR CRÍOST ÁR SLÁNAITEOR
DAR MUIRE, RÍON NA HÉIREANN,
DAR IOSEP, CAOMHÓIR CLANN,

DAR URNAÍ PÁDRAIG,
DAR CARCANNACHT ÚRÍO,
DAR CUIMA COILM CILLE,
DAR EAGNA ÁR NAOMH,
DAR PUIL NA LAOCHA,

DAR UAISTEACHT ÁR N-UIÓREACHT,

DAR BÁNÚ NA SAEITACHTA,
DAR DIBIRT ÁR MUINICIRE,
DAR FILLIACHT NA DUAIRNÁI,
DAR CHUING AN AIRGID,
DAR CÉASAÓ LUÉT DÍPOSTAÍOET',
DAR AMCEART NA CRÍOBEIGILTE,
DAR BÉARLA ÉIGEANTAC,
DAR FIMINTEACHT ÁR RIALTOIRÍ,
DAR BRÉAG NA BPOILITICEOIRÍ,
DAR MISNEAC ÁR N-UIÓFEAR,
DAR TRÉASÚN NA MÉINLEAC,
DAR CROÍTE ÁR BPÁISTÍ,

DEARBÁIMID GO MBRISFIMID AR ŠAILL LENÁR LINN FÉIN
NÍO GO DUITFIMID BONN LE BONN.

Amen.

—Seán Sabat, Aibreán, 1956.

MURDER—by Crown Forces

Issued by the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau

THE death of James Crossan of Bawnboy, Co. Cavan, at the hands of British Crown forces at Mullan, on the Fermanagh-Cavan border, during the early hours of Sunday, August 24, was a clear case of murder. The inquest later held in Enniskillen merely justified this murder and no attempt was made during this inquest to call witnesses or investigate the fatality.

The only witnesses called were a doctor and a Head-Constable of the R.U.C. Neither had been at the scene of the killing.

The doctor said the bullet entered the right side of the chest. There was no exit wound. The bullet was found in the body.

If—as the R.U.C. evidence stated—James Crossan had been moving towards the Border away from Mullan Customs Post, how could he have been shot from the front? The Coroner told the jury to use their imagination as to the cause of death.

The Coroner said James Crossan was a young man with responsibilities who had thrown his life away. We say his life was not thrown away; we say his life was wilfully and deliberately and foully taken from him.

PROMINENT IN SINN FEIN

JAMES CROSSAN was a prominent member of Sinn Fein in the Co. Cavan area. On Saturday night, August 23, he left his home in Bawnboy to travel to Swanlinbar to get a Tricolour for the meeting he had organised for Sunday night at Ballyconnell. He was driven to Swanlinbar, as had happened on other occasions, by his neighbour, Sean Reilly.

In Swanlinbar he went to Ben McHugh, a young member of the Sinn Fein Cumann there, to arrange about the flag. The following were the circumstances surrounding his death: Having met Ben McHugh, James Crossan

and Sean Reilly went to a bar where they met a Sergeant Stanley Moffat of the B-Special Constabulary who was with a Co. Fermanagh cattle-dealer, Mr. Glover Rooney, a Unionist politically. The meeting was purely accidental on the part of James Crossan and his companions. Glover Rooney had parked his van on the northern side of the Border near Mullan Customs Post. When it came time to go home the bar man, also a resident of the Six Counties, Moffat and Rooney prevailed on the others to drive them to the Border. They did so.

Sean Reilly parked the van about 100 yards from the Border and remained in it while the rest got out. Someone told him that Ben McHugh and James Crossan would return in a few minutes. They never returned. James Crossan was done to his death and Ben McHugh was arrested. What happened during that time must await the testimony of Ben McHugh. No one called him to the Coroner's inquest to tell that story.

This much is known: Sean Reilly fell asleep as time passed and no one returned. He was awakened by the sound of shooting and he saw two flares light up the sky and countryside. He waited in the van until about 5.30 a.m. when—hearing a noise—he left his van and saw two figures whom he takes to be R.U.C. within 100 yards of him. They disappeared into the Six Counties when they saw they were spotted. Sean Reilly then drove home.

THEY WERE UNARMED

James Crossan and Ben McHugh were unarmed. The suggestion — as has been unofficially stated by the R.U.C.—that they were on a reconnaissance mission of Mullan British Customs Post is ridiculous if for no better reason than that at no time had they

had any intention of going near the Border until the suggestion was made by others.

On many occasions men arrested in the Co. Fermanagh area have been questioned about James Crossan because of his prominence in Sinn Fein. Men from Co. Cavan who have business in Co. Fermanagh and who have also been questioned by the R.U.C. have also been asked about his movements. The R.U.C. were very anxious to get their hands on him.

It is worthy of note also that Head Constable Ligett in giving his evidence at the inquest said that the body wasn't found until 5.30 a.m. when he came on the scene and when a search of the area was ordered. And yet the man's body lay within a short distance of where the R.U.C. patrol was in ambush. And even their own statements say they shot the man at 3.30 a.m. So they let him linger to death. They said they had seen the men approach along the main road towards the Customs Post. They saw them 100 yards away. They said they called upon them to halt three times, then fired flares and gave chase and eventually opened fire. The length of time this would take—even accepting this story as true — would possibly put James Crossan on the 26-County side of the line; if he had ever left it.

DELIBERATE, FOUL MURDER

This is deliberate and cold-blooded murder. We think the Irish people should raise their voices now against the tyranny which shoots down young men in circumstances such as these.

We think world opinion must know this story too so that these things will cease for all time in our land: ever-recurring tragedies that have their root in one thing and one thing alone: British Occupation of our country.

Too Many Young Men?

IN recent months, such organs as "The National Observer" and "Hibernia" have been lecturing our young men on their failure to take an interest in the political life of the country. Both have deplored the fact that the generation which has grown up since the "Treaty of Surrender" was signed, has lost all confidence in the present political parties, and has, as these organs put it "turned to violence." The article in "Hibernia," a front page feature, was written by Mr. Donal Barrington. Mr. Barrington makes the point that the young men who have "turned to violence were born 40 years too late." He suggests that the Irish Revolution ended 40 years ago. The historical fact is that it stopped half way: on the night of December 6, 1921.

WHY?

The "National Observer" put a placard all over Dublin, reading "Why they die." This referred to a leading article in the August issue, which again sympathises with our "young men," because they were led towards the policy of physical force rather than towards the policy of working like the very devil to build up our external assets to enrich further those gentlemen who for 36 years have benefitted economically from the division of Ireland.

Neither "Hibernia" nor "The National Observer" went so far as to say that there were too many young men in the country. But that is probably what they meant. When

the Black and Tan struggle was at its height Lord French, who was Lord Lieutenant, made the statement that, "the only thing wrong with Ireland was that there were too many young men in it!"

No doubt the politicians and their henchmen are deeply concerned with the political apathy amongst the youth which has manifested itself particularly over the last ten years. In that period a new generation has grown to maturity to find itself unable to secure a living in its own country and is forced to emigrate. The emigrants from all classes, doctors, engineers, nurses typists, labourers, tradesmen, are all the time flowing out, most of them with a chip on their shoulder because the country of their birth cannot give them a livelihood.

AN EXAMPLE

What sort of example does the youth get in the 26-Counties in this matter of providing jobs?

We had one such example recently. The Agricultural Credit Corporation needed a new Chairman—the old Chairman was retiring and his salary had been £800 a year. He was retained in office for a year after he had reached his span apparently because the man who was to take his place was not ready. He had another year to go in his old job as a Bank Manager. The year was necessary if he was to secure his full pension. When the year was up he walked out of the bank, his pension in his pocket and into the new job as Chairman

of the Agricultural Corporation, where the salary had been increased from £800 to £1,200. The man who got the job was over 70 years of age and I am quite certain that a man of that age with a pension of £800 is doing fairly well. Why was this job not given to a young graduate who wanted to live in his own country?

The answer was given by Dr. Ryan, when questioned in Leinster House. He said that the appointee was a friend of his, he had fought for his country, he knew him in jail during the Civil War, he was probably a member of the Fianna Fail Party (he was not sure of this) and he did not know that the man in question was a relative of his by marriage!

APATHY

Is it any wonder that young people are sick and tired and even apathetic? The net result of post-Treaty 26-County administration has been unemployment, dwindling population, despair, helplessness, failure—in every phase of national endeavour. They have no plan for the present. And they have none for the future either.

Our young people are not apathetic to the fact that Ireland is a national unit economically, politically, and culturally. Ireland cannot be such a unit while any part of her territory is occupied by foreign troops, and whilst the industrial North East is cut off from the agricultural South. Therefore, the first task facing our generation is the task of expelling

these foreign troops. Every other national objective must be subordinated to that.

The younger generation have come to realise this. That is why the younger people are not apathetic. As a matter of fact they are too conscious of the national task for the liking of the politicians and their paid scribes: that is why they think we have "too many young men" though they are afraid to say so in so many words.

G. MacE.

S.F. Rally

A SINN FEIN rally protesting against imprisonments north and south, against the Special Powers Act and the Offences Against the State Act, against collaboration, will be held in Dublin on Saturday, Sept. 27 — the eve of the All-Ireland football final.

Representatives from all counties will be present. Make sure that the representation from your area is equally strong. Here is the opportunity to state our people's disapproval of what is being done to break on England's behalf the struggle being waged to-day for the freedom of our country.

Be in Dublin at the Sinn Fein rally on Sept. 27.

THOMAS KENT

THE Thomas Kent Commemoration was held on Sunday, May 11 at Castlelyons, Co. Cork, led by the Cork Volunteers' Pipe Band, Fianna Eireann, Cumann na mBan, Cumann na gCailini and Sinn Fein. Last Post and Reveille were sounded after a decade of the Rosary. Rory O'Driscoll (Cork) delivered the oration.

He said that the same fight was being waged to-day against British rule in Ireland as was waged by Thomas Kent. He said it would be continued until British forces were withdrawn from our country.

POLICE

(From Page One).

The foregoing is what I told them (the Special Branch) about my business. The spokesman said. 'Have you any connection with that crowd up there?' I said: 'No.' He then asked: 'Are you a member of any organisation?' I said: 'Yes, the Workers' Union of Ireland.' He said: 'What's your name, where do you come from?' I said: 'Kildare.' He said: 'Any special address?' I said: 'Fairview.' He said: 'Write that down.' They then expressed regret and said good morning.

What terror has gripped this country when you cannot go into the registered office of a newspaper without being questioned? The 'United Irishman' appears to have a good case against the Government for besetting their premises as the paper carries advertisements and patrons would be afraid to go in there if they are in danger of being subjected to this kind of treatment."