

G L O R



ULADH

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Luach 3bp.

MID-ULSTER

We welcome the clear concise statement from the Ard-Comhairle of Sinn Fein which refutes the tissue of untruths issued by the group of self-seeking professional party politicians here in the Six Counties who masquerade under the title of "Nationalist". The following is the text of the statement—

According to reports appearing in the Press a group of people meeting in Omagh on January 14th, 1956, decided "to put forward a candidate in opposition to the Sinn Fein nominee in the Mid-Ulster by-election.

From this meeting a statement was issued setting forth explanations why this particular course of opposition to Sinn Fein had been decided upon. As it has appeared in the Press, this statement, in so far as it purports to present Sinn Fein policy, either in the previous two elections in the Mid-Ulster constituency or elsewhere may be categorically refuted as a tissue of deliberate misrepresentation.

To state that the support received in Mid-Ulster has been "represented as support of the Sinn Fein policy of defiance of the Irish Government, even to the extent of physical force against that Government" is a deliberate falsehood. Since no such policy exists there can be and there is no question of seeking for standard bearers of Sinn Fein as endorsement of a non-existent programme.

The policy which Sinn Fein is pursuing in relation to what is termed "the Irish Government" is clearly defined in its National Unity and Independence Programme. Official statements issued on behalf of the Republican Movement from time to time, stress the point that a main concern of the Movement is to get the British forces of occupation out of Ireland and that the use of physical force in the Twenty-Six Counties is not contemplated.

It is reported that this group has decided "to put forward a candidate . . . on the simple issue of the recognition by the people of the authority of the Irish Government to rule in this country". Since the "Irish Government" exercises no jurisdiction whatever over the area of Mid-Ulster, nor, for that matter, over any part of the Six Counties, the question of according it recognition is completely irrelevant and cannot be made an issue and in so far as it can be presented Sinn Fein will not allow it to be made an issue, in any election within the British occupied area. If this group or their political party advisers in the Twenty-Six Counties, wish to make recognition of "the Irish Government" an issue within the Six Counties they have only to turn their attention to the Unionist pro-British elements within the area. Within such elements will be found a sufficiency of opponents without the necessity of seeking and provoking antagonisms that can serve no purpose other than that of confusing our people and retarding unified effort to complete the task of freeing Ireland.

Press reports a spokesman of this group as stating "the issue in this election is in my view the most vital that has ever faced the electors of Mid-Ulster". Sinn Fein is in agreement with that statement. Sinn Fein, however, strenuously opposes the contention that the issue in the pending election is that which this group seeks to make it. The idea behind the political manoeuvre of putting forward a candidate in opposition to the Sinn Fein nominee is to drag a red herring across the track, to misrepresent Sinn Fein and to confuse the voters of Mid-Ulster, on the real issue that is at stake. Otherwise, why the endeavour in the first instance to drag Twenty-Six County politics into an arena already chock full with the confusion and disunity engendered by Six County politicians; and in the second instance to inflict upon the people of Mid-Ulster questions and matters of a political nature with which, while Ireland remains partitioned, they have little or no concern.

The issue is indeed, a simple one for the people of Mid-Ulster and for the people of the rest of Ireland. It is the plain simple and straight forward issue which Irish Republicans have always recognised and accepted and which they have consistently endeavoured to keep before the minds of the Irish people. It is the irrefutable right of the Irish people to full freedom and to full control of the internal affairs of the Irish nation. The existence of that right the rulers of Britain continue to deny and its exercise by the Irish people they continue to prevent. The maintenance of British rule in Ireland is only feasible whilst it is sustained by armed forces, and whilst the united effort necessary to banish it from the shores of Ireland, is prevented by political leaders manoeuvring for party kudos and for party interests.

That is the real issue as presented by Sinn Fein to the electors of Mid-Ulster and to the electors of the other constituencies within the Six Counties last May. It is that issue Sinn Fein will once again put before the electors of Mid-Ulster; and in putting it before them Sinn Fein will urge those of the electorate who desire a free Ireland, to be on their guard against political manoeuvres designed to mislead and to confuse them. Sinn Fein will spare no effort to expose the obvious intentions of party politicians to use the electors of Mid-Ulster as pawns in a game of politics that if it succeeds can bring joy and happiness to none except to the rulers of Britain and to the anti-Irish element in Ireland who own allegiance to Britain alone. With the real issue thus presented to them it will be the privilege of the electors of Mid-Ulster to show by their votes that they stand firmly behind Tom Mitchell and his comrades in the struggle to assert, to obtain and to maintain the right of the Irish nation to freedom, and the right of its people, a right never yet surrendered by them, to oppose by every honourable means in their power British rule in Ireland and British dominance over Irish affairs.

Through this move to have the Mid-Ulster election fought on the issue stated by this group the delegates attending a convention to select a candidate, and later on the electors of Mid-Ulster, are being manoeuvred into a position of taking part in the preparation of the ground for the use of repressive measures in the Twenty-Six Counties, against members of the Republican Movement who hold themselves ready to assist any effort made to end British occupation of Ireland's national territory.

Members of successive "Irish Governments" have made it clear to successive deputations of "Nationalist representatives" that they have no intention of making any serious effort; that they will not use the resources at their disposal, to end "partition". This fact has been publicly acknowledged by some leaders among "Nationalist representatives". Despite the realisation of this fact this group, is deliberately "splitting the vote" and attempting to halt the progress, already made by Sinn Fein towards eliminating political bitterness and sectarian strife and to the achievement of unity among members of the Irish race at home and abroad; a unity that once achieved would make continuance of British occupation of Ireland impossible.

Factually, the people of Mid-Ulster have not been misrepresented either by Tom Mitchell since his election in May of last year or by the Republican Movement of which he is a standard bearer. In actual fact his election ended a period of years in which the people of this and other constituencies were misrepresented.

"Relying on the traditional solidarity in face of a Unionist opponent" so called "Nationalist representatives" succeeded in getting themselves elected. In some cases the question of abstention from Westminster was by-passed by shelving the issue until after the election. In other instances "Nationalist representatives" elected on an abstentionist policy attended at Westminster in complete and utter disregard for the wishes of the electorate by whose votes they were elected on a policy of abstention. Attending Westminster, in the guise of "Anti-Partitionists", they, on oath, solemnly attested their allegiance to the Crowned Head of the British armed forces that maintain the British imposed dismemberment of Ireland. Electors of Mid-Ulster are now asked to revert back to this invidious position.

Sinn Fein appeals to the people of Mid-Ulster to support and endorse the policy of Sinn Fein and finally end the farcical and political pretence of persons who whilst they masquerade as Irish nationalists own allegiance to the power that holds Ireland in subjection.

Issued by Ard Comhairle

AROUND BELFAST

So Mr. Hopkins is to present a portrait of Daniel O'Connell to adorn the British House of Commons at Westminster. We are sure Dan will feel at home again in that august assembly and so too would Mr. Hopkins, who is a "nationalist" of the Dan O'Connell calibre. It is interesting to note that some members of Mr. Hopkins' family are in the British Territorial Army and his residence on the Falls Road is at times a rendezvous for members of that organisation.

Republican Progress

It was to be expected that the progress made by the Republican Movement in the past couple of years, would not go unchallenged by the political party leaders, North and South, who recognise, in the present wave of resurgence and in the renewed faith and hope of the nation in the policy and programme of the Republican Movement, a very real threat to their political power and influence.

The Mid-Ulster bye-election has been chosen as the opportunity to endeavour to wean from the Republican Movement, the support which has been increasingly accorded it by the Irish people. That this particular occasion has been chosen is, in itself, proof of the concern of the politicians and of their determination to kill the Republican Movement before it endangers their prestige and power any further.

Twice already, the election of the Sinn Féin candidate, Tom Mitchell, in Mid-Ulster, has shown to the world the desire and determination of the Irish people to rid themselves forever of England's yoke. Each of these occasions has been a reproach to the political party leaders who, for over thirty years, have done nothing and who maintain that nothing can be done to put an end to British armed aggression in Ireland.

Accordingly, in an effort to offset a further reproach, a campaign of misrepresentation of the aims and objects of the Republican Movement has been initiated by the political party leaders of the two statelets, ably backed by the pro-imperialist and party-tied press. Party differ-

ences have been forgotten and a common bond has been found in this attack against the Republican Movement.

It is regrettable that in this attack, the Republican Movement finds itself faced with opposition from well-intentioned and grievously misled people, whose true interests are in fact more faithfully served by members of the Movement than by those who place material interests and political power before the freedom and well-being of the nation.

Republicans must not be dismayed by the campaign of misrepresentation and provocation which is being directed against them. The very virulence of the attack is but a tribute to our strength. If we were weak we could be ignored; it is because we are strong and are gaining in strength, that such strenuous efforts are being made to crush us.

Our strength lies in the justice of the cause we serve and in the manner in which we render service. Let us remain true to that cause and continue, without bitterness or recriminations, to serve it honourably, courageously and unselfishly. Let us draw our inspiration and strength for the future in the closing words of the Proclamation of 1916: "In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called".

Issued by Republican Publicity Bureau
28th January, 1956

Spiritual and Material Values

I posed the query to Sean O'Boyle, why the few remained faithful to Ireland's cause despite defeat, disasters and the discouragement of many ex-comrades who had grown tired and cynical. Sean regarded it as a matter of values, particularly spiritual values. When he had answered my query he added that spiritual values go a long way towards stabilising one's patriotic fervour in times of hardship, failure and disappointment. Such values become almost immovable if, at an early age, one is drawn to a close study of Irish History and particularly if the study is reinforced with interesting lectures and debates on Irish History.

In Sean's opinion a careful study of the Irish language must come second in importance to study of Irish history, except when the study of Irish history can be conducted in Irish. The language, he explained, has not yet been fully accepted by the Irish people as something belonging to themselves alone, something they must cherish dearly, and something from which inspiration can be drawn unsullied by the Gall or by those of Anglo-Irish outlook.

The careful study of Irish history helps to dispel the trait of slavery shown by decrying and sneering at our language. A language that was in common use by the cultured, over fourteen centuries ago when the English people, after their Roman masters had departed, were sinking into barbarism. A language which was eagerly learned by foreign princes who came to Ireland to avail of the free education at our internationally known seats of learning.

Nothing, said Sean with great ardour, can prevent the Irish youth, well grounded in Irish history and proud of their Irish language, from achieving Irish Freedom. But, said he, our youth must not stop with history and the language, he must also prefer to play Irish games, sing Irish songs, recite Irish poems and stories of the Gael and dance Irish dances.

This will make him the complete Irishman,

in fact, it is only then that the Irish youth will realise that he is not a reflection of the English man or the English speaking American. This realisation will urge him to complete the Gaelicising process by getting rid of English influence and English government. The more Irish one becomes, the more one wants to get rid of anything English.

Irish history teaches that England, with her superior military forces was unable, century after century, to subdue the Irish. This was largely due to the bulwark created by the Irish language. The successive waves of planters were absorbed by the Irish and became more Irish than the Irish themselves. They adopted Irish customs and the Irish language, intermarried with the Irish and thereby were lost forever to the invaders.

Today the position has been almost reversed. Our Gaelic ramparts have been invaded and almost completely smashed. We are surrounded on all sides by the influence of the English language, as wielded by two strong powers, the English to the East of us and the U.S.A. to the West.

In these days of the Press, the stage, the screen, and the radio when taken together, exercise a tremendous influence. The Gael, however, has it within himself to successfully withstand these denationalising waves of thought. The work of the Gaelic League Class must be extended to cover Irish history lectures, Irish songs, recitations, dances and games. Outings to historic spots must also be availed of; and no opportunity must be lost to remind our youth of the glories of our Irish heritage, as shown in many centuries of Irish history. It must have been this type of study that Thomas Davis had in mind when he said—"Educate that you may be free".

STATEMENT

The following was issued by the Republican Publicity Bureau on 10th January, 1956.

Reports have appeared in some Dublin newspapers stating that on Christmas Eve a telephone message had been received at police headquarters to the effect that an attempt was to be made by some unspecified persons, to seize the broadcasting station of Radio Eireann.

Rumours and reports are also current that messages have been received at various barracks in the Twenty-Six Counties warning of garrisons of impending attacks.

In order that there may be no doubt as to the position of the Republican Movement in relation to these reports, we wish to state that no branch of the Movement is in any way interested in the military or other installations of the Twenty-Six Counties.

It has been repeatedly stated, and is stressed, that the policy of the Republican Movement is: to unite the Irish people, to end the evacuation of the British occupation forces from Irish territory and to establish an all-Ireland Parliament.

In its programme to achieve these ends the Republican Movement has decisively ruled out any type of aggressive military action in the Twenty-Six Counties.

Manning the Bann Baoghail for Ireland

The Brave who've gone to linger on
the tyrant's heel.

Belfast Prison—

Emonn Boyce, Dublin (12 years)
Philip Clark, T.D., Dublin (10 years)
Tom Mitchell, T.D., Dublin (10 years)
Pat Kearney, Dublin (10 years)
John McCabe, Dublin (10 years)
Liam Mulcahy, Cork (10 years)
Sean O'Callaghan, Cork (10 years)
Sean O'Hegarty, Cork (10 years)
Joe Campbell, Newry (5 years)
Leo McCormick, Dublin (4 years)
Kevin O'Rourke, Banbridge (5 years)
Hugh Brady, Lurgan (3 years)

Wormwood Scrubs—

Sean Stephenson, England (8 years)
Manus Canning, Derry (8 years)
Joseph Doyle, (Life Sentence)
Seamus Murphy, (Life Sentence)
Donal Murphy, (Life Sentence)

Stafford Prison—

Cathal Goulding, Dublin (8 years)
J. P. McCallum, Belfast (6 years)

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BEAL FEIRSDÉ

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Feabhra, 1956

Show Me Your Company

In a recent editorial the "Irish News" (the self-styled daily national newspaper of the North) stated that Ireland had escaped the horrors inflicted on some unfortunate lands still unfree in Europe . . . We have been safe from these tyrannies so far.

Seemingly the leader writer of the "Irish News" must never have read even a child's history of Ireland otherwise he would not indulge in such drivel. He has never heard of the dark and evil days when persecution and massacre burst upon the land and strove by rack and sword to kill the faith which Patrick brought to our ancestors. Violence failed, and next the insidious bait of temporal interest—place and position, money and power, were tried and with equal failure. Our forefathers held with a firm grip the gift of God and no earthly power could take it from them. How stupid of us to write about persecution and massacre when such crimes were committed by one of the "Irish News" best patrons—the British Government.

The issue of the "Irish News" that carried the recent statement of the standing committee of the Hierarchy also carried a ten inch double column advertisement for recruits for the British Air Force. The Pope, a few months ago, stated it was sinful for Italian youths to serve in a foreign legion of another country and it was sinful for any man to serve in an army other than that of his own nation. The "Irish News" ignored the Pope's statement, so it would appear that they must have an interest in the maintenance of British rule here in Ireland. Slavishly they still hold to Redmond's teaching that separation of Ireland from England is undesirable—whilst at the same time they harp about the injustices of Partition, conveniently ignoring the fact that it is John Bull's presence here that is responsible for these evils.

The "Irish News" was approached some years ago with regard to these recruiting advertisements for the British forces of occupation here in the North. The excuse offered then was that newsprint was rationed and their ration would be cut if they refused these advertisements. The rationing and control of newsprint has ceased this long time but the recruiting advertisements for a foreign army, navy and air force are still inserted.

Needless to say the "Irish News" is supporting the candidate of the so-called Nationalist Party in Mid-Ulster in opposition to the twice elected Sinn Féin prisoner candidate, Tom Mitchell, who has proved himself a worthy upholder of the uncompromising traditions of Pearse and McSwiney. The mean men of Donegall Street have gone to such an extent on this matter that not alone have they declined to give publicity to recent statements on the Mid-Ulster position issued by the Ard Comhairle of Sinn Féin, but they have also refused to accept these statements as paid advertisements from the Sinn Féin organisation. It is a true saying—show me your company and I will tell you what you are. The support of the "Irish News" for the so-called Nationalist candidate for Mid-Ulster—Mr. O'Neill—proves that they are birds of a feather, who wish to maintain the British connection.

Vice-President's Speech

The campaign on behalf of Tom Mitchell, Sinn Féin candidate for Mid-Ulster opened with a large meeting outside the Courthouse, Omagh. Tomás O Dubhghaill, Vice-President of Sinn Féin, in the course of his address stated—

When Sinn Féin decided to contest all twelve seats at the General Election in May last, we made it clear that we would do so on the fundamental Sinn Féin policy, that is 'to deny the right and to oppose the will of the British Government to interfere in Irish affairs'. That policy was repeated and emphasised over and over again in all twelve constituencies in the General Election and again in this constituency of Mid-Ulster in the subsequent by-election. We went so far as to say that the Unionist candidate was not our real opponent, that we had no quarrel with any Irishman no matter what his class or creed; that our sole purpose was to show that the Irish people did not want British interference and were determined to get rid of it.

That was why, we said, we had put forward candidates like Tom Mitchell and Phil Clarke, because we looked upon them as symbols of Irish resistance to British aggression and that they were worthy standard bearers round whom we could rally the nation. We urged that our purpose was to unite all our people—Catholic, Protestant and Dissenter—as fellow Irishmen, owing allegiance to the same Irish nation and entitled to equal rights and equal opportunities within that nation. That was our policy in the General Election, that was our policy in the first by-election, and it is again our policy in the coming by-election. It is not a new policy, rather is it the same policy put forward by the men who framed the Proclamation of the Republic in 1916 and who endorsed it in the Declaration of Independence of 1919. It is fundamental to Sinn Féin and we would cease to be Sinn Féin if we failed to put it forward as the main basis of our whole programme.

We succeeded in getting two men elected in the General Election, Tom Mitchell and Phil Clarke, and by doing so we did more to focus world attention on the continued British occupation of Irish territory and the Irish people's resentment against it than anything that had been done by the politicians since the forcible division of our country had been brought about. We then had threats that these two men would be disqualified and that steps would be taken legally to hand over the seats to the Unionists. Our reply was that to do so would make the British Government a laughing stock before the world. How well our words have been borne out, even more so than we had expected. We have had election petitions, election courts and disqualifications galore, until the whole British parliamentary system has been brought into ridicule. So much so that the "Daily Telegraph" of January 10th complained "Is there no way of stopping the Mid-Ulster by-election farce before it brings further discredit on our institutions?" and added "the basic fact is, surely, that the electors of Mid-Ulster have twice chosen Mr. Mitchell to represent them and will almost certainly choose him again. In doing so they are choosing not to be represented at all (at Westminster). This is their wish—why not grant it?"

We could almost find it in our hearts to sympathise with the writer of that article, we feel for him in his exasperation. But, it shows that the fundamental point of Sinn Féin policy had impressed itself on his mind very forcibly—that this area of Mid-Ulster had asserted its right to be part of the Irish nation, to be represented in a parliament for all Ireland. That is the keynote of our demand and that we had impressed it so clearly on British minds is an indication of our success.

We are now facing a further by-election but this time we have a new factor thrown in against us. Last week it was announced that a group

of individuals had met here in Omagh and had decided to put forward a candidate to oppose Sinn Féin. The candidate will, we are told, go forward as an Anti-Partition candidate.

Quite sincerely I must say at the outset that I am terribly sorry to see any Irishman or group of Irishmen allowing themselves to be used as an ally of England. We of Sinn Féin had succeeded in putting the British Government into the most humiliating position it has been in for a long time, so much so that both Westminster and Stormont were at their wits end how to get out of it. Now an Irishman or group of Irishmen, supposed to be Anti-Partitionists, have provided England with the way out. If any proof of that statement is required we have only to examine the editorials of the Unionist and pro-British papers since. They have, one and all, hailed the intervention of this group with joy. The "Belfast Telegraph" has gone so far as to say that there should now be a united front of Unionists and what they call Nationalists against the common enemy—Sinn Féin. See the editorial of the 16th January where they even urge that the Unionist should stand down in favour of the Nationalist so that this united front could be put into effect. See the editorial in Saturday's "Irish Times" (21/1/56) the Unionist paper in Dublin which urges the Unionists to come out and vote for the Anti-Partition candidate in order to keep out Sinn Féin.

The question the "Anti-Partitionists" should ask themselves is "Do they wish to serve Ireland or to serve England?" If they wish to serve Ireland then they should decide not to put forward a candidate but should support wholeheartedly the Sinn Féin candidate. If they wish to serve England then let them go ahead with their plans to oppose Sinn Féin. There can be no mistake about it by doing so they are definitely doing England's work, they are coming to England's rescue in her difficulty and the uncelebrated joy of the pro-British papers shows that too clearly. Before it is too late, let them consider again what they are doing, and if they have any genuine national feeling in them, they will not oppose Sinn Féin.

When Sinn Féin put forward Tom Mitchell in this constituency he was only a name to most of the electors. But since then we have had the election court here in Omagh and we have had Tom Mitchell come and make his case plainly clearly and honestly before that court. He stated Ireland's case for unity and freedom—he stated Mid-Ulster's case for representation, not in Westminster, but in an all-Ireland Parliament, he stated the right of the Irish people to decide for themselves how and by whom they should be governed. Tom Mitchell showed then that he was a worthy representative for this area and we are sure that now you will vote not merely for the name Tom Mitchell but more especially for the man who showed so gallantly in this Courthouse a few months ago.

This is the 21st January. It is the anniversary of the most important day, the 21st January, 1919, when Dail Eireann issued Ireland's Declaration of Independence to the nations of the world. It is most appropriate that we launch our election campaign on this date. It is certainly a good omen and we feel sure that the people of Mid-Ulster will take heart from the memory and again show their determination to stand unequivocally for unity and independence. If we are unfortunate enough to see a new Redmondite party come out to oppose us, which we hope will not happen, if it should happen then we must treat them as ignominiously as the old Redmondite party. Let us sweep them from our path and drive ahead with Tom Mitchell and Sinn Féin to complete our work, to secure the unity and freedom of our nation at long last.

DEMOCRACY BRITISH STYLE

It is now some years past since the doctrine of the "Four Freedoms" was launched to suffering humanity with a flourish of trumpets and a great flow of oratory. It can be recollected how solemn was made that occasion. The pious and weighty speeches made by Winston Churchill on behalf of the British Government—pledging themselves and their Empire not to lay down arms until the darkness of Tyranny was driven from the World and the Brightness of Dawn broke over the enslaved nations—how the small, enslaved peoples of the World must have hearkened to, and hailed, as they ought, such a glorious doctrine. How they made ready for and built up their resistance movements in obedience to that call, ready and willing to sacrifice their all in the name of Liberty—is all history today. It is a curious and puzzling feature of this whole conspiracy, that Britain has been able to assume for centuries, with tongue in cheek, a Divine Mandate when her interests become imperilled. It is curious that after centuries her exploitation and her tactics of terrorism, that the smaller nations, up to the last war, have in Europe rallied to her cry that Liberty must be safeguarded. In her signing of the Doctrine of the Four Freedoms it can be seen today that that signing did not in any way mean acceptance. England at that time was quite willing to promise Heaven itself as long as it may have taken her out of the difficulties in which she was then involved. A master of chicanery, treachery and double-cross, it was no difficult matter for her to wash her hands of such a dangerous doctrine when once peace would come.

fil-PR...

Yet doctrines and promises cannot be made to be broken. People's hearts cannot be raised and the ideals of Freedom and Justice implanted in them, to be easily overthrown. In this doctrine given to the small nations a heavy responsibility lay on those signees to see it carried into effect. There is the responsibility for whatever may follow if NOT adhered to. However, it is the same old story. There is nothing behind Britain but one long agonised trail of broken promises. Cyprus, Malaya, Kenya and these small peoples have now become alive and wise to all that Britain stands for. Their disillusionment has been slow but they now fully realise the depth of the betrayal by Britain. They can now note her sanctimonious utterances at their true value. They, like ourselves, realise that the Ideal of Freedom is something that must be for with every fibre of their being.

Our Ireland has sympathy to the full with the splendid and gallant battle being waged by various small nations against overwhelming odds to rid themselves of the foreign invader. The Cypriots are an example: each one of them is permeated with that desire for freedom; schools have been closed; school-children batoned and arrested for throwing stones; universities closed, and the life of the people disrupted by harsh and heavy military treatment. The edict and utterances of the leader of that military despotism reminds us only too well of the edicts of Dublin Castle signed by French and Greenwood. Now the whip has again made its appearance.

England is quite ready to again make the same appeal. She'll say to the Cypriots "Your island is a strategic bastion of defence in the interests of democracy. By this she means you must keep us to protect OUR interests in the Middle East and OUR lines to Australia and the Far East.

Britain today is reaping as she sowed in the troubled spots of the World. In Cyprus she finds herself opposing the hard determination of a whole people. This she cannot understand—that a subject race could even aspire to Freedom. Her doctrine of democracy and the Four Freedoms has come home to roost. Now she finds that her platitudes and promises were accepted in good faith by her small enslaved peoples. Her bluff has been called and she is beginning to glimpse the bitterness and anger which her betrayal has aroused. Her appeals, in the face of future danger in the world, will fall on deaf ears. She herself, has become the symbol of that Tyranny and Injustice about which she felt so much concern during the war. Her word and solemn promises have been found bankrupt. The fight now being waged by the people of Cyprus, has earned the admiration and sympathy of peoples who have experienced that same treachery and tyranny. Britain preaching HER pride of race and tradition, has forgotten that some of the small nations of the Earth have a deeper and longer pride of their race and nationality. She has forgotten that small and weak as they may be, their determination and will to resist against her might of men and armour is a great, if not the greatest factor, which she must take into account. In Cyprus today that fight against aggression is being courageously fought. The pressure against her is being increased day by day. She stands alone in her fight. No friendly minority can help her. Neither has she being able to form her fifth column of a section of the people. Cyprus is fighting with full confidence in its people. It is united, man, woman and child in the struggle for that right to live their lives, and control the destiny of their island, in the manner in which they themselves think best. Britain's old weapons, bribery and cajolery, have no room here. Her old solution of partition does not apply. She cannot find any solution of compromise for Cyprus. For her, she will resort to a full policy of terrorism and bloodshed, or realising the futility of such a campaign in the face of the hard determination of the people—burn her boats and get out.

bord neam-spleádaí saebealtacta

COISTE CEANNTAIR BÉAL FÉINSOE
DE CHOMRAÓ NA SAEBOILGE

AS DAIL MÓIR 1956 DE CHOMALAS ULAD DUBHAIR AN T-IAR BAOIR
SUIR CHUIR SAEBOIL ULAD FÁILTE ROIM AN AIREACT AN t-AR BAOIR
ALAS NA 26 SCONDAECTE AS CAINT PÁ N-A BUNÚ AN t-AR BAOIR
AMAC ANNSEO. BA MAIR LINNE, SAEBOILGEORIN BÉAL FÉINSOE
DEARBÚ NAC RAB SÉ AS LABAIRT AR AR SON-AMNE CHUIR
CHUIR AR BÍE EILE DE SAEBOILGEORIN AN CHUIRO.

CHUIROEAMH SAEBOILGEORIN BÉAL FÉINSOE AGUS NÍ SEO AN t-AR BAOIR
DABOIR A DEARBÚ 50 BUIR BEATA AN NAISEAM SAEBOILGEORIN
AS BRAC AR SLÁN NA SAEBOILGEORIN DE CAIRDE NAC BUIR
NAISEAM SIN I NEASMAIS NA TEANGTA AGUS 50 BUIR
RÉIM NA SAEBOILGE AGUS BRAC AR NEART AGUS LEAD
SAEBOILGEORIN.

CLAOIRIOMH MUIRINNE LEIS AN DEARCAO NAC DIOCTOIR LEIS
RIARACÁIN A BA LUZA SEASAM AGUS CUMHAC NÁ BUIR
SAEBOILGEORIN NEAM-SPLEADAC AN SAEBOILGEORIN A NEASMAIS
A LEAD. NÍ LUZAIR AN SAEBOILGEORIN MS AN DEARCAO SIN
TREISTE AS EASRAIBOIR EILE A RAB A NEIRIOMH AN
I N-A ALT DUNSAOISE ACU LE BLAONTA ANUS.

MÁ TÁ SIAO-SAN ANOIS AS FÁILTE ROIM AIREACT A DEARCAO
AS LUCE DRONG-POLAITIOEACTA A O'FALL AR AN NAISEAM
FÁILTE I LEAS NA SAEBOILGEORIN ARIAM ANALL O'FALL
STAC NA 26 SCONDAECTE, NÍ MUIRINNE. B'IONANN SAEBOILGEORIN
NA TÍRE FÁILTE ROIM RIASALAS NA 26 SCONDAECTE
BUNÚ AGUS CHUIRO AGUS CEAD A LABAIRT DABOIR LEAD
DO'H SCRIO AGUS DO'H FEALL-MILLEAD DE TACA O'FALL

'SÉ AN t-AR BAOIR ACÁ ASÁINM DO BORO LÁN-SAEBOILGEORIN
SPEADAC BORO DE SAEBOILGEORIN AMÁIN A CHUIREAS
AN CHUIRAM A LEASPAR ORTU AGUS A MBUIR EOLAS AGUS
ACU AR 'AC AN t-AR BAOIR AS SAEBOILGEORIN ARIAM ANALL O'FALL
AGUS CISTE SÁDÁC AISE CHUIR A CHUIR SOIMEANNA A CHUIR
AGUS A CHUIR I SCRÍR AN NEAM-CEAD DO NA FÓRÁIL BÉAL
EILE A BÉAS INS AN BEALAC ROIMNE. BÉIR SÉ BEAS DEAM
POLAITIOEACT NA HUIRE AGUS AR AN t-AR BAOIR SIN SLÁN O'FALL
EALL CHUIR AR BÍE EILE POBAL. BÉIR CEAD AISE A FÓRÁIL
FÉIN A CEAPAC AS MEASC SAEBOILGEORIN AMÁIN AGUS CHUIR
LE-SAEBOILGE I NA COMSEALL POSTUITE. BÉIR A CEANNTAIR
AN SAEBOILGEACT.

NÍ CÉIM CHUIR COSAIG A DEARCAO I MBUNÚ AIREACT AC CÉIM I LEAD
NÍ BÉAD I N-AIREACT AC AN t-AR BAOIR CEADNA PAIR
UR-GLÉAS COM-EGRUICE AR NA SOPANNA DEIRCE PAIR
GCAITEAM LE POBAL NA SAEBOILGEORIN 50 O'FALL
CEANAL NA SUIR SCAOL AR AIREACT AS AIREACT AN CHUIR
DABOIR DO NA SCÉIMANNA REABOIRIODEAC ACÁ CHUIR
TIONSCENAM. BUIREAC CEANM AIREACT LE DRONGS
NAC MBÉAD POBAL UILL NA SAEBOILGEORIN I N-A LEAD
AIREACT PREASACT O'FALL 50 LA DO DAIL A BUIR
TEACTÁIN SAN SAEBOILGEORIN 50 SAEBOILGEORIN ACU AR FÁIL NA
EALTAECTA. BÉAD AIREACT I N-A COMSEALL CHUIR ROIM GLÉAS
TARRÉALA A CHUIR I LÁIRIOMH POBAL NA SAEBOILGEORIN
DO'FALL A BUIR I RAB AS LUCE SUBÁILCI A FEICÉIL I N-A
NÍ CHUIREAC AIRE AR BÍE AR BORO CHUIRAM A LEASPAR
A'S AR A FÓIRIOM. NÍ BÉAD BUAME NÓ CHINTEACT AR
SAOŠAL AIREACT O'RIASALAS 50 RIASALAS. BÉAD
AIREACT I N-A CHUIR DE SCÁIT-SEIRBIS ACÁ SAN SAEBOILGEORIN
I N-AIRIOMH BREIS A'S TRIODE BLAONAN AGUS NAC BUIR
RANNOS NÓ RANNOS O'FALL 50 FÉIRIOMH TRÉ SAEBOILGEORIN
AGUS ACÁ AR NA FÓRÁIL SÍE O'FALLAISE ACÁ AS SAEBOILGEORIN
SAEBOILGEORIN INS NA SAEBOILGEORIN AGUS AS CHUIR
SALTAECT 'AC AN LA DO O'FALL.

AC NÍ FÍU A RAB NAC LEOR AIREACT NÓ NAC FÓIRIOMH
NÍ ÉIGIN AN FÍRIME A RAB. NÍ FÉIRIOMH LE AIREACT. NÍ
CAIRDE AR BÍE LE AIREACT. NÍ SLACPAIR SAEBOILGEORIN
HAIREACT MURA BUIR SIAO COM DAIL NÓ COM SEACANTAC
N-A NOUAFÁIL AGUS TÁ AN RIASALAS ACÁ AS IARRAIO A'S
O'FALL NA SOP.

IS AR SAEBOILGEORIN NA TÍRE ACÁ AN NOUAFÁIL A CHUIR
SLÁNÓCTAR AN SAEBOILGEORIN AGUS NA MOOBARTEACA
HEACTÁI ADOBANAN A TEASTOACAS CHUIR SIN.

ANNOIS CHUIR AN BÍE EILE HUIR ACÁ SLÁN NA SAEBOILGEORIN
N-A CHUIR DEO I N-AIRIOMH ASOIR NA MBILADAN, ANNOIS
NÍ FÉIRIOMH NÓ DIOCTOIR AN SAEBOILGEORIN A MUSCALT
EASRÓ MAR NAR BUIRAS A DEANAM ROIME—BA COM
CLAOIRIOMH ASÁINM CHUIR O'H RUO ACÁ I IARRAIO
COM PADA SIN AGUS A BUIR BEATA NA SAEBOILGEORIN
BRAC AR A FÁIL.

ANNOIS HUIR ACÁ SUIR AS POBAL NA SAEBOILGEORIN NAC RAB
ROIME, LABRÁD AN SUIR SIN AMAC AGUS SEASAMIS
CHUIR SIN.

AR SON BORO LÁN-SAEBOILGEORIN NEAM-SPLEADAC
AR SON SAOIR NA SAEBOILGEORIN,
AR SON LEAS AN NAISEAM.

NÍ DÉIR ACÁ I IARRAIO ASÁINM AC AN t-AR BAOIR.
NÍ DABOIR ACÁ A DEANAM ASÁINM AC AN t-AR BAOIR.