

THE **AN t-ÉIREANNAC AONTUIGTE**
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IS Í AN POBLACT ÁR SCUSPÓIR

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INCITEMENT TO COERCION

Democracy In Danger

NORMALLY SINN FEIN DOES NOT REPLY DIRECTLY TO STATEMENTS OF A DEROGATORY NATURE EMANATING FROM POLITICAL PARTY SOURCES. BECAUSE OF THEIR IMPLICATIONS IT IS FELT NECESSARY TO DEPART FROM THIS PRACTICE IN THE CASE OF STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO MR. COSTELLO, OUTGOING TAOISEACH, WHEN SPEAKING RECENTLY IN THE LEINSTER HOUSE PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Costello is reported as having stated, *inter alia*, "we are facing in this 'Dail' a somewhat unprecedented position where a number of people have been elected to sit in 'Dail Eireann' and who refuse to take their seats, and not merely do they refuse to take them but they deny the validity of the institutions of this State set up over the last number of years."

32 COUNTIES
The Sinn Fein candidates were not elected to sit in "Dail Eireann." The policy of Sinn Fein—the policy for which the support of the electorate was solicited by Sinn Fein—has been presented to the public over a period of years. It was again presented to the electorate during the recent election campaign. Through such presentation of its policy Sinn Fein made it abundantly clear that its elected representatives would not take their seats in Leinster House.

In point of fact the candidates nominated by Sinn Fein were publicly pledged not to "sit in or take part in the proceedings of any Parliament . . . other than the Parliament of the Irish Republic."

To the full extent of its capacity and abilities Sinn Fein made it clear that its elected representatives would not take their seats in Leinster House. On this understanding approximately 66,000 voters, in 19 out of the total of 40 Constituencies, registered their approval and support for the Sinn Fein policy.

THREE GOVERNMENTS
Sinn Fein recognises the Leinster House Parliament precisely for what it is—for what it has been since its inception—one of THREE institutions of Government legislating for an Ireland forceably partitioned by an alien power. Whatever validity it has as such is not

questioned and is therefore not denied

Again Mr. Costello is reported to have stated "I believe myself . . . that there are people and organs of public opinion that have been directly responsible through their speeches and writings for bringing about a situation in which the institutions of the State have been brought into something like disrepute." Many times in the past party politicians have challenged Sinn Fein to put its policy and programme before the public and to seek for it the support of the electorate. It is very definitely the intention of Sinn Fein to do precisely this when future occasions arise, not because of any challenge issued, but simply because it is a fundamental part of its policy to seek the support of the Irish people for the reintegration of our National Territory and for the enthronement of a National Government of the Irish Republic.

DEMOCRATIC RIGHT
In advocating this policy and in presenting it to the Irish people, Sinn Fein is simply exercising a right accorded to citizens of a democratic state. Is the exercise of this right to be denied now that Sinn Fein entered the contest of the recent elections and secured for its policy a surprisingly large vote of endorsement? Is the organ through which expression is given to the policy and programme of Sinn Fein, to be suppressed, or otherwise forced out of existence?

Apparently our boasted democracy is to go by the board, and methods substituted for it that are the recognised practise of full blooded authoritarian States should the leader of the opposition in Leinster House succeed in his very obvious effort to goad the new Government into a continuance, or perhaps an

"NO MAN CAN FIX A BOUNDARY TO THE MARCH OF A NATION."



Arriving at G.P.O. Dublin, for Sinn Fein Rally

intensification, of the most recent phase of coercion of members of Sinn Fein which he initiated. Why Mr. Costello's further statement?—"This is a very serious situation which all parties in this House and all individuals must co-operate together to end for all time."

NO MANDATE FOR COERCION

For the employment of coercive measures against members of the Republican Movement no member of the Government, or of the opposition, sought or obtained a mandate from the electorate in the recent elections. Neither did they seek or obtain from the electorate a mandate to hamper or prevent Sinn Fein from exercising its fundamental and democratic right to put its policy before the people of Ireland in its own way and through its own selected media. Should the new Government allow itself to be goaded into a denial of this democratic right then, indeed, will a very serious situation have been created—a situation that will call for the co-ordinated effort of all citizens who value freedom to end for all time.

A POTENT WEAPON OF AGGRESSION

The Concentration Camp, that modern nightmare of all freedom loving peoples, is yet another of the scourges for which mankind has to thank the British Empire.

The Concentration Camp idea was first introduced by Britain, in her war against the Boers in South Africa. Thousands of men, women and children were herded together behind barbed wire enclosures under the most degrading conditions.

The modern totalitarian states—of all shades—have used it to the full to crush out resistance to their will and to keep subject peoples in slavery.

IRISH VICTIMS

Ireland has not escaped her share of this scourge. At the start of the last world war, Mr. de Valera's Government set up a concentration camp in the Curragh, Co. Kildare and hundreds of Republicans were held there without trial for the duration of the war under the most appalling conditions.

In the Six-Counties too during

the war years, concentration camps were used to detain Republicans without trial, notably in Belfast and Derry and on the prison ship Al Rawdah. In 1943 a number of men escaped from the Derry camp. Making their way into the 26-Counties for refuge, they were promptly rounded up and arrested and thrown into the camp in the Curragh.

A GRIM SHADOW

To-day too, the concentration camp throws its grim shadow on the Irish scene. Part of Crumlin Road prison in Belfast has been converted into a concentration camp and young men from all over the Six-Counties are being rounded up and incarcerated there without trial. In addition, Republicans who have completed terms of imprisonment are not given their release but are immediately lodged in the Camp. One of the latter is Leo McCormack of Dublin who has just completed a sentence of four years' imprisonment in Belfast jail.

Irish Exiles Remember

BY OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT

Support of the activities of the Irish Republican Movement in Ireland was acclaimed here to-day at a huge meeting in the City Centre Ballroom by Irish American groups convening to pay tribute to Irish Republican dead. Hundreds from Boston, Hartford and Philadelphia joined New Yorkers in church and civil ceremonies at a memorial service for Fergal O'Hanlon, and Sean Sabhat, young Resistance Fighters killed in action during a Border clash in January.

Praise was given to the actions of Sabhat and O'Hanlon and their compatriots in their attempts to dislodge the British hold of the northern Six Counties of Ireland. The tottering Dublin government of Premier Costello was scored for its inability to solve Irish economic problems, and it was suggested that the Resistance Fighters held the only possible solution for the abolition of the Partition.

Noted Irish-American leaders were introduced, many of whom were I.R.A. veterans.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AT STAKE IN IRELAND

Just as Americans abhorred an alliance between any

foreign nation and the Confederacy at that critical juncture of their history, those interested in a free Ireland equally abhor the intervention of British forces in Ulster. Had the Mason-Dixon line remained as a political boundary, it would have proven to be as unnatural in America, as is the British imposed partition in Ireland to-day. Until 1922, Ireland enjoyed a traditional integrity, attested to by both ethnic and geographical homogeneity. The artificial blockaded border, strangling the economic existence of the Irish people is enforced by an invading foreign power.

As the Nazi occupation of

free nations during World War II was universally deplored, and resistance to it by underground units encouraged, so the guerrilla forces of the Resistance Fighters Northern Units resisting

the foreign occupation of Ireland are to be encouraged, spiritually and materially.

The task in Ireland to-day is to preserve the natural union of race and resources. By abolish-

ing the contrived partition, basic economic factors will come into harmony, and afford these industrious people the opportunity to develop, denied them by foreign intervention.



Section of the 5,000 Irish exiles who attended Memorial Service in New York.

SURVIVORS, SERVERS, AND SAVIOURS

How does she stand, this country of ours, in 1957? Those of us who are realists must admit that the possibility of national extinction weighs upon our minds and torments our hearts. Ireland is sick, and the vultures are in the skies above her.

Look around you! Look at what you see, and for what you cannot see. We have a declining and ageing population: we have decadence in culture and ineptitude in the management of our economy. External forces control the money we use, and the amount of it we use, the very life-blood of that economy. small wonder, then, that our agriculture, fisheries and industries, flourish not. Ireland is not yet one; Ireland is not yet free.

Through the influence of the radio, cinema and television, the atmosphere has become something which is foreign to our culture, whilst Patriotism has been much dishonoured.

PEARSE TEACHES

But all is not lost. Corpse-like Ireland breathes yet; she need not die. She will not die unless her children abandon her. She will not die if men will but listen to the voices that come from the past; to Pearse's voice. "To every generation its deed," he cries, and he speaks for others as well as for himself. "Ireland one and Ireland free—is not this the definition of Ireland a Nation?" and listen to this, all ye pacificators,—“A thing that stands demonstrable is that nationhood is not achieved otherwise than in arms. In one or two instances there may have

been no actual bloodshed, but the arms were there and the ability to use them. Ireland unarmed will attain just as much freedom as it is convenient for England to give her; Ireland armed will attain ultimately just as much freedom as she wants. There are many things more horrible than bloodshed; and slavery is one of them.”

PATRIOTISM

The first duty we owe to Ireland is to unite all Irishmen and fill them with a patriotic fervour to serve those neighbours who are nearest in blood and tradition—their own people. It should never be forgotten that, at the end of the eighteenth century, Ireland was rapidly becoming united and would have become completely so but for British interference. The real author of the “Orange Terror,” etc. was Britain; our brother Irishmen were merely the master's puppets. They certainly sinned, but we sin also if we fail to forgive them. Unity is not to be built on foundations of hatred, and secretarianism lacks charity.

RISE OF UNITED MEN

In that same eighteenth century there were sectarian parties in Ulster, the Protestant “Peep of Day Boys” and the Catholic

“Defenders”—Religious animosity was more bitter than it is to-day; violence was common, and, after one bloody affray, the Orange Order was instituted. Despite this unfavourable background, the Society of United Irishmen was formed in Belfast, mainly by Protestants. The Catholic element in the Society grew rapidly in numbers and soon the mass of the Defender organisation had been enrolled. This signified that the Catholics had been converted to the idea that their real enemy was not the Orangeman but England.

The United Irishmen were able to convert some of the Orangemen to the idea that their fear of Catholic numerical superiority was unfounded, and that Ireland was big enough for all her children to achieve prosperity provided that the connection with Britain was broken. Britain saw that this was true, and she decided that a prosperous Ireland would endanger British commerce. Hence the barabarties of 1797 and 1798.

SECTARIANISM IN ACTION

From that time onward the Orangeman was made to fear the Catholic and, fearing him, to oppress him. The Catholic was taught that he needed a friend to defend him against Protestant oppression and Orange violence. The maintenance of a so-called United Kingdom necessitated the disunion of Ireland, and a

new Pale was formed around Belfast. We must teach our Northern brethren that they have lost much in the last 150 years; and that it is in London and not in Dublin that they will eventually recognise their enemies.

UNITY ESSENTIAL

The first duty of Irishmen, then, is to unite and save our country. Our second duty is to make it reasonably prosperous, provide full employment and stop emigration. The key to these economic problems is monetary reform. The State must assume the responsibility of controlling the supply of credit, or money, and of feeding a sufficiency of this into our economy for real wealth to be produced and all men to be employed.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY

At the 1955 Annual Dinner of the Institute of Bankers in Ireland, Sir George Erskine, President of the Institute of Bankers in England, listened to a speech made by the Minister of Finance. Afterwards he made a speech himself. He said that, as he listened to the Minister he thought that if only he closed his eyes he might have been listening to the (British) Chancellor of the Exchequer. “To my mind,” he said, “from what the Minister said, your problem is the same as ours.”

Sinn Fein believes that the problems are dissimilar, and that financial independence is

essential to political independence. And for the prosperity and growth of the population of Ireland we must control our national resources.

At present we make use of a foreign currency. The circulation of this is controlled by foreign financiers. With a national currency, the volume in circulation could be regulated to provide stability of prices, full employment and the stoppage of emigration. At present outside agencies artificially alter the value of money by regulating the supply of credit so that the Irish farming community, for example, is doomed to experience a period of depression after every period of prosperity. But a farm cannot flourish under such a system. We require a monetary system designed to maintain a state of equilibrium within our country, and not a fixed relationship between an Irish pound and an external unit of currency.

IRELAND'S NEED

There is not lacking in Ireland sufficient intelligence to solve our problems. What is wanting lies in the sphere of the will. We are a nation of survivors and have been deficient in the use of our will-power. But that weakness, thanks be to God, appears to be leaving us now. Ireland's survivors are becoming her servers; and Ireland's servers shall be her saviours.

FEAR FEASA.

Sinn Fein Rally in Dublin

"This gathering is an effective answer to the people who denied publicity to Sinn Fein in this election" said Tomas O'Dubhghaill, addressing one of the biggest Sinn Fein rallies in recent years, at the G.P.O. on Saturday night, March 2, 1957. 15,000 people filled Ireland's main thoroughfare and they were indeed an answer to those who imposed the ban on Republican news and activities during the past months.

From the very beginning the enthusiasm of the crowd was marked. Three parades arrived simultaneously—one from each of the Dublin constituencies which was being contested by Sinn Fein. Banners and slogans carried by the marchers were greeted with cheers as they draw near the platform. Fianna Eireann scouts and the Emerald Girl Pipers Band headed the parade.

Saoirse Dearle opened the meeting by reading the Proclamation, following which a recording of the Last Post was played and two minutes silence observed. Tomas O'Dubhghaill, the candidate for Dublin South Central the first speaker was introduced by Sean O'Suilleabhain—Director of Elections for Tom Misteil. He appealed to the electorate to vote for the Sinn

Fein candidates and endorse the stand made by our 152,000 fellow-countrymen in the North.

On behalf of the candidate for Dublin North-East—Tomas Misteil, Miceal Treinfir was the next speaker, he put the policy of Sinn Fein to the meeting, and said, "We stand for Ireland, we in Sinn Fein do not and will not appeal to your emotion but to your reason and we are convinced that when you read and understand the National Unity, and Social and Economic Programme of Sinn Fein, you will have no option but to vote Sinn Fein." Commenting on the Educational Programme of Sinn Fein, he quoted Terence McSwiney—"When Ireland was wholly free Ireland was wholly Gaelic, when Ireland was wholly Gaelic Ireland was wholly free."

Mr. Sean Lafferty from Chicago who is at present on holiday in Ireland assured those present that the Irish exiles in Chicago and Philadelphia give their full support to Sinn Fein.

Seoirse Dearle, the candidate for Dublin South-West called on the electorate "to return to their old ideals and beliefs!" and to vote for Sinn Fein candidates. Continuing, Seoirse expressed the hope that this generation of Irishmen would not be intimidated by British might or native corruption.



Section of the audience at the G.P.O. on March 2.

Little publicity was given in the so-called National Press, to the Rally or the Sinn Fein Policy during the Election campaigns. The owners and directors of these organs have their reasons for attempting to stifle public opinion. We leave it to the Irish people to judge what their reasons might be.

The Rally ended with the huge throng singing "A Nation Once Again" and "Amhrain na bFiann." Three lusty cheers for the prisoners in gaol for Ireland was the grand finale.

FAIR PLAY in reporting the speeches

Sunday Independent, March 2.

Fair play for all parties in the general election is the policy of the "Sunday Independent. Herewith we show the total number of inches given on the past three Sundays to speeches of members of the various parties in the "Sunday Independent."

	Fine Gael	Fianna Fail	Lab.	C. na P.
"Sunday Independent"	133½	128	41	25½

The Sunday Press, Irish Press, Irish Independent were no better.

EDITOR, U.I.

What Is Sinn Fein ?

SINN FEIN SPOKESMAN GIVES EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW TO C.B.C. TV AND RADIO NETWORK.

1. Q.—What is Sinn Fein ?

A.—Literally it means "ourselves" but to the Irish Nation it is indicative of self-reliance, Independence and Separation from England.

2. Q.—What is the aim of your Party ?

A.—Sinn Fein is not a Party, it is a national organisation. Its aim is to end the entire British Imperial System in Ireland, to establish a National Government having complete and effective jurisdiction over the whole territory of the Nation unhampered or circumscribed by agreements conditioning its establishment.

3. Q.—What is the immediate object of Sinn Fein ?

A.—Sinn Fein contested all twelve seats in the Imperial Election in the Six-Counties in order to give the people

in the British Occupied area the opportunity to voice their objection to the continued aggression in Ireland. In two of the largest constituencies Sinn Fein candidates were elected. By British legal machinery the two democratically elected representatives were deprived of their seats. In the general election in the 26 Counties of Southern Ireland, Sinn Fein is giving the people of 19 Constituencies a similar opportunity to voice their objection to British Interference in Irish affairs and to show to their fellow countrymen in occupied Ireland their anxiety to be united with them under an Irish Government.

4. Q. Is Sinn Fein in existence in the Six Counties as well as in the 26 Counties ?

A.—Since the last Imperial Election in the Six Counties Sinn Fein has been declared an

illegal organisation and membership means immediate imprisonment, but Sinn Fein does exist in the Six Counties. Evidence of this is contained in a British Army communique released recently and published in Northern newspapers which stated (after reporting military actions :—"Green coloured pamphlets have been circulated in the Pomeroy and Stewartstown districts.

On the top right hand to represent the Six Counties is an orange square on which is printed 'Fight your Corner'. Further down is an exhortation 'Join Sinn Fein' and at the bottom 'Don't Emigrate'.

5. Q.—Some people think Sinn Fein a new Party ?

A.—Sinn Fein is not new, it is representative of the oldest political tradition in Ireland. Sinn Fein was elected by a vast

majority of the Irish people with a mandate to establish an Independent Irish Republic. It was subsequent to that, that the present institutions of Partition Government were established by British intrigue and force and the threat of immediate and terrible war.

6. Q.—Is Sinn Fein the political wing of the Resistance Fighters ?

A.—No. Sinn Fein and the Resistance Fighters are two separate bodies working towards the achievement of the same end. Sinn Fein is an organisation of civilians confining themselves to constitutional methods.

7. Q. If you have candidates elected what do you propose to do and what are your hopes for the future ?

A.—We will continue to organise so that we can give the people the opportunity of again electing a majority of Sinn Fein candidates with a mandate to

establish a National Government having jurisdiction over all 32 Counties of Ireland. At the present rate of progress such an opportunity would not seem to be far ahead. Only an Irish Government based on Christian principles and traditions can save this country ultimately from all ungodly "isms" that afflict the world to-day.

FIANNA EIREANN

It will be necessary for all units in the country to contact the new G.H.Q. immediately :—

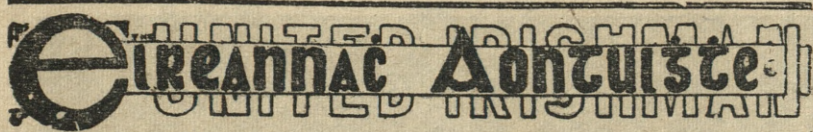
Sean E. O'Suilleabhain, A.G.

General Headquarters, Fianma Eireann, Gasoglaí Naisiúnta, 15 Port an t-Athar Maithiú, Cathair Corcaighe.

Da gcuirfeadh "an Corb" a ainm agus a sheoladh chugam b'feidir go gcuirfinn a litir i gceol agus go dtabhoirfinn freagra ar a cheist 'sa cead eagra eile de'n Eireannaigh Aontuighthe.

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English
occupation

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AIBREAN, 1957

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NO COMPROMISE

The Twenty-Six and Six-Co. Parliaments were established by English force. They were consolidated by the threat of immediate and terrible war. Since 1918 the Irish people have not had the opportunity of expressing their desires or their opinions on the principle national issue of foreign interference and occupation.

Politicians motivated by fear of economic or political sanctions have confused the minds of the Irish people north and south. Personalities became more important than policies.

Leinster House and Stormont are instruments of British government in Ireland. They are English in their conception and administration. To accept either as the fulfilment of Irish patriot aspirations would be a dastardly betrayal.

Sinn Fein Teachtaí Dála will not accept and will not give either parliaments the appearance of NATIONAL validity by their presence in them.

We do not claim a monopoly of Irish Nationalism. We but follow the teachings of our National fathers.

Apart from the principles involved (which preclude Irish Republicans and Separatists from accepting anything less than the complete separation of Ireland from England); as a matter of mere tactics and expediency it is futile for any Irishman or group of Irishmen to imagine that they can improve Ireland's economic condition while Ireland is divided and while England maintains her grip on Irish economy through her financial system.

Political impotence and futility inevitably follows entrance into either of these institutions. Ireland has had enough of it.

The days of mental reservations are gone. Honour must be upheld. Ireland is a Nation and will be united despite the power of England.

Seán S. Mac Fíneáil, T.D.
Sligeac — Lia ÉireannRuaidhrí Ó Brádaigh, T.D.
Longford — Iar-Míde.

ABSTENTION!

Extracts from an article in the Sunday Independent by James Carey, 26-8-'56.

"The number of Dail Deputies is 147.

Attendances noted recently at particular debates were:

Dept. of Fisheries on June 29: attendance 5 members.

Greyhound Bill debate, on July 4: attendance 5 members.

Department of External Affairs, July 4: attendance 10 members.

Vote for £1,000,000 for C.I.E. debate, July 25: attendance 8 members.

Housing Bill, July 10: attendance 16 members.

It is necessary to stress that these attendances were noted at random, at normal, and not exceptional times."

ULSTER MUNSTER LEINSTER

MUNSTER

The Sinn Fein T.D. for South Kerry, John J. Rice received a big ovation at a victory meeting held in College Square, Killarney, on Saturday, 9. It was one of the biggest meetings held in Killarney for many years.

J. J. Rice in the course of his address said that since his election he had received shoals of telegrams and messages of congratulations on his success, but he believed that those should have been addressed to the gallant band of workers who strived night and day in Killarney and throughout the constituency to make his campaign a success. His next thanks should go to the 5,500 voters in South Kerry, who gave him their No. 1 votes.

"I am not suffering from any swelled head" he said, "and I know that I did not get those votes as John Joe Rice, but as the standard bearer of Sinn Fein in South Kerry. I believe that the heart of the people of South Kerry is as good to-day as it was 40 years ago. I believe that the people of South Kerry are staunchly Republican."

Continuing, he said that he did not want the people to sit back because they had elected a T.D., but to carry on the Movement, because they did not know when another election would be sprung on them.

"I ask you to continue the good work you have started for the realisation of a 32-County Republic and not to be bamboozled by talk of good times and talk of grants.

"Organise and stand shoulder to shoulder and stand up for your rights, he concluded.

Mr. J. O'Shea (Killarney), who presided, said that it had been brought to their notice that an insidious rumour had been set in motion during the election that they were using the funds of the Prisoners' Dependents to fight the election in South Kerry. He denied that such was the case and said that all the work on behalf of the Sinn Fein candidate was done voluntarily. He thanked the people who worked for them, subscribed and gave their cars free of charge on the day of the election.

The meeting concluded with the National Anthem played by the Cullen Pipe Band.

Gabhaim buíochas ó chroí agaibh, a mhuintir Longphoirt is Iarmhíde. Chruthaigh sibh thar bárr ar fad sa gcoimhlint, fé mar a rinneabhar i mbliain 1917, is thug sibh treóirí arís don Náisiún uilig. Is cinnte gur mór an cúis áthais bhúr-n-éacht dár muintir atá fé smacht ag Gallaibh sna Sé Condaeth. Go mba fada buan sibh uilig!

I wish to express my sincerest thanks to you for electing me as your representative to an All-Ireland Parliament. I appreciate the amount of arduous work that went into the election campaign, and am proud that your efforts have met with such resounding success. Longford and Westmeath have matched their achievement of 40 years ago, and have written yet another page in the history of our struggle for unity and independence.

Your great stand for the cause of Irish Freedom must surely be a wonderful source of hope and consolation to our people in the North who have been abandoned for so long, and who are at present enduring bitter persecution at the hands of the British Occupation Forces. The people of Longford-Westmeath in electing me have given their decision on the Freedom Fighters of 1956-57, and on the coercionists who came to England's aid in her hour of need.

It is indeed inspiring in this age of self-seeking and materialism, to find in my native county and in Westmeath, so many people prepared to rise above all selfish interests and rally in such great numbers to the Cause of National Independence. Great credit is due to the "Longford Leader" which upheld fearlessly the best traditions of journalism in giving its news impartially, at a time when the "national" Press and radio joined forces in a conspiracy of silence against Sinn Fein.

With Fermanagh and South Tyrone, with Mid-Ulster, Monaghan, South Kerry and our neighbours in Sligo-Leitrim, Longford-Westmeath have once more taken a timehonoured place in the van of the march to freedom, an achievement which may be regarded with pride.

If 1957 has been another 1917, then let us in God's name look forward to another 1918, to the day in the near future, when the All-Ireland Parliament, pledged to legislate for the whole 32-Counties will be re-assembled.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all the kind people who have sent scores of telegrams,

letters and other messages of congratulations which have come to me here in prison. Go raibh míle maith agaibh ar fad!

Is mise,

Ruaidhrí Ó Brádaigh.
Mountjoy Prison,

ULSTER

Sinn Fein held a victory rally on Monday, March 18. Several thousands including young women marched in a torchlight procession through the streets in pouring rain.

A big crowd assembled in Church Square to listen to brief speeches interspersed with items of Irish dancing, songs and recitations.

Present were the mother, brothers and sister of Sean Sabhat who was killed with Fergal O'Hanlon at Brookeborough.

Concert items were rendered by the Fitzpatrick Sisters, Irish dancers, Clones; Michael McGuinness, ballad singer; the Carragher Sisters, Irish dancers, Castleblayney, and Tom Fitzpatrick, Inniskeen, recitation.

Addressing the meeting Seamus Sabhat referred to a rumour that the Sabhat family did not support Sinn Fein and said he had worked as Director of Canvassing in Limerick during the election. He said they should regard that victory rally as the start, and not the end of their campaign. He congratulated the people of Monaghan on electing a Sinn Fein candidate, and he congratulated Eineachan O'Hanlon on his success.

Eineachan O'Hanlon thanked all who had voted and worked for Sinn Fein in the election. He made it clear that he would not take his seat in Leinster House because the people had voted for him to take his seat in a 32-County Parliament only.

Mr. Tom Carragher, Donaghmoyny, also spoke and the meeting concluded with the sounding of the Last Post for Sean Sabhat and Fergal O'Hanlon and the playing of "A Nation Once Again," and the National Anthem.

Éineachán Ó h-Annluam, T.D.
Muineacáin.Párla Ó Cléirigh, T.D.
Fermanagh 7 Tír Eoghain ÉireSeán de Rís, T.D.
Carraroe Éire.

Facing Realities

Common to all who disagree with Sinn Fein and who are opposed to our policy is an appalling ignorance of what our policy really is.

At least one Irish language "enthusiast" for instance cuts the ground from under us in the most devastating English and asserts—again in the best Queen's English—that he knows some children "who will not be taught to admire English."

What this nation needs is educated children, and eventually educated men and women and not a colony of illiterates in two languages.

Eventually if the Irish nation is wise and prudent, Gaelic will become the everyday spoken language in this country. To attain to that desirable end, straight hard thinking will have to be done by the whole Irish people.

Pious sentiments and mouthy phrases won't cure the ills that afflict us. The majority of our people speak English fairly fluently and are very proud of the knowledge. A small percentage of our people on the Western Seaboard speak Gaelic fluently and are rather ashamed of it and do their utmost to ensure that their children have at least a working knowledge of English to carry them through the world when they go off "navvying" or "tatty-hoking."

The Irish nation has got to reverse that attitude to the language and at the outset, out of sheer necessity do it through the medium of English.

The Sinn Fein Social and Economic programme is designed to build an economy that will support the entire Irish nation at home and end the economic necessity of emigration.

Gaelic revivalists will have to realise that while emigration is a necessity the Irish people will continue to learn and speak English as their primary language.

Our only hope for the restoration of Gaelic as our every day speech is

- (1) To inculcate in every Irishman a genuine love for it;
- (2) To cease using Gaelic as a political "catch cry."
- (3) To use Gaelic as often as possible in our ordinary day-to-day business.
- (4) To teach it in a proper manner.

At the other extreme is the Socialist or Communist who talks in very resounding phrases of modern progress: the smallness of the world; the affinity of the workers in China or in Ireland; the "class war" etc. He accuses us of having no economic policy at all and being motivated by an outworn tribal prejudice that would isolate us from our neighbours and lead the nation to economic futility and disaster.

These Communists only feel important when talking of Russia or China (producing fifty-six million pairs of boots, or some such figure beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals, in the last eleven months of 1955) and would rather like to bring us within the orbit of one of these vast imperialisms—forgetting that the essence of all economy is to transfer the food and other goods necessary to human life from the earth to mankind with the least possible loss, delay and difficulty.

New York Paper "Misses Boat" on Irish Problems

BY OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT

The New York Mirror in a recent series of articles on the Irish situation filed from that disturbed nation, "missed the boat" according to Irish leaders here.

The artificial division of Ireland by partition has caused an economic im-balance which has contributed directly to the war now being fought. Unemployment, emigration, and lack of opportunity for young men, have caused them to set their energies on the source of their difficulties, the British Army of Occupation in the industrial north. Far from being "terrorists," the young men of the Republican Movement are fighting to preserve the natural union of Irish resources, and eliminate a foreign invader from their homeland.

The Mirror's critics expressed appreciation for the attention given to the situation in Ireland, but deplored the inadequate coverage which failed to present a true picture of the many factors affecting Ireland's political and economic freedom.

Even if the close ties of blood and ideals that bind the United States and Ireland did not exist, Americans in their zeal for democratic principles would easily understand and appreciate the objectives of the Resistance Fighters in the light of their own historical experiences.

An bearnna bhoisail

Doibramar, tá seachtain ó sin ann, go bhfuil gábh le buirim bíg Saebeal le out sa mbearnain bhoisail. Tá cat romáinn. Ní fios o'énne pós aet amáin oo Oia na bfeart cia aca ar Saebealaib nó ar Sallaib brisfean an cat sin. Sae cat oá oeadair Saeóil ann le trí céad bliadain is orda oo brisead. "Orisead na Cruimne is brisead na Dóinne, 's an críomad brisead as móta Sranne Óige, an ceatramad brisead i nEadruim Oia Oimnais. 'S builead buille trom orainn as Toban an Oimnais." Níl annsan aet tús an áiream. Brisead '98 agus brisead 1803, brisead '48 agus brisead '67, brisead '86 agus brisead '93, brisead 1907 agus brisead 1912 (má's brisead beas ann). Is faoa an t-áiream é. Aet nac cuma? Dúo go bhfuil brisead agus brisead eile pós romáinn, caitefean aet oo eadair ar an gcat anis agus anis eile. Nó go mbrisfean sa veiread ar Sallaib beir ar Saebealaib oream oo cur ar aet an fopaire, agus beir gábh le buirim Saebeal le out sa mbearnain bhoisail.

An cat atá romáinn anois, is seall le briatar-cat é. Mar doibramar romáinn ní fios o'énne cia an eníoc beas air. Na briatar-cata oo dúo ann faod, oo b'annam san arm-cat ina nois. U'féoir gur mar sin oo bead o'én out so preisin. Dúo Saeóil ullam.

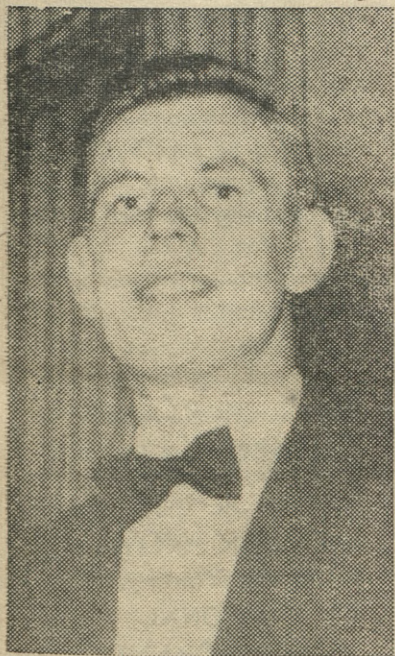
Is amlaib atá ar otaoisig fá láear agus o'oc-muigin aca as Saebealaib agus a seasam ar Sallaib. Ní maí leo Saeóil oá goimairliúad aet fulaingio Sall oá noalla. Tá oream dúo agus iao ar a nglúnaib roim Sallaib. Oo gabamar leabran an tseachtain so oo scriob Diarmuid Mac an Beata, feiseire. 1

n-urtoad an leabran sin léig-tear na foela seo: "Ní tiubrar i sceist ceannus feise na h-im-pireacta, agus ní féoir a eadair i sceist." Doeirimio-ne go otiubrar i sceist ceannus feise na h-im-pireacta o'n scead lá suirfeas feis Saebeal. Doeirimio nac bhfuil aon ugoartas as Diarmuid Mac an Beata a ráo nac otiubrar. Doeirimio gurab é atá oá oéanam aise .i. ceart oúteais Saebeal oo dúo i n-aisce.

Is léir o'n méio sin go bhfuil gábh le buirim éosnócas omead Saebeal sa gcat agus go mór-mór, mar doibramar tá sead-máin ó sin ann, sa síotcáin beas ann tar éis an eata; óir oá bhoisalaige an cat is bhoisalaige go mór an síotcáin. Níor cáill Saeóil riám i gcat aet a mbeata. Is minic oo cáilleadur a n-omead sa sos cata.

Oo cuirpimis, oe réir mar doibramar ceana, trí neite oe mór-uatac ar a leicéio sin oe buirim; "An céad ní dúo, luét na Saeóilge oo bailiúad oo éongnam Saebeal sa gcat, óir is iao luét na Saeóilge is oitse oe clannaib Saebeal agus is iao is aoirde aignead agus is féire mteinn oá máireann oar seine. An oara ní dúo, má cuirtean feis ar bun i n-éirinn, buidean Saebeal nac bhfuil ceannuigete agus nac féoir a sceannad oo beir ar an bfeis sin ó oúis, buidean seaspas ar son circ Saebeal i n-aet Sall agus Sall-Saebeal na cruimne. Nó, an treas ní dúo, má ceipeann orainn an feis sin oo baint amad o'én iarraet so Saeóil oo saim cum éirige agus san staonad oá ngríosad go mbéir ina éosa éraoras ar fuo na h-éireann."

— p. mac piaraís
márta, 1912.



Tomás Misteir,
lán ulaó.

BODENSTOWN
SUNDAY,
JUNE 23, 1957

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Use Séalaí Saoirse and help
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Statement Released by Irish Republican Publicity Bureau

EVERY TIME THAT IRISHMEN HAVE RISEN IN DEFENCE OF THEIR COUNTRY'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM, THE CRY HAS GONE UP FROM THE POLITICIANS THAT THEY HAD NO MANDATE FROM THE PEOPLE. AND ALTHOUGH THIS MAY HAVE BEEN TRUE IN THE LITERAL SENSE, NEVERTHELESS THE SUBSEQUENT HONOUR AND LOVE GIVEN TO THEM BY THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND SHOWED THAT ALTHOUGH THEY HAD NOT GONE THROUGH THE FORMALITY OF AN ELECTION PROCESS, THEIR FIGHT FOR FREEDOM WAS IN REALITY THE CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE AND HAD THE SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE.

Of this no greater example can be given than the Rising of Easter Week in 1916. It is admitted by anyone who has studied or has a personal knowledge of the period, that before the Rising less than 5% of the people were sympathetic to the separatist movement. But at the 1918 elections when the people got the opportunity, they answered nobly the Call to Arms issued in the Proclamation of 1916.

However, it cannot be said with truth that the Nationalist people of Occupied Ireland had not given a mandate for the campaign against British occupation Forces which opened on the 12th December, 1956. It is well to remember that ever since they were betrayed in 1922, and thrown to the wolves, the Nationalist people of Occupied Ireland had tried to gain some measure of justice by constitutional processes. Year after year they had elected "Nationalists" to the Stormont parliament or county councils for the declared purpose of "ending partition."

FALSE HOPES

Lulled into a false sense of hope by the specious promises of the party politicians, the people of Ireland on one Sunday morning contributed approximately £54,000 in answer to the hope held out to them that in this way the terrible wrongs of occupation and exploitation could be righted. But like snow of May, the money disappeared and with it the illusion that Ireland's freedom

and unity could be gained by propaganda.

A stronger, more virile, spirit of resistance was awakened in the people of the North and in a the elections to Westminster, they returned once more to their old allegiance, and voted 152,000 for the old principles and policy of Sinn Fein. Subsequent to this election, they were told by the politicians of all parties that they had been deceived and that Sinn Fein had betrayed them.

ENGLISH "LAWS" UNSEATS MITCHELL

But when Mitchell's seat was declared vacant because he was a "felon" the people showed again that they had not been fooled and that they had voted for Sinn Fein not because they were deceived but because, at last, they saw the light and once more they voted for Sinn Fein and elected Mitchell. The "felon" who was in jail for fighting against the British Army of Occupation, was elected this time with an increased majority.

But England again declared the election invalid and for the third time the issue was put to the people. Again the people put forward Mitchell, and the Unionists, beaten twice, decided not to contest the seat. But the politicians of Leinster House, dismayed by the determination and solidarity of the Nationalist people of the North induced an "Anti-Partition" candidate to go forward against Mitchell so that, as they put, "the people of the North could show their true feelings."

POLITICIANS MISREPRESENTATION

Outside every Church and at every cross-roads, in every village and town in Mid-Ulster, the supporters of the "Anti-Partition" candidate, the representative of the Dublin Government, the protégé of Mr. Costello and Mr. de Valera warned the people of Mid-Ulster that a vote for Sinn Fein was a vote for violence; that a vote for Mitchell was a vote for war; that a majority of Nationalist votes, if given to Mitchell, would be a mandate for physical force.

Encouraged by the apparent dissension in the Nationalist rank, an unofficial Unionist was nominated and elected. Mitchell, the "felon" got 24,000 votes, and Mr. O'Neill, the nominee of the Dublin Government, lost his deposit. In spite of all the warnings, 80% of the Nationalist people, when given the opportunity, had declared for the right to use every honourable means to drive the British Army out of Ireland.

A CALL FOR AID

The Nationalist people in Occupied Ireland had spoken. The era of confusion and false hopes was over. The stage was set. But the people of the North were not strong enough in numbers to defeat unaided the forces of British Occupation. They looked for help to their blood-brothers in the 26 Counties, and asked them—"when we rise, will the young men from the South come to help us?"

They were told in answer that there would be no question of their rising and then looking for help from the young men of the rest of Ireland. They were told that when they decided to strike for freedom there would be men from the four provinces of Ireland with them in the firing line. And so it happened that when the people of the North rose on the 12th December, 1956, they had with them fighting men from all parts of Ireland.

COLLABORATION WITH ENGLAND

Unable to defeat the Freedom Fighters in the field, unable to trap or capture them because of the help and encouragement given to them by the risen people of the North, the English and

Six-County governments called on the Dublin Government for assistance. The Leinster House politicians, ever willing to sacrifice the friends of Ireland at the behest of Ireland's enemies, used 26-County police force and army in an all-out attempt to prevent the men of All-Ireland from going to the assistance of our Northern brothers, and enforced the full rigours of coercion to protect the British Occupation Forces and prevent the people of the North from gaining their freedom.

IRELAND'S ONLY ENEMY

For this they will have to answer at the bar of history; for this they must account to the Irish people. Every effort is being made by them to involve those who stand by the people of the North in disturbances in the 26-Counties. It is vitally necessary that the people of Ireland should understand that the declared policy of the Republican Movement has not changed. We have one enemy and one enemy only—the British Occupation Forces in Occupied Ireland. The men committed to the resistance movement will not carry out any operation in the 26-County area. Any attempt to

link them with raids for arms or explosives or acts of sabotage in the 26-County area can only be viewed as a deliberate attempt at misrepresentation by the professional politicians.

But threaten and plead as they may, denigrate and misrepresent as they will, imprison and persecute as much as they please, in spite of all their efforts they cannot stifle the truth. The young Freedom Fighters of this generation have restored once more for the Irish people and for the world the hard cold truth enunciated by Pearse:—

"One of the sins against Faith is presumption; which is defined to us as a foolish expectation of salvation without using the necessary means to obtain it. Surely then it is a sin against national faith to expect freedom without using the necessary means to win and keep it. I know of no other way than the way of the sword. History records no other. Time, reason and experience suggest no other."

Mise, le Meas,

J. McGARRITY,

Runaidhe.

February, 1957.

FROM BELFAST PRISON

Belfast Prison,
17th February, 1957.

On the eve of this General Election we, the Internees in Belfast Prison, appeal to all Irish men and women to sink all petty differences and support the Sinn Fein candidates in this contest.

After thirty-five years of what is termed self-government it is clear beyond doubt that none of the "major parties" has a solution for attaining freedom of our country.

The candidates of Sinn Fein are the true followers of Pearse and Connolly despite coercion and misrepresentation by those who deviated from the true Republican principles.

In this grave hour when the Freedom Fighters of the North have been treacherously stabbed in the back we call on you to become alive to your serious responsibilities to the nation.

Every vote cast for Sinn Fein is a vote for freedom—political and economic. Rally to the standard-bearers of the Republican Movement.

PRISON RIOT

Monday, January 28, 1957 was a wet and stormy day. When the internees were going out to exercise in the Belfast Prison yard they had the prospect of being drenched with rain and frozen by the cold in a few minutes. The majority remained in a short corridor between the basement and the yard.

Some time later the Deputy Governor, Mr. Taylor, came

down. He said, "Come on, boys, you know it is against regulations not to be in yard now."

Half a dozen voices said "we can't face that rain and get drenched." Says Mr. Taylor "give it to them boys." Warders with batons drawn rushed the Internees. One young internee was struck by a baton on the throat. He immediately struck the offending warder a blow on the face. A general melee followed. Sheer weight forced the internees into the yard. They took shelter in an open shed exposed to all the winds of Belfast.

When the internees came back to their cells for dinner the Governor, Deputy Governor and the warders were lined along the wire-enclosed passage in front of the cells—intimidation.

Since that day the shed in the yard has been covered up half-ways from the bottom with corrugated iron and a stove installed which the internees may light, sticks and coke being provided.

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An Cumann Cabhrach

Cavan	Abbey	6	9	0
Milltown and Belturbet	Athenry	42	12	6
Cavan Old I.R.A.	Carrowbeg	...	...	5	0	0
Blacklion Ceili	Kiltulla	...	...	5	0	0
Clare	Kerry—					
Sr. na Cathrach	Castlecove and Cahirdaniel	...	...	2	16	3
Kilnamona	Ballylongford	...	...	21	15	0
Carlow—	Cahirciveen	...	...	134	0	0
Leighlinbridge	Duagh	...	...	10	8	4
Cork	Knockanure	...	...	4	0	0
Skibbereen and Clonakilty	Lyrcrompane	...	...	4	15	6
Donegal—	East and Mid-Kerry					
Fintown	Kenmare, Kilgarvan, Sneem and Larragh	...	...	288	0	0
Ardara	Kildare—					
Lamh Dearg G.F.C.	Athy and Castledermot	...	...	42	1	9
Down—	Maynooth	...	...	31	0	0
Newry	Droichead Nua	...	...	27	15	5
P. Pearse Cumann, Occupied Ireland	Kilkenny					
Dublin	Ballyhale	...	...	11	6	0
Swords	Knocktoper	...	...	11	16	2
Dun Laoghaire	Drumamaggin	...	...	10	4	6
Galway—	Bennettsbridge	...	...	10	3	0
Galway City	Longford—					
Oranmore	Mostrim	...	...	8	7	0
Clarenbridge	Shroid	...	...	2	6	0
Crummer	Emmybegs (bal.)	...	...	3	6	6
Kilconieran	Moyne	...	...	3	6	8
Larkagh	Drumlish	...	...	17	10	0
Maree	Leitrim—					
The Monastery	Ballinamore and District	...	...	310	0	0
Claregalway	Fearglas	...	...	6	3	6
Monivea	Gortlatteragh	...	...	6	6	6
Personal	Cornageehan	...	...	2	0	0
Shrúle	Limerick—					
	Castleconnell	...	...	21	10	0
	Louth—					
	Grange and Mullaghboy	...	...	19	12	7
	Lordship, Bellurgan and Ravensdale	...	...	22	11	6
	Carlingford	...	...	12	14	7
	Omeath	...	...	11	14	7
	Boher	...	...	3	18	3
	Meath					
	Jas Farrelly	...	...	9	14	0
	Offaly—					
	Daingean	...	...	4	0	0
	Cloghan	...	...	10	0	0
	Belmont	...	...	1	10	0
	Roscommon—					
	Slatta	...	...	3	10	0
	Darren	...	...	6	15	0
	Ballaghadereen	...	...	48	0	0
	Whitehall	...	...	1	6	0
	Roscommon	...	...	48	17	6
	Sligo—					
	Town and District	...	...	108	0	0
	Tubbercurry	...	...	37	7	0
	Tipperary—					
	Nenagh	...	...	144	4	0
	Ballywilliam	...	...	12	6	0
	Ballinlee	...	...	10	4	6
	Killenaule	...	...	30	2	6
	Glengoole	...	...	7	7	6
	Carrick-on-Suir	...	...	30	0	0
	Grangemockler	...	...	3	0	0
	Drom	...	...	7	16	0
	Ballycahill	...	...	2	9	0
	Drombane	...	...	5	9	0
	Portroe	...	...	28	14	0
	Ballina	...	...	22	6	8
	Bansha	...	...	5	0	0
	Kilcommon	...	...	7	0	0
	Castleinary	...	...	3	10	0
	Inch	...	...	13	3	0
	Drangan	...	...	11	4	9

SEPARATIST MOVEMENT GROWS IN STRENGTH

ANALYSIS OF RECENT GENERAL ELECTION IN THE 26-COUNTIES.

The General Election in the 26 Counties State is over. The Republican Movement is justly proud of the support given to its candidates. Some optimists may have hoped for better results in some of the constituencies contested. With a little more time and better organisation such hopes could have been realised. However, when it is borne in mind that the spokesmen of the Republican Movement did not enter the "Political Auction Mart" to bid for the votes of the electorate; and that the policy and programme of the Movement is based on the National plane, rather than the selfish and party plane of the political parties, the total of almost 66,000 first preference votes is a result most gratifying to those who love Ireland.

The total first preference votes cast in favour of the candidates of the Republican Movement gives an average of approx. 3,500 for the 19 Constituencies contested. Had all 40 Constituencies been contested by our candidates it seems reasonable to assume that the over-all average reached in the 19 contested constituencies would also have been secured in all of the 40 constituencies. This would have given a result of approx. 140,000 which coupled with the vote of over 152,000 obtained by candidates of the Republican Movement within the Six Counties in the last General Election to Westminster indicates a very practical and satisfactory demonstration of a national resurgence that gives hope for the ultimate success of the Cause of Ireland's liberation from English aggression.

There are several aspects of the election results to which attention could be drawn in the analysis of the first preference figures. The purpose of this brief survey is not an attempt to examine those figures in detail. However, it is of more than passing interest to reflect on the indisputable fact that the new

Government representative of a minority of the electorate. It received less than one-third of the total electorate in the 26-Counties. From an electorate of 1,738,278 the party forming the Government received a total of 591,994 first preference votes. In view of this piquant situation it will be particularly pointless for spokesmen of the Government to harp about a minority seeking to impose its will on the people of Ireland.

From past experience it may be anticipated that this minority Government will use the resources at its disposal to impose its will on the citizens of the 26 Counties. That it will continue to use military and police forces of the State in alignment with the British occupation forces in the Six Counties in a combined attempt to prevent Irishmen and women from continuing the struggle for Ireland's independence. is also to be expected.

There are some grounds for the belief that quite a substantial number of the electorate voted for the party from which the new Government emerges simply because the outgoing government had employed coercive measures

against members of the Republican Movement. The new government has in effect been elected on an anti-government vote. The electors expressed their objection to the imprisonment of Republicans who deemed it a duty to assist their fellowmen in the Six Counties in their present effort to free themselves from English rule and aggression. Whilst this block of the electorate recorded its objection to the arrest and imprisonment of members of the Republican Movement it is not unreasonable to assume that its support was given to the party forming the new Government in the firm belief and in the hope that coercion and imprisonment of Republicans would cease.

CONFIDENCE

In concluding this brief summary of the Election results it is fitting that an expression of gratitude and sincere thanks be given to all those who assisted the Republican Movement during the election campaign. To all those who worked, who subscribed funds and who voted for the Republican candidates goes this simple expression of thanks for their generous support and willing co-operation. Linked with this expression of thanks is an expression of hope for the future and confidence in the success of the Cause of Irish Freedom.

Stampaí i gcumhne

tomás ó criomh-táin

After some little persuasion an tAire, Roinn Phoist agus Telegrafa has acceded to the many requests made by Gaelgeori to issue a stamp commemorating Tomás O Criomh-tain, the author of "An tOileanach." The stamp will be issued in the twopenny and fivepenny values.

It is worthy of note that a man who shamed his country before the world is being commemorated at the same time. 40,000 of our countrymen lost their lives fighting for Great Britain in the First World War. For this black betrayal of his fellow countrymen, John Redmond merits not remembrance but the charity of our silence.

We suggest that all friends of the language refrain from stamping their letters with the threepenny Redmond stamp and use instead the twopenny O Criomh-tain commemorative stamp and the penny map of Ireland stamp.

—"ROSC," Marta, 1957.

Upperchurch	...	17	17	0
Toomevara	...	16	6	0
Grennanstown	...	2	7	0
Gurtagarvey	...	11	9	0
Temploderry	...	14	6	6
Moneygall	...	8	12	6
Waterford—				
City	...	6	6	0
Westmeath—				
Castlepollard	...	5	0	0
Old I.R.A.	...	5	0	0
Wexford—				
New Ross	...	5	0	0
Wicklow				
Baltinglass	...	8	0	0
Tyrone—				
Strabane	...	42	10	0
England—				
Bristol	...	6	0	0
London	...	20	0	0
U.S.A.—				
San Francisco	...	400.00		
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A MESSAGE OF HOPE TO OCCUPIED IRELAND

Proposing a vote of thanks to the Returning Officer, and his staff, for the manner in which the count had been conducted, Jim Dolan, election agent for John Joe Mac Fhearghaill said he wished to take the opportunity of paying a personal tribute to Mr. Devins who had been most helpful and co-operative to him as one who was not very familiar with electioneering. The Returning Officer and his staff had given him every facility and he deeply appreciated this.

He felt very proud that the people in Sligo and Leitrim had raised the Sinn Féin flag once again by returning John Joe Mac Fhearghaill at the head of the poll. This was something, which, three weeks ago, many people thought an impossibility and that, in fact, John Joe Mac Fhearghaill would be very lucky to save his deposit. In less than a month's campaign it had been proved that the people of Sligo-Leitrim had returned Sinn Féin and this was a splendid tribute to the successful candidate and to the movement. A month ago John Joe's name was unfamiliar in Co. Sligo but to-night he was known in every homestead in Sligo and Leitrim. History had been written again like in 1907 when Sinn Féin first raised its flag in North Leitrim.

AT DISADVANTAGE

Jim went on to say that in the course of the election

campaign the movement had been at a great disadvantage, because as a result of arrests and internments, some of their very best speakers north and south had not been available to them.

Referring to meetings held during the election campaign on behalf of John Joe, Jim Dolan said these had not been given one line of publicity in the daily Press, while the organisation had been refused the use of Radio Eireann despite the fact that they had nineteen candidates in the field. As a result of the lack of publicity give them, they had to fight their campaign and explain their policy from the tops of ditches and from chapel gates.

"You all know," he went on, "that we were given no publicity, with one exception, a local newspaper. A few weeks

ago, in the course of an Editorial, in another local paper, we were referred to as 'the people of lost causes and lost deposits,' but the only deposit we lost was in Dublin, and that by a mere eight votes. I wonder what the Leader-writer will say after this election."

GIVEN A MANDATE

Jim went on to say that the people of Sligo-Leitrim had given Sinn Féin a mandate to go forward to greater victories, and certainly, it would be a message of hope to our people in Occupied Ireland. It would be a message to all of them that the people of Sligo-Leitrim were behind the freedom fighters who were fighting Ireland's cause to-day.

It would also be an answer to Lord Brookeborough and his Quisling Government and to Mr. Costello who during the past three months had been responsible for sentencing many young men to terms of imprisonment. As a result of this election Mr. Costello would be a much wiser man.

The success achieved here would be a warning to the new administration that the people would not support them in suppressing the freedom fighters in the North.

Concluding, Jim Dolan returned thanks to all who had assisted them in achieving victory, as nobody could deny that they had scored a great success in Sligo-Leitrim constituency.

SINN FÉIN
national unity
and economic
programme

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WORK
FOR IT

CEACHT O'N NDULRA

Do chonaic mé éan ag eitilt san spéir
Anois go h-iseal, anois go h-áird;
Im' chluas do scread i bhfoclaibh géir:
"Nil tusa saor, mar atáim!"

Do chonaic mé coinín ag rith sa ghort
Go h-aoibhneasach, gan cúis ghearáin;
Gan puinn faitíos do ghlaoideh sé orm:
"Nil tusa saor, mar atáim!"

Do chonaic mé éisc ag léimt san aer
Fé'n ngréin, do spreacharnaigh a lán;
Le guth amháin a dúirt go léir:
"Nil tusa saor, mar atáim!"

Do fhreagair mé iad go cinnte deimhin
"Do raghad ag troid ar pháirc an áir;
"Sea, tógfaidh mé gunna, tá deire le faighid:
"Is beidh mise saor, mar atáir!"

— PADRAIG S. O CINNEIDE.

THE VOLUNTEER SPIRIT

My reading of Irish history is that, however the leaders may have failed, the instinct of the people has always been unerring. The Volunteers themselves, the people themselves, must keep control of this movement. Any man or any

group of men that seeks to establish an ascendancy should be dealt with summarily: such traitors to the Volunteer spirit would deserve to be shot, but it will be sufficient if they be shot out.

—P. H. Pearse.

IS TRUAIG LINN BÁS SCEITG.
DO RINNE SÉ OBAIN FÍR AR
SON NA h-ÉINEANN.

SO RAIB SONAS NA
BPLAITEAS AR A ANAM.

Reports and pictures of Easter
Commemorations should be forwarded without delay to ensure
publication in the May issue.

—Editor, U.I.

1 gcumme

11 O'CLOCK MASS AT
UNIVERSITY CHURCH,
St. Stephen's Green, on
SUNDAY, APRIL 14

will be said for the repose of the
souls of

ANTOINE DAIKSI
SEÁN MAC CONGALO
SEÁN Ó MARTÍN

IT HAPPENED IN IRELAND

If we had a national Press worthy of the name our people would be aware by now of the conditions in occupied Ireland.

The Americans and the English even are much better informed because their Press coverage of events in the North is so much more extensive. Most of it — coming as it does from British sources — is biased of course but unlike the 26-County population they get a view of things even if the view is slanted.

We are not aware of the terrorism by military, police and armed B-Specials. We are not informed of the treatment handed out to captured men by these forces.

We should make it our business to get the facts for the victims involved are young Irishmen fighting for our freedom.

Tony Cooney and his two comrades taken at Torr Head, Co. Antrim, were fired on by police while they held their hands in the air and later were threatened with murder.

Seamus Houston was beaten into insensibility by B-Specials near Armagh. They smashed his head and broke his arm. Shots were fired at John Kelly and his comrades after they were taken in Co. Tyrone. A Belfast Det-Sgt. held a grenade from which the pin had been withdrawn and threatened

them as they stood facing a wall with their hands up.

The men seized at Warrenpoint, Co. Down, were threatened by nervous R.U.C. toting sten guns and covered by machine guns. A man seized in Fermanagh, and later freed for there was nothing against him, was beaten for a whole night in a police barracks cell. An enraged sergeant threatened to kill him.

A woman was informed by police her husband would be shot. They were looking for information on his movements. Fathers have been threatened by police with loss of job unless they explain in detail the activities of their sons. A youth was seized at his father's

funeral and when relatives travelled to Belfast they weren't allowed to visit him.

Men are being held without trial and their families are not allowed to see them. Remand prisoners at Crumlin Road Jail can't associate; they exercise singly ten paces or so behind one another, a warder on each side.

It is difficult to get information on conditions at Crumlin Road but the fact that warders and prisoners clashed recently is symptomatic.

The foregoing incidents are typical but by no means comprehensive. Much worse has been reported, but verification is difficult because of censor-

ship and because the people fear "reprisals."

These things are happening in Ireland not Cyprus, Algeria or even Hungary. If we have sympathy for export perhaps we can spare a little for our kith and kin at home.

A good beginning would be to aid the families or dependents of the men in jail. You can do that through the Republican Aid Committee, care of this newspaper.

There are now 112 men in Crumlin Road Jail, Belfast, 7 men jailed in England and 55 in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin. Their cause is your cause, the cause of Irish freedom.