

THE AN t-ÉIREANNAC AONTUISTHE UNITED IRISHMAN

IS Í AN POBLAČT ÁR ZCUSPÓIR

IML. VIII. UIMHIR VII.

IUIL 1956

TRI PINGIN

TRIBUTE TO WOLFE TONE

Big Rally At Bodenstown

WOLFE TONE HELD NO BRIEF FOR THOSE WHO UPHELD PRIVILEGE. HE SOUGHT CONSTANTLY TO UNITE THE MAJORITY OF HIS FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN WITH THE MINORITY FOR THE BETTERMENT AND PROSPERITY OF THE HOME-LAND.

This was stated by Seoirse Dearle (Dublin) in the course of an oration at the grave of Wolfe Tone on Sunday, June 17.

The speaker declared: "Tone saw as few before or since have seen, the true nature of Ireland's ills. Seeing them he devoted his life and energies in an attempt to remedy them."

The 1956 Bodenstown commemoration was one of the largest and most inspiring rallies Republican Ireland has seen for many years. In brilliant sunshine men and women gathered from all over the land to pay tribute to the father of Irish Republicanism.

From north, south, east and west they came to the assembly point and then to Tone's grave. Everywhere was evident the new spirit of advance which has marked the past few years.

WREATHS

Wreaths were placed on the grave of Wolfe Tone by Maire Ni Ghabhann on behalf of the Ard Comhairle of Sinn Fein; on behalf of the London Comhairle by Thomas O'Boyle; and for the National Commemoration Committee by Cathal Woods.

Seoirse Dearle said: "Our presence here to-day is sufficient testimony to the durability of Tone's idea: Break the connection with England the never-failing source of Ireland's ills."

"We to-day bear aloft the Separatist tradition transmitted to us through the Fenians, from the Young Irishmen who fanned the spark left them by Emmet who got it from Tone."

VICTORY

The speaker reviewed the current situation, pointed to Sinn Fein's great victory in Mid-Ulster, paid tribute to the men and women of Derry and Tyrone who showed such courage and determination, and cited their lead to the rest of Ireland as one worthy of emulation.

And then he said: "We join



to-day in spirit with these young men in jail who are forced to suffer for their principles as their forefathers have done in every age and generation—knowing that while Ireland has young men such as these to make sacrifices her cause is safe."

The speaker ended with a great Fenian slogan: "Fellow Irishmen and women! There is work to be done. Let us go home and do it."

SINN FEIN

At a largely attended Sinn Fein meeting at Dungannon, a plan which will be put before the people of the Six Counties as an alternative to contesting seats at Stormont was approved. Full particulars of this plan will be published in the near future.

Police Activity In The 26 Counties

During the Mid-Ulster election campaign the Sinn Fein headquarters in Lower Abbey Street, Dublin, was kept under constant watch. A description of all those who entered the offices was taken. When meetings of the Standing Committee take place Special Branch Detectives from Dublin Castle are on duty.

The offices of "The United Irishman" appear to be the object of special attention. A large force of Special Branch men seem to be permanently posted in the Fleet Street area.

Even the ordinary citizen notices this. Scarcely a night

passes that someone doesn't drop in to tell us our premises are being watched. This takes courage and we appreciate the interest our people take in the welfare of this newspaper.

COMMEMORATION

An extra large number of Special Branch men were at the Wolfe Tone Commemoration in Bodenstown. The registration numbers of all cars at the ceremony were taken.

Presumably these will be used as some sort of evidence of evil-doing at a later stage.

Cars from the Six Counties appeared to get a special check.

Gardai from all over the country were drafted to attend the commemoration in plain clothes—to note the people from each particular area present.

Special Branch men also attend Ceilidhe in the Dublin area. Will someone please tell us what all this activity portends?

After all, these able-bodied gentlemen are being paid by the Irish people. It is your business too.

Christmas, mail from the mother of one of the prisoners was destroyed.

Conveniently enough Major Lloyd-George now says: "There is no record of the names of the senders." They seem to have records on most everything else concerned with the matter.

They Burned the Easter Mail Also!

The Easter mail of the Irish prisoners at Wakefield Prison, England, was accorded the same treatment as the Christmas mail: that is the bulk of it was destroyed.

In view of the wide-spread publicity the Christmas incident received this was a deliberate attempt at intimidation of the prisoners by the Governor of Wakefield and his Deputy.

Mr. S. P. Viant, British Member of Parliament for West Willesden, queried Home Secretary Major G. Lloyd-George on the burning of prisoners' mail and received this reply:

"A prisoner is allowed to receive Christmas cards from relatives and friends so long as the number does not become ex-

cessive. It appears that 1,147 cards were received for these four prisoners (Cathal Goulding, J. P. McCallum, Joseph Doyle and James Murphy) at Wakefield last Christmas, but there is no record of the names of the senders.

"It was impossible to issue all these cards and the Governor exercised what I think was a reasonably generous discretion in allowing them, if they wished, to have up to about 30 each which were from known relatives and friends. As there is no evidences that Mr. Lee was a relative or friend of any of the prisoners, it is probable that the cards he sent were not given to the prisoners."

This communication from Major Lloyd-George leaves unanswered more questions than it answers. For example, the British Prison Commission gave this explanation:

"It was not possible to issue them all and the Governor of Wakefield acting in accordance with these regulations allowed the prisoners to have these cards which were from known relatives and friends."

But according to Major Lloyd-George the prisoners could only have a stated number "which were from known relatives or friends." Therefore after months of wrangling for the truth we have forced from the British Government the admission that mail for

prisoners from relatives and friends was destroyed.

The British Prison Commission had also given as a reason for the destruction of the mail that some of it was addressed simply "I.R.A. Prisoners." This newspaper could find no one who had addressed the cards in this manner. So obviously neither could Major Lloyd-George or his officials, and they have now dropped that part of the explanation for the burning.

The main point has not yet been answered: that Deputy Governor Holmes destroyed mail (not merely Christmas cards) for the prisoners from relatives. There was a re-occurrence at Easter. At

WORLD AFFAIRS :

BRITISH ATROCITIES IN CYPRUS

Crimes Against Humanity

Prime Minister Anthony Eden has told the British that they must face up to the fact that Cyprus is vital to their economic life. He puts it like this :

"No Cyprus—no certain facilities to protect our supply of oil.
"No oil—unemployment and hunger in Britain."

This was stated in a speech at Norwich on June 1. Here are some of the methods used to protect Britain's supply of oil :

1. On March 16, 1956, on the orders of Governor Harding, the people of Nicosia were herded into the central area of Metaxas Square. They were fenced by barbed wire and covered by machine-guns. A British officer then told them that ten families and 18 shopkeepers would be evicted from their homes and shops.

2. Collective fines were imposed on the towns of Yalousse, Pachna, Papithos and Kalopsida totalling more than £10,800.

3. Blanket curfews have been ordered at stated times. Under curfew the people must not leave their homes and so are deprived of food and water.

4. Many kinds of torture are used on prisoners. For example, a 15-year-old boy named Constantine Karakaikos was whipped. Then a helmet was put over his head and face and tied to his neck by a rubber band. Afterwards the helmet was beaten with a stick until the boy collapsed.

5. In Frenaros, Nicolas Panayotis Siakkas was dragged out of bed by soldiers who said they were searching for his brother. He was whipped. A rope was tied round his neck. Then he was dragged from the roof of the house. He was taken back to the house and a pot filled with water was hung from the ceiling. A hole was punched in the pot and the water dripped, until it was empty, on the head of the unfortunate Siakkas who was tied to a chair directly underneath.

6. Petros Kousis owned a coffee shop in Frenaros. British soldiers raided his place, stole 120 bottles of brandy, £20 worth of cigarettes, clocks, knives and

bread. When he complained his shop was again raided and he was beaten unconscious with rifle-butts.

7. George Loukas — also of Frenaros—has testified for the United Nations that he saw British troops pour petrol on a shop owned by Yannis G. Akridas and burn it. (It takes plenty of courage to testify in Cyprus to-day).

8. In Pedoula, school children were rounded up by soldiers and herded in the school-yard for four hours. Rain and freezing temperatures obtained at the time. Many of the children were beaten and some were picked out, marched to a camp and jailed.

9. Following the Te Deum in the Church of the Holy Cross of Pedoula, a parade of young women marched through the streets and were attacked by troops. Mercilessly beaten with rifles and clubs some were arrested and marched to a detention camp. They were later released — to get back through the night to their own homes 15 miles away as best they could.

10. At midnight on March 27, 1,000 British troops entered Frenaros, seized the main build-

EMIGRANTS

The Canadian Government, under agreement with Britain, is furiously digging up more emigrants in Ireland. Specials will be run from Belfast to Cobh this summer to take the throngs.

Why? Because there are no jobs available at home and this is the only way Stormont has of solving the unemployment problem.

(See Notes of the Month, p. 4)

ings, set up loudspeakers and ordered all men to assemble at the Central Square. Women and children were told to remain in the homes.

The troops then separated into groups of four, searched all houses, and, — as one woman testified— "Their behaviour was inhuman. Beating was the least we suffered."

The men were placed in a specially erected wire enclosure outside the town and ordered to

fall on their backs on the muddy soil. Anyone daring to lift his head was beaten with a rifle butt.

The whole male population of Frenaros was held in this condition until 6 a.m. Then a collective fine of £1,500 was imposed on the town — but was later waived. All citizens were handed paper and envelopes and ordered to name members of local resistance forces. The paper was returned blank.

UNDERSTANDING

The story of Cyprus to-day is a story of tyranny loosened on 500,000 almost defenceless people by British Imperialism. But the Cypriots are not entirely defenceless. Their resistance forces are growing and backed by a spirited population are striking back with increasing strength. There is a lesson here for the Irish people.

Terror Is Losing Freedom Is Near

There is only one law in Cyprus to-day : the law of naked force wielded by Britain. To keep the people of Cyprus in subjection she uses specially trained troops, motorised auxiliary police, spies, agents and diabolical repressive measures.

The following is only a partial listing of her crimes :

1. **Collective responsibility**—This is a violation of international law and as such is punishable. When local resistance forces strike out at British forces in an area, the local people are punished by the authorities. The late U.S. President F. D. Roosevelt declared during the second world war :

"Civilised peoples long ago adopted the basic principle that no man should be punished for the deed of another."

OCCUPATION

He was referring to the practice of collective responsibility in occupied areas. This basic principle is being daily violated in Cyprus. Under it, towns and villages have been fined and local citizens jailed without charge or warrant. Mass expulsion of families takes place, curfews are imposed and the privacy of the home destroyed.

2. **Crimes against humanity** :—International law says mass persecution is a crime against humanity. But on the orders of the British Government this is another daily occurrence in Cyprus.

We are publishing these facts on British terrorism in Cyprus because they are kept hidden from us by propaganda agencies and because they have lessons

This little Mediterranean island has been turned into a concentration camp with every Cypriot an inmate. Barbed wire barricades isolate communities. Thousands are in jail. Individuals have been hanged. Men and women have been wantonly shot down in the streets.

WHIPPING

Whipping and tear-gas are used against school-children to get them to appreciate the benefits of British civilisation.

Archbishop Makarios pointed out during his final negotiations with Field Marshal Harding :

"In our effort to facilitate the reaching of a solution, we conceded that the British could keep executive control over internal security until calm and peace had been restored. But the British insisted, in vague terminology, that they retain control indefinitely. During the discussions on this point, the British made it quite clear that they considered public security to include not only control of the police, but authority in every judicial or administrative aspect affecting the penal code."

Archbishop Makarios discovered that his concessions were not enough. He was deported to the Seychelles Islands for his pains.

PROTEST BY CYPRIOTS

(The following protest was sent to the United Nations by the people of Pedoula, Cyprus, following atrocities in their village).

"We, the people of the Community of Pedoula, hereby declare that we have cabled a protest to the Governor of Cyprus for the cruel and inhuman conduct of the British Security Forces during the curfew of March 15.

"Young school children were taken to the school grounds, where they were surrounded by barbed wire enclosures. There, under a pouring rain and at a temperature of freezing point, they were forced to continuous and exhausting exercises for four whole hours by soldiers, who, in a real frenzy were ruthlessly beating them, threatening them with their guns and insulting them. All this was carried out before the eyes of their own parents and the rest of the population of Pedoula.

"During their searches the occupation forces inflicted great damage to houses.

"They carried away with them to Plateai a large number of school children and other inhabitants of Pedoula, who were completely exhausted and soaked to the bones. These people have not yet been set free.

"We have asked for the immediate release of the detained school children and other inhabitants of Pedoula.

/s/ Athenodoros Paktinos
(The signatures of 174 members of the Community of Pedoula follow).

LOS ANGELES

The members and friends of the Peter Murray Irish Republican Club, Inc., Los Angeles, held a Memorial Mass and celebration on Easter Sunday, commemorating the 40th Anniversary of Easter Week 1916.

The Memorial Mass was celebrated by Rev. Kevin J. Morrissey, O. Carm., in the Mount Carmel High School Gymnasium, 7011 South Hoover Street, Los Angeles.

CASTLE HOTEL

Mr. & Mrs. Donal O'Connor
(Props.)

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JACKIE GRIFFITH

(Dublin): Shot by Special Police

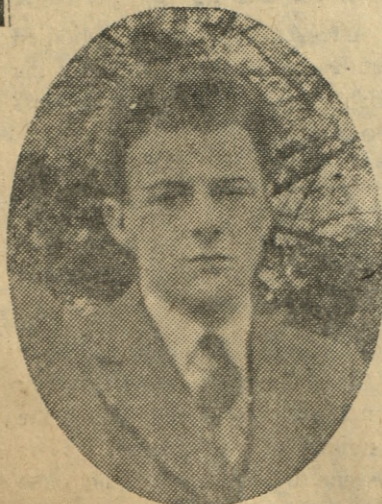
July 4, 1943

TERENCE PERRY

(Belfast): Died Parkhurst Prison,

July 7, 1942

Mass will be celebrated on July 8 (11 o'clock) at University Church for the repose of the souls of Jackie Griffith and Terence Perry.



JACKIE GRIFFITH

A NATIONAL CURRENCY WOULD END EMIGRATION, CREATE WORK

'We Must Control Our National Resources'

By FEAR FEASA

The cause of emigration is financial; the usage in Ireland of a foreign currency, the circulation of which is controlled by foreign financiers. And the absence of a national currency the volume in circulation of which could be regulated to provide stability of prices, full employment and the cessation of emigration. There are no insuperable difficulties.

As things are 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 need a monetary system designed to maintain a state of equilibrium within our country, and not a fixed relationship between an Irish pound and an English one — or any other pound, peso or dollar.

MINORITY REPORT

The Minority Report No. III of the Irish Banking Commission (1938), Mr. P. J. O'Loughlen stresses the fundamental disorder of modern economic life. He quotes from the Majority Report, from which he is a dissentient, the following statement on the functions of a central bank.

"The principal duty of a central bank is to maintain the integrity of the national monetary unit. To carry out this task the central bank has to ensure the maintenance of external stability (in terms of gold, etc.) and to take care of the monetary reserves of gold or foreign exchange, and also to have certain means to influence the currency and credit position within the country."

Mr. O'Loughlen then adds:

"The objective of monetary policy, here so plainly stated, namely, the control or restriction of currency and credit within the country, appears to me to be one in which the interests of bondholders, and those who trade in money, are given complete precedence, and the interests of the ordinary people in each country, who need remunerative employment above all else, are considered to be of very minor importance. I have already stated my view that the currency

and credit position within the country should reflect its own power to produce wealth, its capacity for development, and the necessity to provide employment for its people. It is the stated view of my colleagues (of the Majority Report) that these things . . . are secondary considerations and should be sacrificed to maintain a fixed foreign exchange rate."

Mr. O'Loughlen continues: "Owing to our attaching the Irish currency to that of Great Britain, prices in Ireland have been determined hitherto by the prices ruling in England, with disastrous results for Irish agriculture . . . As agriculture will have to keep its costs down to the lowest possible level in order to retain its market in England, all hope of either a rising standard of living, or of an increasing internal market will be in vain; and in vain also, will be any hope of increased employment in the rural areas . . .

"Self-government does not consist in having a flag and the trappings and appearance of independence, but in having effective control over vital national interests. We have been persuaded by the Banking Commission of 1926 to relinquish all but the appearance of control over such important and vital national interests as our price level."

PRICE LEVEL

"It is quite practicable to develop such levels of wages and prices within a particular country as are most conducive to the common good, and the appropriate, and indeed the only, means by which such a policy can be carried out is a national monetary system which has regard principally to the internal conditions of the country in which it operates, and which is directed to the maintenance of full employment for productive purposes, and also of such prices and wages as are most conducive to national well-being.

"On the other hand, a monetary system which aims at being international and which, by maintaining fixed rates of foreign exchange, forces internal conditions to accord with those of other countries, precludes us from adopting measures which would enable remunerative prices, or wages on which people can live in decent comfort, being realised in practical daily life . . ."

For the convenience of importers and exporters he suggests these steps:

The Felons Of Our Land



SEAN STEPHENSON of London is one of 19 young Irishmen jailed in British prisons for his part in present day struggle for Irish freedom. Join YOUR voice in demanding that Sean Stephenson and his comrades be granted prisoner-of-war status.

Cathal Goulding (Wakefield)
Sean Stephenson, London (Wormwood Scrubbs)
Manus Canning, Derry (Wormwood Scrubbs)
Joseph Campbell, Newry (Crumlin Road)
Leo McCormack Dublin, (Crumlin Road)
J. P. McCallum, Liverpool (Wakefield)
Kevin O'Rourke, Banbridge (Crumlin Road)
Eamon Boyce, Dublin (Crumlin Road)
Philip Clarke, Dublin (Crumlin Road)
Paddy Kearney, Dublin (Crumlin Road)
Tom Mitchell, Dublin (Crumlin Road)
John McCabe, Dublin (Crumlin Road)
Sean O'Callaghan, Cork (Crumlin Road)
Sean O'Hegarty, Cork (Crumlin Road)
Liam Mulcahy, Cork (Crumlin Road)
Hugh Brady, Lurgan (Crumlin Road)

LIFE IMPRISONMENT:

Donal Murphy, Dublin (Wormwood Scrubbs)
Joseph Doyle, Bray (Wakefield)
James Murphy, Castledermot (Wakefield)

"(1) To establish and maintain a forward market for foreign exchange in Ireland.

"(2) To provide and control an equalisation fund, designed not to peg the rate of exchange at an arbitrary level, but to render as gradual as possible any movements of exchange rates which were the result of an active policy of internal development . . ."

DEVELOPMENT

"In Appendix I, I have outlined the character and scope of our Economic Development Commission which would be able to organise and to direct the unused productive resources of the nation, with the object of maintaining full employment, and so raising the standards of

economic life . . . an effective balance between expansion and contraction of the volume of money would require to be maintained by the Economic Development Commission. The practicable daily test of the fluctuations of such a balance would be the maintenance of a constant and equal activity of the country's production and consumption, as disclosed by statistical indices (to be compiled by the Economic Development Commission), and the absence of any considerable degree of unemployment . . ."

We have endeavoured to show that the cause of emigration is exclusively financial. The cause of the disease is bad money in control of our economy; the cure of the disease is good money serving our economy.

Duitse-rúbún

Fúbán fút a tóine oðar
Ar foinse fíre tá tú boðar,
Fuit báb-buí ro féite tuis
Rámhar bog mar buíocáin úb.

Ar ós-clanna tóise fóola
Mairis scaraó—órann do beola
Claona cama a cáinead laoc,
Díot tá daoscar Sacson Duíoc.

Mol an scrios, is mol an t-ár
Ar ósánais cróga Inse Fáil,
Silpe danda deora guirt
A éneasóiré bréantas do éirí lot.

Anonn go Cyprus leat a fáil!
Duail buille is beartuis feall!
Tóis do fúip! is láimsis gunna!
Scrios an lagair—ceart an tóine?

Lasc an lag is léirís heart
In áit an éirí cuir éusa spreac,
Duail le bréire maóca fálla
Clann do éirí boíte cráite.

Cuirpe danda mallac ort,
Is coirp na laoc a screadac doct,
Fuit na h-óise éispió díoltas
Ar mac na mire 'tréis an fialtas.

Fúbán fút a foinse feille
Fúbán fút a údar daille
Sao ar fámh-dúil na daoirse,
Ní múcpáró tusa bláom na daoirse.

"Comin."

How YOU Can Help Free Ireland!

THERE IS A STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM GOING ON
IN IRELAND TO-DAY. ARE YOU PART OF THIS
STRUGGLE? IF NOT—WHY NOT?

REMEMBER! THIS IS YOUR FIGHT TOO.

YOU TOO CAN HELP RESIST BRITISH AGGRESSION
AND OCCUPATION BY JOINING THE REPUBLICAN
MOVEMENT OR BY SUBSCRIBING TO ITS FUNDS.

YOU OWE IT TO YOUR HISTORY, TO YOUR PEOPLE,
TO YOUR COUNTRY.

DO IT TO-DAY!



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A UNITED PEOPLE

The two greatest evils Britain brought to Ireland to maintain her rule here were—sectarianism and bigotry. Unfortunately both are still with us in a large measure. And for that reason so is British rule.

There are also among us people who do quite well out of the British connection. These include the landlords and big businessmen of the Unionist party in the Six Counties. If the connection were broken to-morrow they would be out of a job.

They want to hold on to their jobs so they do their best for the connection. This best includes setting one section of the Irish people against the other. The favourite time for this pastime is the weeks leading up to July 12, the day itself, and the weeks following.

It is not very important that July 12 celebrates the Battle of the Boyne—a minor skirmish in a European war that was fought almost 300 years ago. It had very little to do with Ireland or the Irish. An English King commanded one side—in alliance with the King of France. A Dutch Prince commanded the other and one result of his victory was that he solidified his hold on the English throne—which he got by marrying his opponent's daughter.

To complicate the matter still further is the fact that his army was made up of mercenaries from all over Europe—with Catholic German Hessians predominating. Another result of his victory was that he introduced the penal laws against the Irish people.

Irish Catholics and Presbyterians were hit equally by these laws—probably the most infamous in the history of man. What strange logic brings us to the position to-day that Ulster Presbyterians celebrate as a great victory a battle which helped make felons of their forefathers?

The logic, of course, is the logic of British propaganda under the "Divide and Conquer" heading she has used wherever she wished to hold sway. It held good in India. It held good in many other places. They are trying to make it hold good in Cyprus to-day.

Really all of this would be unimportant were it not for the evil consequences—FOR US THE IRISH PEOPLE. It is harmless enough, when you come to think about it, to go out once every year on a fine July day and beat a Lambeg drum to your heart's content.

But sectarianism has a habit of breaking out all over, like the infected rash it is. And so we find some others, who also gain in their own way from the British connection, urging the Catholics of the North to boycott Protestant shops. Charles Lavery raises the issue very effectively in a letter published in this issue.

What happened in Mid-Ulster has scared these gentlemen who also have a vested interest in the British connection. They try to represent themselves as "leaders of the Irish people." The Imperialists would laugh at them otherwise and tell them to run away and play games. So now they want to start a new organisation to recoup their fallen fortunes.

Sinn Fein last month warned the Irish people of these nefarious activities which only strengthen the British connection. As the statement pointed out: the remedy for injustice in Ireland is to end British rule here.

And as it also pointed out: "This desirable end can be brought about by a unified effort directed towards driving the British forces of occupation from the shores of Ireland.

"Sectarian organisations can only serve to confuse the people and retard progress towards such unified effort. The slogan of a united people must be: not to reform Stormont but to abolish it!"

What we want in this country is freedom—not sectarian organisations to bolster British rule.

NOTES OF THE MONTH:

Not TWO States But One Republic

Captain Terence O'Neill, Stormont's new man for Home Affairs (the home involved is the Six Counties), seems out to make himself a reputation for wild and irresponsible statements.

Some weeks ago, following a farmhouse incident involving a car, masked men and a shotgun, the Captain solemnly proclaimed that it was the work of "an illegal organisation looking for publicity to raise funds." Quite an ingenious fellow, as you can see.

Now Mr. O'Neill is quoted as telling the North Tyrone Unionist Association that:

"The Sinn Fein party in particular, and the Nationalist party in general, are keen to see Ulster absorbed by Eire, but they have never, so far as I know, warned their people of the dreadful consequences which would ensue."

He goes on to enumerate: wages, income, unemployment and emigration. And he even sets himself up as a proponent of the Welfare State, which, as a Tory, he should abhor.

FOOLISH MEN

Now the North Tyrone Unionist Association may have its quota of foolish men. But Captain O'Neill is not among them. He knows—indeed he knows very well for it is his job to know—that Sinn Fein is not out to absorb anyone or anything.

Sinn Fein stands against British rule in Ireland: the root cause of low wages, unemployment and emigration both north and south. Sinn Fein stands for an independent Ireland.

The fact that Britain created two states in this country—for her own power purposes—is quite well known to Captain O'Neill. The Republican movement has no intention of absorbing one in the other.

It has the aim—and the will and determination too—to lead the Irish people in winning independence for all this land. And independence means an end to British rule and British power and influence—economic and political—and the development of a prosperous nation.

As an end result of this, all Irishmen—Catholic and Protestant—will benefit greatly.

But the first step is freedom.

LETTERS

Which brings us to points raised in a letter by George L. Wilson of Portadown in this issue.

The clippings Mr. Wilson refers to, and which he sent

along, have to do with the report of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and an editorial on the declining 26-County population from a Belfast newspaper.

Mr. Wilson seems an honest man for all his belligerence and if he too is ignorant of the true aims of the Republican movement he is not alone. It has been the aim of British propaganda for centuries to ensure ignorance: an insurance, incidentally, which has paid rich dividends for her tenure in this country.

And it has been the aim of British propaganda to split Protestant from Catholic and Catholic from Protestant and so create sectarian bitterness from which she alone gains.

GUARANTEES

The Presbyterian Assembly report says Protestants suffer "grave disadvantages" in the 26-Counties (a charge, incidentally, hotly disputed by the Moderator who lives in Co. Donegal and praised the people of that County) and then it pointed to the Proclamation of 1916 which guarantees civil and religious liberty to all.

The Proclamation of 1916—and we are delighted to see the Presbyterian Church note its significance—is the charter of liberty of the Irish people. But powerful as its appeal is, it

does not run in Ireland to-day.

The Proclamation of 1916 can only be put into effect when the Republic established in 1916 speaks for all Ireland and the Irish people. We can speed that day by heeding Tone's dictum:

"To abolish the memory of all past dissensions and to substitute the common name Irishman in place of the denominations, Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter."

DECLINE

The decline in population is again the result of continued British conquest—and it is not confined to 26 or six counties. Its cause is economic, which in turn stems from lack of control of our economic life. And that in turn comes from our lack of independence politically.

It is a simple enough matter and Mr. Wilson should study its implications.

Finally, when he says he hopes for "a new Ireland . . . built up on the genial basis of live and let live and co-operation" we agree with him. For we are fighting for that kind of Ireland too.

Left to themselves—without benefit of outside interference—the Irish people will live in harmony, co-operation and peace, one with the other, regardless of religious persuasion.

Does Mr. Wilson agree that this is a goal worth striving for?

Emigrant toll now 40,000 a year

The latest census shows that Ireland's population is now at the lowest point on record. In the 26-Counties the figures have sunk well below the 3-million mark and stand at 2,894,822. Yet the curious fact is that in the last five years the natural increase amounted to 134,623. The emigration over the same period totalled 200,394—or more than 40,000 a year.

This level of emigration has not been reached since 1881 at the height of the land war when evictions were rife and famine threatened the western part of the country.

The decline continues most heavily in Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Clare, Roscommon, Cavan, Monaghan and Kerry. But even in Leinster, where up to now increases have been registered, this census shows a decline. This is highly significant.

At the last census it was shown that more women than men emigrated. This one shows a change in that the majority of

emigrants during the last five years have been men. It is thought that so many young girls went abroad in previous years that there is now a smaller supply available for foreign work at that age-level.

This is one of the gravest situations our country has faced since the famine years when the population was halved. It stems, of course, from lack of independence on the political and economic planes. We are unable to order our lives for the benefit of the people who live in this country. They are forced to emigrate. And at 40,000 per year.

The Plot Against The Republican Movement

SIR JOHN SLESSOR is a Marshal of the British Air Force. He is no friend of Ireland or the Irish people. The opposite is probably true.

During the war he was in charge of Coastal Command. Before that he headed the Planning section of the Royal Air Force. In common with most of his kind he is now publishing his memoirs. They are the usual brass-hat items of little interest to us except for a section devoted to this country.

He points out again and again the strategic importance of Ireland as far as Britain is concerned. He keeps on emphasizing Britain's need of bases in this country. Then he has this to say:

"An important flying-boat base for the protection of North Atlantic convoys was established at Castle Archdale, on Lough Erne, in Co. Fermanagh. The direct route between Lough Erne and the Atlantic crossed a tongue of 'neutral' territory, and to have avoided that would have meant a reduction in the effective range of the flying-boats, since they would have had to go out and back via Londonderry and north of Malin Head. Throughout the war Coastal Command's patrols invariably crossed that tongue of 'neutral' Donegal, and the Irish Government never took any notice."

NOT NEWS

This is hardly news to Irish Republicans. But to quite a section of our people it may come as something of a shock.

They firmly believed that a policy of strict neutrality was being followed by the 26-Counties administration. And they tended to excuse the diabolical persecution of Republicans—in so far as they knew anything about it—in the name of neutrality.

Indeed the leasing of a section of the 26-Counties neutral territory to the Royal Air Force—for that, in effect, is what it meant—was but a minor item in the policy of co-operation with Britain pursued by the de Valera Government between 1939 and 1945.

British patrols crossed Donegal and the de Valera Government "never took any notice . . ." But they noticed other things that might interfere with British control of this country.

In defence of this neutrality, which was being violated every 15-minutes by British war-planes, Mr. de Valera had passed certain Bills giving his regime Emergency Powers. These powers, among other things, clapped a tight censorship on the Press. Little informa-

tion filtered through to the people.

They may not have been aware, for example, that R.A.F. crews landing in the 26-Counties were allowed to cross over the border later. Or that the R.A.F. sent technicians to fix the grounded craft and then fly them away. Or that military officers were being sent to Britain on training courses. Or that England regularly supplied arms and ammunition—hardly with the fear that they might be used against her.

CO-OPERATION

Co-operation all down the line and especially in repressing the Republican movement. This was Mr. de Valera's policy and in it he and Churchill were as one.

The British turned the Six Counties into one vast training camp. They invited their allies to join them there. The north-east of Ireland became a war-base of gigantic proportions.

To insure its continuation as a British base of operations, Republicans were rounded up and jailed. They filled the prisons and when there was no more room they established a prison-ship, the Al Rawdah, in Belfast Lough. This was done at a time when Britain boasted to the world of her fight for the four freedoms, democracy and the rights of small nations.

The de Valera administration—the bracketed "Republican party"—did its share in insuring that Ireland would remain a British war base. The plea it put forward was not, however, the rights of small nations or even democracy. It did it all in the name of "neutrality."

When a group of Republican prisoners in Derry jail tunnelled their way to freedom and crossed the border, 26-County and British forces joined in the hunt. The men were rounded up (see picture) and clapped into the Curragh internment camp for the remainder of the war. What was their crime?

Since they had absolutely nothing to do with the 26-County area it could only be that Mr. de Valera was putting into practice his

theory of co-operation with the British occupation forces—as in the matter of the flying-boats. Of the latter he "never took any notice" lest he embarrass Britain. In the case of Irishmen flying from British repression he definitely took notice—perhaps also so that Britain would not be embarrassed.

JAILINGS

Similarly men jailed in the north during the thirties, who had finished their terms by the time war broke out, were jailed by the de Valera administration. Again—without charge or trial.

In the 26-Counties, hundreds were jailed. Neither warrant, charge or trial was required. Torture became commonplace. Licensed killers, agents, and spies established a reign of terror. Incidents were created or provoked. Men were hanged or shot after summary trials by military tribunals.

Young Irishmen deported

from England were also jailed. No charge. No trial. Just jailed.

Dublin Castle, Scotland Yard's Special Branch and the Royal Ulster Constabulary co-operated fully in hounding Irish patriots. Information was regularly supplied from Dublin to Britain's police services. But no information—save slanted propaganda and slanderous statements—was supplied to the Irish people.

This is a most shameful chapter in Irish history. It is all there for the objective historian of the future to study. While Irishmen, whose only crime was to work for the freedom of their native land, suffered a living hell in British prisons (in England and the Six Counties) other Irish patriots suffered in 26-County prisons. And the Irish people only received garbled versions of what was happening.

But British war-planes could operate here at will—and Mr. de Valera's Government "never took any notice" as

ECONOMIC CRISIS IN SIX COUNTIES

The British Imperial Government is adopting financial measures, designed to tide over its own economic crisis, which are having a disastrous effect on the economy of the Six Counties.

These measures, according to Westminster, are being adopted to curb inflation and correct the adverse balance of payments but all they are doing for the Six Counties is creating more unemployment.

The situation up to now was bad enough: more than seven per cent are unemployed a figure which is six times greater than the corresponding rate in Britain itself.

PRICES UP

While Britain attempts to correct her economic position the unfortunate worker in the north keeps on being hit all the time. Rents will jump 50 to 75 per cent, milk goes up this month, bread in September.

The truth of the whole matter is that Britain has no interest in the Six Counties beyond using it as a military base. Every policy is geared towards this strategic end—not towards the good and welfare of the people who live in the area.

INDUSTRY

Since the north is traditionally

the industrial section of Ireland, in an independent Ireland it could really prosper as its resources would be used up by the remainder of the country.

The economy of the whole island would then be balanced; our production would be geared towards the needs of our own people and both manufacture and agriculture could be developed on that basis.

THE CONNECTION

Britain knows that too. But her rulers insist they need this country for strategic reasons. Their greatest weapon in maintaining THEIR CONNECTION is sectarianism and bigotry.

Isn't it about time our people understood this and acted on it? Must we go on forever being the dupes of a foreign power?

There never was a sounder policy propounded for this country and its people than Wolfe Tone's:

"Break the connection with England the source of all our political evils."

Mac Lir



Republican prisoners who escaped from Derry Jail during the war were rounded up by orders of the 26-County Government and interned in the Curragh.

Air Marshal Sir John Slessor informs us.

Why was it done? Perhaps a clue lies in the boast of one of Mr. de Valera's lieutenants that he had smashed the Republican movement! If so—in 1956 it carries a very hollow ring.

Yet the events of 1939-46 are only of historical interest now. For the Irish people their importance lies in the lessons they hold. Slowly but surely the truth always triumphs. And in the years to come our people will act on that truth.

EQUAL RIGHTS

A Chára:

In the year 1932 I was only a boy of 12 and like a lot of others I believed Fianna Fail were the real Republicans.

In their victory election of that year I lit bonfires to signify the victory of Frank Aiken. I received an injury to my head which incapacitated me for life. Since then I have been crippled.

I worked for some years and put on a number of stamps. I received £1 4s. 0d. per week Social Welfare Benefit and last year I was overjoyed when I saw the Minister of Health had granted £1 per week Disablement Benefit. I applied for this and I received the benevolent sum of 2s. 6d.

I appealed to the Minister of Health and he informed me that it was the Co. Manager who had all to do with it. I then wrote to Mr. Sean MacBride and he seemingly threw it in the waste paper basket. But I was one of the first in Co. Louth to join Mr. MacBride's party as his Secretary, Mr. Kelly, can verify.

Last week I went to Dundalk and saw the M.O.H., Dr. Craig. He said I was entitled to it but he could do nothing for me and to see the Co. Manager. I went to the County offices and I was insulted by some officials who treated me like a dog and would not let me see him.

I am a cripple now and am taking the emigrant ship from the country for which Pearse and Connolly died for equal rights for all.

Danny Delahunt

Carlingford,
Co. Louth.

Letters to the Editor:

'Political Corruption and Sectarianism'

A Chara :

I write this letter in order to place a few facts before our people lest they may fall into the trap which is being prepared for them. I am not seeking to reform Stormont and its local Government satellites. Such institutions are maintained by political corruption and sectarian bitterness which emanate from the party leaders who misrepresent the national aspirations of our people. They are a danger to the peace and goodwill amongst neighbours who desire only freedom and a standard of living that will give them the security to which all citizens of our nation are entitled.

BRASS TACKS

Let us get down to brass tacks in this matter before we allow the "brass hats" to cause any more bitterness amongst our people. This could only result in class war and civil strife of the worst kind. We are all Irish. Our land is Ireland. I can see no reason why an Irishman should not give his first allegiance to Ireland. If every Irishman and woman did, then we would have the best and most beautiful country in the world and the energies of our public representatives would be spent in working for the benefit of all our people, and the resources of our nation would be utilised to the advantage of our own nation. This is the Sinn Fein policy.

'EXTREMIST'

It is this policy which is being constantly portrayed as an extremist policy and a policy of violence by the politicians who seek to hold office in the legislatures of the foreigner and so maintain the stranglehold of the oppressor on the Irish nation by taking part in the deliberations of juntas and assemblies of foreign creation and exploitation which have no right to administer the affairs of our people.

It would be well for our people to study these facts and by this they will be able to see clearly where the would-be Lord Mayors of Derry and playboys of the Anti-Partition League in Stormont are heading. These are the people who shouted in Mid-Ulster that a vote for Sinn Fein was a vote for violence and they are now following up by launching a new campaign to save their position by declaring that it is the Unionist policy of not giving justice to all our people which has driven Mid-Ulster "extreme" and in driving themselves, the good little white-haired boys of peace, to become extreme also.

REAL CULPRITS

Let me tell them that it is not the 24,000 who voted for Irish freedom in Mid-Ulster who are the extremists and the cause of violence or disturbance of the peace in this land. The real culprits are in the oath-bound assemblies of the foreigner and in the armed forces of occupation.

Councillor Hegarty calls for a boycott of certain Protestant shops in Derry. I declare emphatically that a Protestant shop is not an illegal institution in this country and should not be boycotted but rather the talking shops, of which Councillor Hegarty and company are a part, should be boycotted and must be boycotted if we are to have true peace. Actions such as these proselytizers of the National Cause call for, can only lead to strife. We condemn them and all associated with them. Their actions are to be compared only to the actions of their colleagues, Midgley, Minford and Hanna. They are to be deplored by all Irish citizens.

Charles Laverty,
Magherafelt,
Co. Derry.

'NO HAPPY FUTURE'

Dear Sir :

The poet Burns wrote 'Oh wad some power the giftie gie us to see oursel's as ithers see us.'

I am sending you the enclosed cuttings to illustrate the truth of the quotation. The Northern Protestant is a canny, hard and level-headed type of fellow and he sees no happy future in a union with the 26-Counties.

As a matter of fact the R.C.s aren't very fussy about it either. Life is much more pleasant for them here than it would be in your decadent "Republic."

I am a frequent visitor to Eire and what I see there—and hear! confirms me in my opinion that it is a case of "The Spider and the Fly."

The only solution to the Irish question is one that your near-sighted politicians refuse to try: the 'good neighbour policy'.

Criticism and ridicule on either side is bad taste but I do say that a new Ireland could be built up on the genial basis of live and let live and co-operation.

Think it over and "turn off the poison gas."

George L. Wilson,
Craigmore,
Portadown,
Co. Armagh.

RESURGENCE OF SINN FEIN

A Chara :

As one who first joined Sinn Fein in May 1906, I rejoice at the resurgence of the old ideal when I thought all was lost in the flesh pots of office. I have seen strange twists in my time. The state which De Valera fought against in arms is now regarded as the "lawful government of Ireland."

Recently I wrote to Messrs. Costello, De Valera and McBride and put this question to them :

Are you in favour of repudiating the Boundary Agreement of 1925, and declare an All-Ireland Republic?

To this simple query I received no reply. I am sorry, at how Mr. de Valera has fallen. He has publicly rejected force and gone back to Redmond's ideas of trying to placate Englishmen.

Let us hope Sinn Fein will soon give them as big a surprise as Redmond got in December 1918.

James Haverly,

Mount Bellew.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

A Chara :

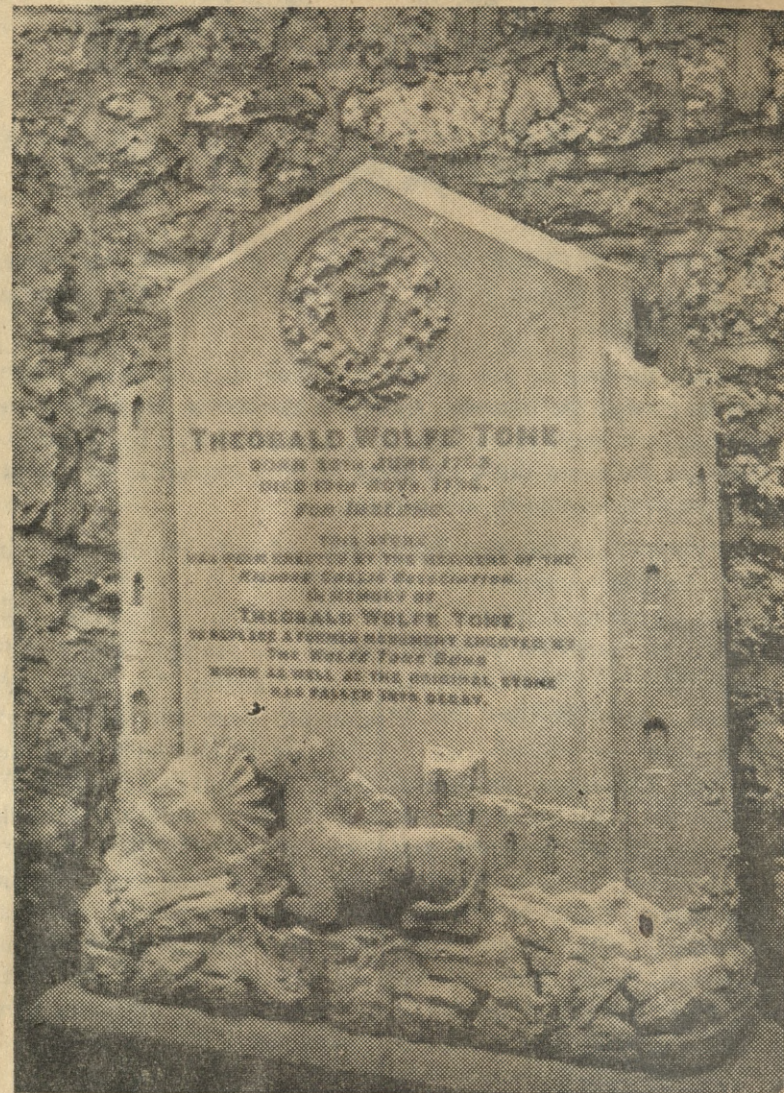
All Irish men and women must be truly appalled by the thrash sold every Sunday in the guise of newspapers. And it is no good just fulminating against the British brand: the native variety—native to what might be a fair question—is even worse. And I mean worse.

At least the English newspapers stick to thrash plus cross-word puzzles. They save us the misuse of the sacred names of Tone, Pearse, Connolly and events connected with our people's struggle for freedom in selling their wares and to add to their circulation. The Dublin Sunday twins do not.

It is ironical to recall that one of these Irish newspapers—which carries hardly a word of Irish in its columns—was born of money raised to start a truly Republican newspaper in this country! We are now left in the position that there isn't a newspaper with news published here on Sundays. Instead we have throw-away sheets and if you fill in the right form you might win a car! As well as the forms we have columns of trash.

(Continued in column 4)

ΔΤΑΙΡ na poblacta



"ΔΤΑΙΡ na poblacta" a tugaimis ar an olliooir calma sin a glac páirt mór i mbunú na n-Éireannach. Aontuigte, Tiobóir Wolfe Tone. Rugaó é i mBaile Átha Cliath. Fear ciailmar, léigeannta a bí ann a tuig go gcaitfé na Sasanaigh, a ruaigead amac sar a mbéad raé ar an tír seo.

Síó gurb Protastúnac é péin, goill na péin-olúite i scoinne na gCaitliceac go mór air, agus éait sé tamall ina rúnai ar an gCoiste Caitliceac. Rinne sé sár obair, agus prítead roinnt maic fuascailte dos na Caitlicis i 1792 agus 1793

Tá fios againn go léir paoin móro a glac sé péin agus a comrádaite i nDún Iúic Airt naé noéanpaiois sos ná suaimneas nó go mbrispaiois cumact Sasana sa tír seo. Tá fios againn pé'n éaoi in ar éip ar an éirge-amac, pé'n obair éactac a rinne sé sa

bPrame ag impióe ar an Rialtas cabrú le'n a éir éraite.

Úi sé in éineact le cablac beas bíead a srois loé feadail i nOeiread pógmair, 1798. Táreis troda pioémair ar muir, gabad é agus oáorad éun báis é. B'féoir go raib faicíos ar na Saill go sábdáilpead na Prann-eais é toise é beir ina oipgeac in arm na France, ac ar don éaoi tá sé beagnac dearpa gurb iad a mardaig é ina éitlin. Cum a gaoita i reitg Baite Buaoám é taob le'n a úrioctair Maicú a básuigead ag na Saill taréis cat Uéal Áta na Muice.

Ní ceart dearmad a déanam ar an éuio seo oá saol—gurb fear litearóia é a scríob mórán. Agus é ar deóraioct éoinnig sé cinn lae. Scríob sé litreacha agus paimpléioi freisin. Mar gaeall ar an méio a rinne sé agus a scríob sé ar son na n-Éireann, ní déanpar dearmad air go brát.

—“cóitín” oo scríob.

DRAW

Cumann na mBan (Dun Laoire Branch) held a draw on June 5, 1956, at the Town Hall, Dun Laoire.

Mrs. Doyle of "Tara", Bray, won first prize. Mr. Sean Hunt, c/o 43 O'Rourke Park, Sally-noggin, won second prize.

(From column 3)

It's a great pity the "United Irishman" doesn't get into the 400,000 homes these Sunday papers claim to enter. Maybe if we all start pushing a little more that it will—in time.

Barr Buadh,

Dublin.

BACKING THE PRISONERS

On the proposal of Mr. E. J. Walsh, seconded by Mr. O'Doherty, the Kerry County Council has adopted the Cork Corporation resolution protesting against the ill-treatment of Republican prisoners in British prisons.

The resolution calls on all public bodies throughout Ireland to endorse the resolution.

JOIN THE
REPUBLICAN
MOVEMENT

CHARLES KICKHAM REMEMBERED:

The Long Road Back To Mullinahone

BY THOMAS BECKETT

A couple of years ago maybe three, I picked up a French lad on the Great West Road en route for Mullinahone via Newbury. A few tentative remarks and I was in full spate orating on Mullinahone's greatest son—Charles Kickham, whose "Knocknagow" has given me my most pleasurable nostalgic hours.

Night was falling when we reached Reading where I had intended to stop, but I was enjoying myself so much that I decided to brave bad mannered, undimmed headlights and continue to Newbury. I dropped my French friend at his destination and in response to his very profuse thanks, I just couldn't resist making the remark: "When you get to Mullinahone you'll know more about Charles Kickham than the people who'll be meeting you at the station."

But as I drove back to the Main Street, and started the commercial traveller's nightly search for a "good commercial," I met a Dublin man who when I told him of my French friend and Mullinahone broke in: "And where in the name of God is Mullinahone?"

KINDLY KICKHAM

An hour later, while being raised to a frenzy of boredom by the antics on the T.V. in the good Commercial I'd eventually found, my thoughts strayed to kindly Charles Kickham; he'd have smiled; but behind that smile would have been a tinge of sadness that an Irishman should not have known his beloved Mullinahone.

I could see Kickham looking very intently at the picture of a cow at an exhibition in Dublin; and when asked what particular merit of the picture so attracted his interest, replying: "It's like an old cow at Mullinahone."

Gradually my musings created a vivid picture, and I saw my old friends of "Knocknagow" instead of the puppets on the T.V. screen.

Phil Lahy fitting the blue body coat on Mat the Trasher. Barney Broderick with the cradle on the ass cart following Ned Brophy's wedding. Jemmy Hogan was there too, but his face was the face of a decent man who didn't, even maimed, come back. And the beautiful Nancy Hogan . . . They were all there.

OF THE PEOPLE

Charles Kickham did not create characters, he, a man of the people, who wrote of the people, and for the people, pictured us as we were. He mirrored our weaknesses as well as our strength.

Laughing at the grabbing Jobber Farmer who couldn't see the injustice of the law until it was turned "agin" himself.

Pin pricking the comfortable patriotism of Dr. Kiely, who would like have to have married his daughter into the "Gintry." Castigating the bad landlordism of Mr. Cummins, the native product; showing that he was in fact, as bad as the "callous and merciless" tyrant Mr. Summerfield, but always with a kindness of understatement that illumines the magnificent mental stature of Charles Kickham, who suffered cruel hardship in Ireland's cause, yet never became embittered.

THOMAS DAVIS

He was influenced by the "Nation" in his youth and styled Thomas Davis as the "kingliest king" Ireland ever produced. After the split in 1847, he was the leader of the determined spirits who formed the Confederacy Club at Mullinahone, and in spite of his defective sight and hearing, he was "out" at Ballingarry in '48 and after the failure of the Rising, he was for some time on "his keeping."

His defective sight and hearing were due to the explosion of a flask of damp gunpowder, which took place according to reports when he was only 16 or even 3 or 4 years earlier.

Charles Kickham must have written the Tom Hogan gunpowder episode after his efforts in the Tenant Right League, which he worked in from its formation. On its failure in 1853, he lost faith in legal agitation. As later in "Knocknagow" he pictures Jemmy Hogan lying mangled on a British battlefield while his father listens to the crowbar knocking down the old home on the "little farm in which his heart was stuck." While old Isaac Pender, who arranged the eviction to "oblige" Attorney Hanly was himself, at a later date, thrown out of his beloved "Woodlands," though for his nefarious services to the same Power, he was awarded with a magistracy.

FENIANS

Kickham joined the Fenian movement when it was formed in 1858, and wrote for the "Irish People." Unfortunately there was an informer in the "People"



GEORGE PLANT
A son of the Kickham County

office and Kickham, after being arrested in November, 1865, faced trial in January, 1866 before Judge Keogh, who did not temper mercy with his expressed admiration for the prisoner's intellectual attainments when sentencing him to 14 years' penal servitude.

Prison, to his freedom-loving soul, must have been torment. Particularly the solitary confinement at Pentonville, from which he was removed to a prison hospital at Woking.

There he had to knit stockings, and when he was reprimanded for his poor production, he replied in his gentle manner that 14 years would give him plenty of time to learn.

His deteriorating health impressed the authorities that he could no longer be a danger, so he was released in 1869, to "children, women and fires" which he told a friend he had missed most in prison. Thirteen years later, this very gallant Patriot died at Blackrock.

He was buried in the Tipperary graveyard where his father and mother lay beside the "Anner at the foot of Slievenamon." That was in 1882—in his 57th year.

SINN FEIN

Cumann Aibhistin De Staic, Sinn Fein, holds meetings at 64 Mountjoy Square every Wednesday, at 8.30 p.m.

A Ceilidhe is held every Sunday night at O'Donovan Rossa Hall, Rathmines. The time: 8 p.m. Members and their friends are welcome.

OBITUARY

We regret to announce the death of Tom Murphy, Belclare, Tuam, Co. Galway, who died in a Bolton Hospital, Lancs., England, on May 31 last following an accident at work. He was Secretary of the Shannon Rangers G.A.A. and a member of the Manchester Martyrs and Easter Week Committee.

Treatment of Irish Prisoners in British Jails

The Kilkenny Corporation has passed a resolution protesting against the treatment Irish Republican prisoners are receiving in British jails. A similar resolution was passed by Ballina Urban District Council.

Proposing the Ballina resolution Councillor J. Flynn said the young Irish Republicans in English prisons were being treated — not even as common criminals but as men without a land. The Judge who sentenced them did so on the grounds that they had committed an act of war. If they were sentenced as prisoners of war they should be treated as such, the speaker said.

Mr. Flynn asked that the strongest possible protest should

go from the meeting.

Mr. V. O'Hora, saying he was speaking as the Labour representative, seconded the resolution. He said the authorities had sorted them out for special ill-treatment in a deliberate attempt to break the bodies and spirits of these young Irishmen. They demanded that the political prisoners be given political treatment. Ireland should not forget the service they gave for a free Ireland.

Their fight now, said Mr. O'Hora, was the fight of James Connolly, of Pearse and Plunkett, and of all Irish martyrs down the ages. They should not let them stand alone at the mercy of British law and order.

FIANNA ÉIREANN

ANNUAL DRAW

Will all those who hold cards for our Draw on the Galway Plate please note latest date for returning same is the 28th July, 1956. Cards and cash should be returned without delay to Fianna Eireann H.Q., 94 Sean Tracey Street, Dublin.

ANNUAL CAMPS

Many Units are now making preparations for their Annual Camps. A few words of advice would not be out of place at this stage. Don't permit swimming in river, lake, or sea without having a water-picket, consisting of all available officers on the shore or bank. Only competent scouts should be permitted to use a knife or axe. Groundsheets

should be inspected prior to camp as the health of your scouts is of paramount importance. Insure that cooking utensils are sterilised daily and that all waste food, etc. is properly disposed of in a rubbish pit. Remember the Fianna will be judged by the manner in which you conduct yourself in camp. Treat property with respect and leave the camp site as you found it plus your thanks.

RAVENSDALE

The Sluagh in Ravensdale announce that they will hold a Sports on Sunday, 15th July, under N.A.C.A.(I) Rules at Lordship, Dundalk, Co. Louth. We wish this very energetic Sluagh every success with their venture.

AN CUMANN CABHRACH

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Kerry— | | | | | Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| Valentia Island | ... | 5 | 0 | 0 | Glasgow | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 3 | | |
| Castlecove | ... | ... | 1 | 13 | 3 | Carlow— | | | | | | |
| Offaly— | | | | | St. Mullins | ... | ... | 8 | 7 | 0 | | |
| Ballinagar | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 | Carlow | ... | ... | 15 | 0 | 0 | |
| Roscommon— | | | | | Dublin— | | | | | | | |
| Brosna | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 16 | 0 | Subscriptions | ... | ... | 25 | 5 | 6 |
| Mantua | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 19 | 0 | Tipperary— | | | | | |
| Sligo— | | | | | Borrisoleigh | ... | ... | 16 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Gurteen | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 0 | Cloughjordan | ... | 5 | 15 | 3 | |
| Sooley | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 11 | 9 | Thurles | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Mullinabreena | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 7 | 6 | Tyrone— | | | | | |
| Sligo | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 10 | 9 | Mountjoy Emmets | ... | ... | 12 | 2 | 6 |
| England— | | | | | G.F.C. | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 0 | | |
| Bristol | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 10 | 0 | Waterford— | | | | | |
| Staffs. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | Kilmacon | ... | ... | 8 | 18 | 0 |
| J. Lakehurst | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 0 | Kilmacon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| London Branch | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| R.A.C. | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |

CORRECTION

In the May issue we carried a report of an Easter Commemoration held at Achill. We have been informed that this event was not held under the auspices of the National Commemoration Committee or of any branch of the Republican Movement.

BE ON YOUR GUARD!

Saboteurs Are Back At The Old Game

The Mid-Ulster election was a black day for the politicians. The people rejected them. And they have not yet fully recovered from their defeat.

The man they picked to beat Tom Mitchell and Sinn Fein was himself ignominiously rejected by the voters of Derry and Tyrone. Now they are trying new tactics.

In the face of growing Republican strength and support they are attempting in the north to foster more sectarianism — as if Britain's tools were not successful enough in that undertaking already.

And in the 26-Counties they are trying by every available means to minimise the importance of the Republican movement and to stem the tide of public support now more and more in its favour.

Evidence of this can be seen in the latest rumours—picked up recently by one of the more lurid of England's sensational press—that negotiations are underway for the release of Republican prisoners in English jails. These releases, the rumour-mongers say, can be effected in the near future IF —

IF the Republican Movement stays quiet and does nothing to hinder Britain's occupation of our country.

Any intensification of the struggle to rid Ireland of British rule would then be represented by the politicians as spoiling the chances for release

These carefully planted rumours have, over the past several months, been brought

through divers channels to the families of the imprisoned men in the form of questions by newspaper reporters. What they are trying to do is make hostages of the men in jail for the freedom of Ireland.

And they are playing the role of middle-men in Britain's occupation.

It is an old dodge and has been played often before by politicians: they want to blame the activities of Irish Republicans for their own failure to do anything about the independence of our country.

It is on a par with that other dodge—one we may find trotted out under a new disguise any day now—to launch a new "Republican" party. This, of course, is always done with the object of splitting the solidarity of Irish Republicans.

Never did the politicians need the disguise more than at present. The Irish people are being shocked into a realisation of the appalling effects of British control here by the flight from the country represented in the last emigration figures and by our economic plight which none of them are able to solve.

And the Irish people and Irish

Republicans will not be fooled by old dodges or even new ones. They have learned a lot in the last few years. They are beginning to learn that British rule is at the root of all our troubles and that British occupation of this country must be ended and independence won before we can build a prosperous nation.

But we must be on guard against the rumour-mongers, the politicians and the splitters. Consciously or otherwise they all serve one master—Britain.

A new chapter in Ireland's struggle for freedom is being written, and neither Britain nor her hirelings will be allowed to stop it.

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Mr. Costello Gives A Guarantee

On the occasion of the British Empire Prime Ministers meeting in London, Mr. J. A. Costello told the London Times (June 28) that :

"There were no political prisoners at the moment and the closest watch was being kept to ensure that the small minority which was represented by the I.R.A. did not cause more trouble. The action of the Roman Catholic Church in condemning I.R.A. methods had been most influential. The I.R.A. had declared that their policy was to proceed against the British military in the north and in Britain, but every effort was being made by the Republican Government to prevent a recurrence of incidents. If they did occur notwithstanding his best efforts."

Mr. Costello made it clear that offenders who came to the Republic after having committed offences in Britain or in the Six Counties would be treated as political prisoners not liable to extradition.

Mr. Costello choose this method of telling Britain through her Imperial organ, The London Times, that Irishmen in the occupied Six Counties who resist British rule will be jailed if they venture into the 26-Counties.

He speaks of "the small minority which was represented by the I.R.A." when he well knows that the Irish people if given the opportunity (as they recently were in Mid-Ulster) would declare for the policy of resisting British occupation in Ireland. Or as he put it to the London Times :

"The I.R.A. had declared that their policy was to proceed against the British military in the north . . ."

Our people know and our history proves that this is the only policy that can free Ireland. Why then does Mr. Costello give Britain a guarantee at this time that he is opposed to the struggle of our people in Occupied Ireland to free themselves of foreign rule maintained by force ?

THE OLD LADY SAYS NO

8/1/56

dear,

I regret to say that myself + Paddy will be unable to attend on Sunday night as there is trouble in the home over same. The folks at home asked the both of us if we had any consideration for them at all, not to go out on Sunday. I could not bring myself to go against them, I may have to lie off for a spell over this, as they say, they will not be content until we give it up. I don't want this, if I can help it I sincerely hope you will understand and excuse

B. M. S.
Malachi

We are offering a prize of John Mitchel's "Jail Journal" to any of our younger (or even older) readers who will write a story (not to exceed 1,000 words) based on the above.

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