## An t-éireannac aontuiste NITRID RISHV

Common Market and the Border -Page 3

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AIBREAN (APRIL), 1962

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### UNCONDITIONAL DEMAND PRISONERS RELEASE



#### How The Press Was Muzzled

- THE 26-County Minister for Justice has written to the editors of the national newspapers. He has thanked them for censoring the news of Republican activities and presenting the Campaign of Resistance in the Six Counties to their readers in an unfavenrable light.
- One wonders if he also thanked the powers that be in Radio Eircann for their unfailing presentation of the British Crown version of happenings in Occupied Ireland over the past five or six years.
- In almost all cases statements issued by R.U.C. Headquarters in Belfast were unquestioningly made the basis for news reports by both press and radio. Resistance activities vere thus deliberately and consistently misrepresented.
- This was done very cleverly is order to strip them of all meaning and make them appear futile. Many instances of this distortion of the news have been pinpointed by this newspaper over the years.
- Et addition press and radio emphasised and gave precedence to events of lesser news value. The Resistance to British rule in Cyprus and to French rule in Algeria was played up white Irish Resistance to British aggression was be-littled and even mocked.
- The people's minds were purposely distracted from the national issue because those in power had no solution to it and they feared that national leadership might pass into the hands of the young men who were applying a solution which has proved efficacious in many countries. Algeria is the latest example.
- Furthermore, successive 26-County Governments have been under continual pressure from the British Ambassador. News distortion was but one result of the British pressure. The Republican point of view was seldom—if ever—heard by the Irish people.
- At every critical juncture British pressure—and the consequent pressure on organs of opinion in the 26 Counties was renewed.
- On November 12 last the Resistance ambushed a Crown Forces patrol in South Armagh. Two days later the British Ambassador called on Mr. Lemass. On Novem-ber 22 the Military Tribunal was re-constituted in the
- An I.R.P.B. statement calling on the Irish people to oppose this appeasement of British Imperialism was suppressed by newspapers and radio. The Republican view-point
- On November 28 Mr. Haughey summoned the newspaper editors to his Department of Justice. He called for their co-operation in muzzling the press in the interests of British rule. And he got that co-operation.
- But on February 26, the night the termination of the Resistance Campaign was announced, Mr. Haughey said blandly that the use of physical force against British rule was "a policy which Irish public opinion had rejected decisively." He did not mention his Government's £400,000 a year collaboration policy.
- Since then others have echoed Mr. Haughey's sentiments. The "Sunday Press" of March 4 twisted the I.R.P.B. announcement—which they did not dare to publish in full —to mean that the Irish people had refused to support the Campaign.
- The Irish people did support the Campaign—otherwise it could not have continued for over five years despite all the British terror and native collaboration that were brought against it. But public interest was skillfully diverted into other channels by press and radio.

# PURLIC ROTIGE.

I, GENERAL SIR JOHN GRENFELL MAXWELL, K.C.B., KC.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., Commanding in Chief His Majesty's Forces in Ireland, hereby Order that all members of the Irish Volunteer Sinn Fein Organization, or of the Citizen Army, shall forthwith surrender all arms, ammunition and explosives, in their possession to the ance. She is serving a sentence of 21 months. nearest Military Authority or the nearest Police Barracks

Any member of either of these organizations found in possession of any arms, ammunition or explosives, after 6th May, 1916, will be severely dealt with.

### J. G. MAXWELL

COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF, THE FORCES IN IRELAND

HEADQUARTERS, IRISH COMMAND, 2nd May, 1916.

Powell Press, Printers, 22 Parliament Street, Dublin,

The poster re-produced above was posted on Dublin walls The poster re-produced above that both the first means the fir followed "Butcher" Maxwell's example in offering a similar arms "amnesty."

- And the Campaign was not an issue in the 26-County General Election of October last. Sinn Fein does not advocate physical force. Its opponents did not present an alternative. But in passing let it be noted that Sinn Fein with four elected representatives received hardly any press publicity and was actually denied time on the radio to present its case. The 26-County electorate did not vote anti-Resistance Campaign.
- his recent letter of thanks to the newspaper editors Mr. Haughey complimented them on their distortion and suppression of the news. He also said that, undoubtedly this had had certain effects on the situation that had
- He was merely stating the obvious. A better way of putting it would be that with native collaboration British and pro-British propaganda had scored another victory.
- That is why Mr. Haughey's letter of thanks is an important pointer to the situation which has emerged.
- It reveals a position of which the Irish people should be made

SEVENTY-FIVE Irish Republicans are in prison for their country. Of these 43 are in Crumlin Road Jail, Belfast, three are in English prisons, and 29 are in Mountjoy Jail. Dublin. (See full listing on page 10).

The men in Belfast Jail are serving terms of penal servitude ranging from four to 15 years because they have actively resisted British rule in Ireland. The great majority of them are, of course, natives of the Six Occupied Counties.

But Counties Dublin, Cork, Galway, Monaghan, Louth and Kerry are also represented among the Republican Prisoners in Belfast. Conditions in "A" wing of the prison where they are held have been described by an ex-prisoner as " grim ".

In England Joseph Doyle and Donal Murphy are serving sentences of life imprisonment-and 14 years penal servitude. Captured following an arms raid on Arborfield British Army camp in August 1955, they are now close on seven years in jail.

An Irishwoman-married and the mother of a familyis also in prison in England because she helped the Resist-

#### PROOF OF COLLABORATION

"D" Wing of Mountjoy Jail, Dublin, holds the victims of the 26-County Government's shameful collaborationist policy. These include men named by the R.U.C. in December last as "wanted" in connection with Resistance activities in Occupied Ireland and since jailed by the Military Tribunal.

Four of the Mountjoy prisoners are serving sentences of one year imposed by District Courts in the 26 Counties. The other 25 are men imprisoned for terms ranging from four months to eight years by the Military Courts.

Even with maximum remission of sentence the last of the Republican Prisoners in Be'fast is not due for release until November 1969. The sentences imposed on the men in Mountjoy by the Military Courts will not expire until December 1969.

The life sentences of the Republicans in English jails will not be up until it suits the British Government to re'ease them. Mr. Butler, the British Home Secretary, had nothing to say on this point when he visited Occupied Ireland on March 23-24.

#### 'NO QUESTION OF RELEASE'

On the night the termination of the Resistance Campaign in the Six Counties was announced, Mr. Haughey, 26-County Minister for Justice, said that "there was no question" of releasing the prisoners held under the Offences Against the State Act. That was how Radio Eireann reported him at 10.15 p.m. on February 26.

In Belfast next day Home Affairs Minister Faulkner also refused to release the prisoners. "Under no circumstances," he stated, "will there be an amnesty for the men serving sentences in Belfast Prison for Republican activities."

#### THE PEOPLE MUST SPEAK

But the mass of the Irish people remain inarticulate, They must speak on this great question. Regardless of what the jailers say they must demand the immediate and unconditional release of all 75 Republican Prisoners.

LET THE IRISH PEOPLE DEMAND THAT THE JAIL GATES BE THROWN OPEN NOW SO THAT THE PRISONERS CAN RETURN TO THEIR HOMES AND THEIR FAMILIES.

## Letters to the Editor

### Coercion In Donegal

raiding of homes here in Donegal and elsewhere in the January and February issues of the U.I. Gardai.

Is it any wonder that the Is it any wonder that the politicians are trying to give an artificial look to the unemployment figures? The unemployment figures? The unemployment figures? The unemployment figures are in receipt of the "dole", many of whom have returned from Britain around the three who are the Social Welson. When the Social Welson was the Social Welson the "dole", many of whom have re-turned from Britain around the Christmas, have the Social Welfare Officer in their homes pretty often these days.

unemployed man's means is carried out; the few old hens are counted and, believe it or not,

Then we can hear Lemass and company tell the world, at some "Dinner" no doubt, that the unemployment figures have reached rock bottom. But, Mr. Lemass, you will not be honest with the you and the so-called newspapers hide the national

The people here in Donegal in common with others throughout the country (and they are many) stooped so low as to deprive them of the few miserable shillings of dole they were receiv-Will you investigate the means of the £1,000 a year clique in Leinster House? Oh, no.

All who are not in receipt of the dole here you and your shadow-boxers, Fine Gael, have driven into exile. Of course the unemployed have to forfeit their shillings to keep patrol cars and Gardai running about breaking into homes in the early hours of the morning and going as far as t is about time you introduced the brave young lads in the course on faith and morals in prison cells. pushing around women and girls. It is about time you introduced the Depot in the Phoenix Park.

On Sunday evening, December 17, 1961, a near neighbour of Burtonport, mine—God rest his soul—was Co. Donega fatally injured while walking home by a hit and run driver. fatally When an effort was made to re port the accident at the local barracks here, it was found that no Garda was on duty.

Yet reading the U.I. I see that they could muster 12 members A Chara, the force exactly one week home of Sinn Fein Councillor Seamus Rodgers. Scores of other homes throughout Co, Donegal received the same treatment.

Then we had a young lady teacher being dragged from her classroom in Glenties by the police. (I.N.T.O. please note. police. (I.N.T.O, please note, Have you protested yet? You were very vocal some time ago).

It is a shame and a scandal to employees of Mr. these Haughey forcing their way into ladies' bedrooms in a number of places in the county. If it happened in the Congo, Aiken would shout his head off at U.N.O.

Why is there nobody in high aces to condemn these atrocities? If I were a member of the 26-County police I would be a man and refuse to be a party to such work, letting John Bull's orders—via Haughey and Lemass Tydavnet,

go to blazes. Co. Monaghan. A Letterkenny woman's death 14/2/'62.

Chara, Reading the reports of the and I learn that a policeman attempted to seize a photo of that great patriot from near my own doorstep, "Plunkett" O'Boyle. and February issues of the U.I. doorstep, "Plunkett" O'Boyle. I must say as an Irishman that I We here in Burtonport and the feel disgusted and ashamed of Rosses will remember "Plunkett" these 26-County police — the with pride long after the peeler is cone.

Did we hear or read of Fianna cans. Many things have hap-pened around these parts more A ruthless investigation of the man's means is about them.

We're still being made the are counted and, believe it or not, that wonderful little animal the donkey gets its name in the Social Welfare files these days.

The wonder welfare files these days. of the figures of emigrant statistics. Of course I am not alone in that respect, driven from my Of course I am not alone home by the modern Cromwells who deny me a living in the land of my birth.

However, I will be back again, please God, and I appeal to you ordinary people to stand by Sinn Fein; yes, to men and women, boys and girls who put their country before big names and fat salaries.

Don't forget that some gain at the expense of your children who are being exported daily. Perhaps that child you cared for so well you may never see again when you bid him or her goodbye at the bus stop.

I wish you and your paper all success. At least you are not afraid to publish the truth and you do not need to use the slogan "The Truth in the News" to do it either. Thank God for your paper—I am always looking forward to it—and God bless

SINN FEINER

Co. Done 27/2/'62. negal.

#### British Commandos

Just a note to inform you that on the 30th day of January, 1962, in Clogher, Co. Tyrone, a large number of British Commandos stationed in Ballygawley were charged with criminal assault on a 13-year-old girl.

The girl concerned was orphan. She kept a diary which led to the arrest of these Commandos, some of them married

The court was held in camera No one was allowed in or out-only those concerned. It was

kept a very close secret. I can assure you this is the truth and I sincerely hope you give it publicity. It has not been published in any paper in the North.

Seventeen men were charged in all.

Yours sincerely.

# ENDING OF CAMPAIGN

ance Movement has ordered the termination of the Campaign of Resistance to British Occupation launched on December 12 Instructions Volunteers of the Active Service Units and of local Units in the occupied area have now been carried out. All arms and other material have been dumped all full-time active service Volunteers have been withdrawn.

The decision to end the Rehave been deliberately distracted from the supreme issue facing the Irish people—the unity and freedom of Ireland. Other and lesser issues have been urged successfully upon them, and the sacrifices which could win freedom in the political, social and economic spheres are now stated to be necessary to bolster up the partition system of government forced on the Irish people by Britain forty years ago.

#### SECONDARY **ISSUES**

calculated emphasis on secondary issues by those whose political future is bound up in the status quo and who control all the mass media of propaganda is now leading towards possible commitment of the people of the 26 Counties in future wars. The Resistance Movement stands firmly against any such course of stands action while Ireland is unfree and will use all its resources towards restoring in full to the Irish people their sense of national values.

For over five years Irish free dom-fighters have fought against foreign occupation, native collaboration and the overwhelming weight of hostile propaganda. Supported loyally by the Republican people of the Six Occupied Counties they have faced fan-tastic odds. 5,000 British regular troops, 5,000 territorials, 12,500 B-Specials, 3,000 R.U.C., 1,500 specially trained Commandos and sundry security guard forces totalling close on 30,000 armed men bar the road to freedom. Their considerable resources have included armoured vehicles liberally supplied by the British Government, heavily for strong-points and the modern war equipment.

#### TORTURE AND TERROR

Terroristic tactics against the civilian charge

We have received several letters concerning the recent termination of the Resistance Campaign in Occupied Ireland which seem to indicate that the writers had not read in full the I.R.P.B. statement of February 26. We would direct the attention of readers who did not receive our March issue to the full text of this most important press release which we re-publish here.

Six Counties

successive 26-County Governments—acting under British presacting under British presagainst their own people were sure—from December 1956 has contributed material aid and comfort to the enemy. Border patrols by 26-County military and police working in collaboration with the British Occupation Forces were instituted 48 hours after the opening of the Campaign. The press was muzzled the radio controlled in the interests of British rule.

The methods and eventually the aims and objectives of the Resistance Movement were mis-represented to the Irish people and to the world by the profes-sional politicians of the 26sional politicians of the County state. Top-level ferences with the Crown Forces and the continuous supplying of information to the enemy— secretly at first, but later quite openly—were other and lesser known features of collaboration.

### 26-COUNTY

porters and even moral sym- were killed other than by Resist-pathisers throughout the 26 ance action. Counties followed while quisling In the same period the Resistof collectors jailed.

When this tactic too was de-

feated proceedings against Resistance fighters and their supporters at 26-County District Courts were suspended by the introduction of a Military Tribunal in November in population, draconian last. The savage sentences since imprisonment with out imposed for technical offences e or trial, torture-mills culminated in the imprisonment orce "confessions" from of a young freedom-fighter from

prisoners, long and savage penal Co. Derry for eight years. In the servitude sentences, the shooting teeth of such provocative action down of unarmed people at road-by those whose aim appears to be blocks and threats of even sterner eivil strife in the 26 Counties the blocks and threats of even sterner even strike in the 20 counties the measures including flogging and discipline of Irish Resistance hanging have all been employed fighters in adhering to their into maintain British rule in the structions over the entire five-The collaborationist role of the control of the collaboration of the col

against their own people were disregarded, the R.U.C. and B-Special Constabulary were listed as legitimate military targets. The international provisions governing belligerent status including the wearing of means of identification, the carrying of arms openly and being under the the control of responsible officers have been observed by Resistance Movement but in observed by the Resistance Movement but in no case has the enemy recognised the status of the men fighting for country other their criminal.

#### OVER 600 **OPERATIONS**

During the five-year Campaign operations enemy patrols, strong-points, communications, transport and civil administration have been carried out at enormous cost to the enemy Casualties inflicted COLLABORATION the enemy. Casualties influered total six killed and 28 wounded. (This includes British soldiers, Unarmed freedom-fighters B-Specials, R.U.C. and Comfound within the 26 Counties mandos.) In addition four mem-were arrested and jailed while bers of the Crown Forces—apart armed patrols of the British from British military, naval and Forces could cross the Border at air force personnel for whom will. Jailing of Resistance sup- figures are not readily available—

Irishmen from the same area ance suffered two killed in action were permitted to join the enemy and seven killed accidentally, forces. Homes were raided and Also a Sinn Fein organiser was people followed about by the murdered by British Crown
Special political police. The Forces near Swanlinbar, CoCurragh Concentration Camp was Cavan. A small number of Resistopened and maintained for close ance fighters were wounded, and untried prisoners. When serving sentences of from four to public opinion forced its closing 15 years in Crumlin Road, Beldown, the Prisoners' Dependants fast, and three are jailed in Fund was attacked and hundreds England, while Mountjoy Prison, of collectors jailed.

Dublin, holds 42 Irish Republicans.

#### TRIBUTE TO SUPPORTERS

No aid from any foreign source has been received by the Resistance Movement, Irish exiles from many countries have been more than generous in their support of the Campaign while some re-turned to participate actively in the fight. The leadership of the Resistance Movement wishes to pay a long overdue public tribute to all the loyal Irish people of every class and creed who gave support- hether in the form of billets, transport, intelligence, funds, munitions or even encouragement-and to all who had the moral courage to speak out in private or in public in defence the men fighting for Ireland. In future an even greater volume of support will be needed so that the Cause dear to the hearts and minds of all who have actively contributed to the Resistance

Campaign of 1956-62 will ulti-

mately triumph.

The Resistance Movement remains intact and is in a position to continue its Campaign in the occupied area indefinitely. It realises, however, that the situa-It tion obtaining in the earlier stages of the Campaign has altered radically and is convinced that the time has come to conserve its resources, to augment them, and to prepare a more favourable situation. The policy of not taking aggressive military action within the 26-County area remains unaltered and the Resistance takes its stand against any attempt to foment sectarian strife which is alien to the spirit of When repeated warnings by the Irish Republicanism

#### FTERNAL HOSTILITY

The Irish Resistance Movement renews its pledge of eternal hostility to the British Forces of Occupation in Ireland. It calls on the Irish people for increased support and looks forward with confidence - in co-peration with the other branches of the Repub-lican Movement-to a period of consolidation, expansion and preparation for the final and victorious phase of the struggle for the full freedom of Ireland.

Signed : J. McGARRITY, Secretary. Irish Republican Publicity

Bureau, against February 26, 1962.

### STOP! LOOK! READ!

A REMINDER

that there are still 75 Republican Prisoners held in British and Irish Jails.

In Belfast Jail there are 43 men sentenced to long terms of penal servitude, most of whom are already four or five years in prison (some almost eight years).

In Mountjoy Jail there are 29 men serving sentences rang-ing from four months to eight vears.

In England two men are serving life imprisonment, while an Irish mother is serving 21 months.

The majority of these prisoners have dependents who are supported mainly by An Cumann Cabhrach.

Will YOU please help this charitable work by sending your donation to-day to:

#### AN CUMANN CABHRACH, P.O. BOX 187, DUBLIN 1.

You can also help by supporting the various functions
—ceilithe, concerts, raffles,
etc.—which are held from time to time.

PLEASE HELP US TO HELP THE PRISONERS

Support An Cumann Cabhrach

The Case Against

### THE COMMON MARKET

Have you read "Sinn Féin Opposes E.E.C. Tie" and "The Border and the Common Market", the first two in a series of pamphlets on the E.E.C.? Others are being prepared. For one and six-pence subscription you will receive 2 copies of each post free, according as published. Post this form to-day.

Please send me copies of all statements on E.E.C. I enclose 1/6.

Address

Sinn Féin, 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1.

# Common Market and the Border

STATEMENT BY SINN FEIN PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

ON July 15, 1961, the Sinn Fein Publicity Committee issued a statement in reference to the Common Market. In the course of the statement it was noted that Mr. Lemass had been reported in the press as stating: "In the context of European Economic Unity the partition of Ireland, which never made much sense at any stage, would become even more than ever now a patent and obvious absurdity."

In its statement the Sinn Fein Publicity Committee commented as follows: "Yes, the tariff border dividing the Six from the 26 Counties would possibly come to an end. But the disappearance of the Customs Posts on the border will not mean a closing down of the partition institutions of Government in Ireland and their replacement by a National Government, nor will it end British occupation of Irish territory."

#### Mr. Lynch's Speech at Queen's University

Since July of last year Mr. Lemass has repeated this particular theme and some of his professional political colleagues have echoed his statements in relation to it. One of the more recent echoes of Mr. Lemas, on this particular aspect of Irish entry into the Common Market, has been his Minister for Industry and Commercia.

Speaking at a function in Queen's University, Belfast, on February 19, 1962, Mr. Lynch was reported in the following day's issue of the "Irish Press" as stating: "... by the end of the transitional period, all tariffs will have effectively disappeared. By then," he said, "there would be free movement of goods between all member countries. The border between Ireland's North and South would have no reality in that situation."

#### A Useful Plank In Election Platforms

In Mr. Lemas's opinion the border never made much sense at any stage. For the professional politicians in "Ireland's North and South" who, like Mr. Lemass, have accepted the forcible partition of the national territory by Britain, the border never made much sense at any stage, except during election campaigns when it became a useful plank in their respective party platforms.

At such times the border question was aired in public because it was valuable as a means of garnering support for party politicians ambitious for power and financial gain, or for any other purpose that would serve their selfish interests. In one sense it is certainly true that, except for taking the border question out of cold storage at election times, the professional politicians in "Ireland's South" have not considered it of sufficient importance to do anything about its removal.

By them partition has not been rated for

By them partition has not been rated for what it is, a blatant infringement of the nation's sovereignty, a barrier to the political and economic freedom of the Irish people. As against fhis Mr. Lemass and all the rest of the professional politicians consider that the border has made enough sense at all stages to justify their use of the forces at their disposal, allied with coercive legislation, to maintain the border in defiance of the wishes of the vast majority of the Irish race and to the detriment of the interests, prosperity and happiness of the oilzens of Ireland.

## Partition Has Prevented National Development

For the well paid professional politicians, parasites on many who are poor and in need, the border may not have made much sense at any stake, except to maintain it at all costs lest their professional political careers be placed in jeopardy. But for the taxpayers, for the unemployed and underemployed, for the emigrants, for the poor and undernourished the partition of Ireland has a significant meaning, because for over forty years it has

precluded development of a properly organised economy within which the evils they have suffered and still suffer would have been eliminated.

The border has meant a lot for those Irish men and women within the Six Counties who have been sold by the professional politicians into slavery and subjection to British rule and British domination. It had a particular meaning for the Irishmen who since 1922 sacrificed their lives in protest against the partition of their native land and in an effort to liberate the people of the Six Occupied Counties. And finally the border is of such importance to the future welfare and prosperity of the Irish People that its continuing existence and forcible maintenance justifies the Republican prisoners for their sacrifices to terminate it.

To state that, under Common Market on "term word to dudned to decive the conditions, the border will become "even more than ever now a patent and obvious absurdity" is a deliberate and calculated attempt to mislead people lato the completely erroneous belief that with Ireland's membership of the Community the border and partition rule in Ireland will come to an end. To allege that under such conditions the border between "Ireland's North and South would have no reality," is likewise intended to deceive the Irish people and to induce them to "buy" the Common Market on "terms of sale" concocted by professional politicians with certain of their leaders acting in the role of auctioneers.

## Powers Shared Between Stormont and Westminster

To understand just how little effect Ireland's entry into the Common Market will have on the border or partition of the national territory it becomes necessary to examine briefly how Central Government of the Six Counties is arranged and how it operates. Central Government of the area is vested in the West-minister and Stormont Parliaments. What are known as the "Reserved Services" are directly centrolled and administered by Westminster. In either the control or administration of these services the Stormont Government, or the people of the area have no more say or the graph of the property of the people of the area have no more say or instruser.

controlled and administered by Westminster. In either the control or administration of these services the Stormont Government, or the people of the area have no more say or influence than the residents of Hong Kong.

These "Reserved Services" include the Post Office, Profits Taxes etc. Income Tax and Surtax, Purchase Tax and Customs and Excise. Total "Reserved Revenue" accruing to the British Exchequer from the "Reserved Services" approximates to 86.5% of the total cost of Central Government taxation paid by the people of the Six Counties. The services under Stormont control and administration are known as the "Transferred Services" and the revenue accruing to the Stormont Exchequer from these services is known as the "Transferred Services" and

#### British Controlled and Occupied Territory

To further illustrate and for purposes of comparison the respective (estimated) figures for the year ended March 31, 1958, are as follows:—"Reserved Revenue" £84,159,000.
"Transferred Revenue" £9,082,667. From "Reserved Revenue" the British Government deducts (a) the administration costs of the "Reserved Services" and (b) the "Imperial Contribution". For the year ended March 31, 1958, the respective (estimated) figures are: "Reserved Services" £7,716,000, "Imperial Contribution" £9,500,000. The sum of these combined figures subtracted from the sum of the Reserved Revenue" gives what is known as the "Residual Cash Balance". After some minor adjustments this cash balance is returned, mainly through bi-monthly instalments, to the Stormont Exchequer.
From this brief thumb-nail sketch it will be

From this brief thumb-nail sketch it will be seen that, for administration purposes, the border between Ireland's North and South is the land boundary, not simply between the partition statelets, but for all practical purposes between British occupied and controlled territory and the 26 Counties. Customs Posts on the Northern side of the border are manned by British Customs Officials just the same 25

the Customs Posts at Holyhead, Liverpool, Glasgow or any other British ports of entry with the meaning of the Customs posts on the border, or with the general administration of the Customs barriers between the partitioned statelest the Stormont Government has no more say than a group of "Twist Dancers".

#### Occupation Forces Will Remain in Six Counties

A declared aim of the Common Market is to establish free trade between the member states of the community. In other words to do away with customs and quota restrictions betwen member states and thus open up free movement of goods, capital and labour forces within the Community area. With Ireland and Britain admitted to membership of the Community the existing Customs Posts on the border will go, in the same way and only to the same extent as those at say Dublin, Cork, Holyhead and Liverpool. To that extent, and only to that extent, will the border "become even more than now a patent and obvious absurdity." Any claim that in such circumstances the border "between Ireland's North and South would have no reality" is a deliberate misrepresentation, a piece of political chicanery intended to mislead public opinion in general and the Irish people in particular.

liberate misrepresentation, a piece of political chicanery intended to mislead public opinion in general and the Irish people in particular.

The British Government will remain in control of the "Reserved Services" and will continue to administer them and to extract the annual "Imperial Contribution" from the residents of the Six Counties, a contribution that over the years since 1921 has averaged ten and a half million pounds per year. The British Forces of Occupation will remain on Irish territory to enforce Britain's domination of Irish affairs and to make certain that Ireland's right to full freedom will continue to be withheld to the end that British Colonial and imperial interests may be better served.

#### Stormont Will Continue

#### As Heretofore

The Stormont Government will remain in estatement to control and administer the "Transferred Services", to maintain "Law and Order", and enjoying exactly the same freedom it exercises to-day to employ at will those methods, that since its inception, it has used to maintain a bigoted, sectarian and anti-national administration. Ireland will remain partitioned under the rule of two native partition Governments with Britain exercising id-intically the same powers over thish affairs that she exercises to-day.

For this cray and unjust administration the people of Ireland are paying a rapidly increasing annual sum currently in excess of 250 million pounds, and this exorbitant and largely unnecessary drain on their resources will not case on, will remain unaffected by, Ireland's economy will remain in all essential respects based on the existence of two separate statelets, because the full freedom of the nation and the unity of the country, the two things that are indispensable to the organisation of a national economy, will continue to be withheld by an alien power occupying by force a part of the nation's territory.

## Partition and British Rule —Not the Border

At the function in Belfast which he attended Mr. Lynch is further reported as stating: "It could be argued with justification that the economic progress of Ireland as a whole has been and was being hindered by the existence of the Border." It will be noted how he avoided saying partition. He then went on to state "to the extent that reactionary politicians had contributed to the setting up and maintenance of this Border, it was difficult to absolve them from a goodly share of the responsibility for having put a brake on the country's economic progress." Those who seek and strive for Ireland's freedom and the welfare of her people

can fully agree and endorse both of these

They will, however, extend his reasoning and his summarisation to its true and logical end. They will point out that when Mr. Lynch castigated "reactionary politicians" for their part in the setting up and maintenance of the border he failed to recognise, or to realise, that he was castigating himself and his professional political colleagues who govern the 26 Counties statelet. The members of the present 26-County partition Government may not have contributed to the setting up of the border. But since they and their political party predecessors in office achieved control of Government on "reactionary politicians"

### 'SINN FEIN OPPOSES E.E.C. TIE'

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Price per dozen post free 1/3.

have been more assiduous in maintaining partition and no bunch of politicians in Ireland's North and South are more reactionary in this respect than they have shown themselves to be.

Using all the forces and resources at their disposal they have co-operated with Britain and her occupation forces in Ireland in maintaining the unjust partition of the nation's territory, Ireland's entry into the Common Marlet will make no change in this respect. It will not call for the repeal of the Offences Against the State Act in Ireland's South or for the repeal of the Offence Against the State Act in Ireland's South or for the repeal of the Special Powers Act in Ireland's North. Acts allowing for the deprivation of the civil rights and liberties of the people, for victimisation, for persecution and for police rule on a scale not exceeded by undemocratic laws in any other part of the world.

## Confident Assessment By Stormont Minister

Compared with the prevarication of Messrs. Lemass, Lynch and company the forthright statement of Captain O'Neill, Six County Minister of Finance, as reported in the "Irish Press" 24/2/62, has much to commend it as a factual assessment of the border situation after Ireland's entry into the Common Market. "The Six Counties would no more become a part of the Irish Republic if Eire joins the Common Market, than Yorkshire will become a German Province.... it has been assumed by some people in London that the border between Eire and the United Kingdom will vanish. We wish Eire well if she joins the Common Market. But she should not try to sell this idea to an unwilling electorate, by stating that Ulster will then fall into her lap like a rine plum."

stating that Ulster will then fall into her lap like a ripe plum."

Only when the people of Ireland embrace the cause of full freedom and support a genuine and determined effort to break free from the foreign political and economic bonds that bind them in subjection to foreign interests and domination, and only then will the partition of Ireland be terminated. This much to be desired end will be realised when those who adhere to political and sectarian leadership extend their thoughts and their visions beyond the horizon of party interests, chicanery and make-believe by which reactionary politicians in Ireland's North and South have enshroused them.

-Issued by Sinn Féin Publicity Committee: March 6, 1962.

# THE SECRET OF STRENGTH

To win our freedom we must be strong. But what is the secret of strength? It is fundamental to the whole question to all the possible consequences of seemingly remote and incomputation this rightly, and, once grasped, make it the mainstay of without hesitation, pledsing all individual existence, which is the human hopes for one last great foundation of national life. So hope of snatching victory from regret moment requires of him be corrected with a little humour much has the bodily power of over-riding minorities been made the criterion of absolute power, deem a campaign. that to make clear the truth requires patience, insight, and a little mental study

But the end is a great end. It is to reconnolite the most impor-tant battlefield, to discover the dispositions of the enemy, to does not wait for instructions or measure our own resources and to reason a conclusion. It sees forge our strength link by link definite things, and swift as till we put on the armour of in-

We have to grasp a distinction, nowledge of which is essential to discerning true strength. It trast between two certain fighting forces; first, a well-organised capably led, marching forward full of hope and buoyancy; second, a remnant of that army after disaster, a mere handful, not swept like their comrades in panic, but with souls set to fight a foriorn hope.

Let us study the two: in the ntrast we shall learn the secret. The courage of the well-organised army is not of so fine a quality the last gasp.

#### THE STRENGTH OF AN ARMY

Consider first the army. What its value as a force? Its dis-pline, its consolidation, the absolute obedience of its units to its officers, with the resulting unity of the whole; added to this is the sense of security in numbers, buoyancy of marching in a compact body, confidence in capable chiefs-all these factors and strength of the army.

It is because their combina ion makes for the reliability of the force that discipline is so much valued and enforced, even to the point of death. Let us keep this in our mind, that their strength hes in their numbers, concentration, unity, reliance on one another and on

that army-the death of a great that 2 mmy—the death of 2 groat general, the miscarriage of some plan, a surprise attack, any of the chances of war, and the strength of the army is pierced, the discipline shaken, the sense

#### INDIVIDUAL RESOLUTION

There is an instinctive movement to retreat; the habit of dis-cipline keeps it orderly at first; the fear grows; all precaution and restraint are thrown asidethe retreat is a rout, the army a rabble, the end debacle. External

now, a remnant of that army, the he must develop the underlying may tell you "he will make so before the chair, or what the purhave members of which have the virtues in private life.

and-so respect him," but he pose of the meeting.

This picture is familiar to us now and then, and they all wish to invoke add, and curiously we seem to to see him there. They dear't take it diseases as the particular approve of any principle that take it diseases as the particular approve of any principle that take it diseases as the particular approve of any principle that approximately approve of the principle that the provincing that the purhave which they all wish to invoke the meeting.

This picture is familiar to us now and then, and they all wish to invoke the meeting.

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This picture is familiar to us now and then, and they all wish to invoke the meeting the meeting the meeting the meeting the meeting the meeting t members of which have the visit of the most strengthen the incompared of the finer quality, inHe must strengthen the incompared to do this cannot construction of the construction of th defeat, or, if not to save a lost battle, to check an advancing host, rally flying forces, and re-

#### THE HEROIC QUALITY

thought decides.

There are flying legions, a flag down, a conquering army, and flight or death—to all eyes these are apparent; but to a brave com pany between that flight and pany between that flight and death there is a gleam of hope, of victory, and for that forlors hope flight is put by with the acceptance of death in the alternative if they fail.

That is the quality to redeem In a day's routine, where men nerve; and, oy and oy, what once often in our history we are tions are necessary; yet what a subject for humorous reflection. going to win; not for our prowess giong to win; not for our prowess bickerings, contentions, animosis—

Let no one fear we kill the ties in more fortunate war on an even field or with the flowing tide, not for many victories in many lands, for many victories in many lands, but for the sacred places in this ties with the flowing tide, not for the sacred places in this with the flowing tide, not for the sacred places in this with the flowing tide, not such that the flowing tide is the flowing tide of the sacred places in this with the flowing tide, not such that the flowing tide is the flowing tide of the sacred places in this with the flowing tide of the flowing tide of the sacred places in this with the flowing tide of the flowing tide that perving the few to fight for many victories in many lands, our brave land that are memor- out a word. able for fights that registered the land unconquerable.

> Why a last stand and a sacrifice are more inspiring than a great victory is one of the hidden things; but the truth stands: for thinking of them our spirits re-kindle, our courage re-awakens, and we stiffen our backs for another battle.

#### THE FATAL ERROR

We have, then, to develop in We have, then, to develop individual patience, courage and resolution. Once this is borne in mind our work begins. In places there is a daugerous idea that sometime in the future we may be called on to strike a blow for freedom, but in the mecantime there is little to do but watch and wait. This is a fatal error; we have to forge our strength in the interval. There is a further mistake that our national work is something apart, that social, business, religious and other concerns have no relation to it, and consequently we set apart a few hours of our leisure for national work, and go about our day as if no nation existed.

But the middle of the day has natural connection with ginning of the day and the end of the day, and in whatever sphere a man finds himself, his cts must be in relation to and consistent sphere.

discipline in giving them its and the best soldier who is the He has lost his temper for to apply; members ignoring the tree are attendant circumstrength left them without individual resource; internal discountry in the set friend and the best circumstance. In his heat he may tell chair and talking at one another stances.

The has lost his temper for to apply; members ignoring the tree are attendant circumstances. One cannot be an honest man in you "he wouldn't let so-and-so others calling to order or talking. Around a public man in place ipline was ignored.

When their combined strength one sphere and a rascal in do so-and-so," but on the same out of time or away from the circulates a swarm of interested point; one unconsciously showing people, needy friends, meddling was gone there was individual fulfil his duty to his country argument with every fish-wife the futility of the whole business politicians, "supporters," generally stant is ally. The chief massignate will be a supported to the control of the same of the futility of the whole business politicians, "supporters," generally stant is ally. The chief massignate will be the supporter of the properties of th

of his attitude is determining mind whose view of life cannot how he will proceed in other reach beyond these petty things. spheres not now in view.

Suppose the case of a man in An irritable temper will be on business or social life. He has to fire before reason can check it:

or great moment requires of him be corrected with a little humour an attitude towards it, and the or a little disdain, but always conscious or unconscious shaping with sympathy for the narrow

Yet, to repeat, it is not easy work with others in a day's the process of correction will routine or fill up with them prove uncomfortable—the reasons hours of leisure they enjoy will be there, but the feelings in together. Consider to what revolt.

### Principles Of Freedom

Terence MacSwiney

accompaniment the work is often

In a day's routine, where men

#### ABSENCE OF MANLINESS

You will see something similar in social life among men and women equally—petty jealousies, personalities, slanderings, mean little stories of no great consequence in themselves, except in the converse sense of showing how small and contemptible everything and everyone con-

A keen eye notes with some depression the absence from both spheres of a fine manliness, a generous conception of things, a large outlook, that prevents a squabble with a smile, and because of a consciousness of the need for determination in a great fight for a principle, holds in true contempt the trivialities of an

For in all the mean little bickerings of life there is in-volved not a principle, but a petty pride. One has to note these things and decide a line of action. In the abstract the right seems quite natural and easy, but in fact it is not so.

#### NO PURPOSES SERVED

towards him with unconscious im-

Still, little by done and with what manner of brought under, and in the end conversation the leisure is often the nasty little irritability is filled, killed just like a troublesome nerve; and, by and by, what once

Let no one fear we kill the our nobler energies are supplied for ever. And so, little things lead to great; and in an office wrangle or a social squabble there is need for developing those very qualities of judgment, courage, and patience which equip a man for the trials of the battle field or the ruling of the state.

We have considered the individual in business and social life. Let us now follow him into a political assembly. We find the same conditions prevail. Again, men fight bitterly but most frequently for nothing worth a fight; and again those rightly judging the situation must resolve not to be tempted into a wrangle even if their restraint be called by another name.

#### ON 'PRACTICAL' GROUNDS

What in a political assembly is often the first thing to note? We begin by the assumption, "this is a practical body of men," the words invariably used to cover the putting by of some great principle that we ought all endorse and uphold.

But, first, by one of the many specious reasons now approved, we put the principle by, and before long we are at one another's throats about things involving no principle.

towards him with unconscious im-involving in plantace.

The pudence or arrogance, and at the end is not necessary to particularise. Note any meeting for the finers on purpose served, for man, indecisive, explaining ruise nothing was at stake.

#### HONOURABLE STANDARDS

Yet, fnat is what we are doing every day. It means we lack collectively the courage to pursue a thing to its logical conclusion and fight for the truth realised. If we are to be otherwise as a body, it will only be by personal discipline training for the wider

above reproach, have an end of not taken the oath," etc. petty proposals and underhand All this renewing the doings, be of brave front, the first day, for the Castle, too, resolute heart, and honourable wants the mayor on the bench to intent.

We must all understand this nim from the old mag. It is actions, each to be found his privileges, weakening his latitude in the test. In fine, if fluence, and disappointing his in private life there is need for "supporters." All this is silently developing the great virtues redone. quisite for public service, even more is it necessary in public life to develop the courage, patience and wisdom of the soldier and the statesman.

A concrete case will give a A concrete case will give a Shii, the mayor nous ast, but clearer grasp of the issue than he has not counted on this, and any abstract reasoning. Our his- is beginning to be baffled and tory, recent and remote, affords worried. Meanwhile a sort of many examples of the abandon- guerilla attack is being main-ing by our public men of a prin- tained: invitations arrive to ciple, to defend which they garden parties at Windsor, lesser entered public life; and our functions nearer home, free action on such an occasion is in- passages to all the gay festivals, variably the same—to regard the free admissions everywhere, the delinquent as simply a traitor, to load him with invective and scorn and brand him for ever.

#### WEAKNESS THE CAUSE

helpless in the first crisis.

eensed by the action of some of calculations and the well of the mayors and lord mayors in God's English and the wild high, enmection with the English the Fonian and the Castlessam, Coronation festival: the Ecclin; the labourer and the lord, Sursely, has been acute in the metropolis, we are all against the microbes. Certain things are obvious, but There is a great demonstration, how many see what is below the their Excellencies attend—and the macron precision. surface?

Let me suggest a case and a series of circumstances; the more microbe he is caught. It is a great pointed the case, the more in- occasion, which their Excellencies teresting. I will suppose a par- grace and improve. His Excel-

It is not necessary to particu. It is not necessary to particu oath of allegiance to Ireland --clash number one. It is not simply a question of yes or no; there are attendant circum-

supporters" gener- not forget.

freek of a particular time or stands in the way. Incy group locality, but it is nothing of themselves together as his "supthe kind. It is the natural and porters," and claiming to have logical result of putting by put him into public like, they act principle and trying to live as if they had acquired a lease of away from it.

Signal of the way. Incy group the wa to be useful, must be done; and before the first day is done the

> However, the old Fenian has enough of the spirit of old times to come safe through the first round. But the second is close on his heels: Dublin Castle has been attentive.

first fight must be made.

The mayor, as chief magis-trate, has privileges on which the and greater field.

The most private and veiled remontion of the great cause we stand strances by secret officials: "The for, its magnitude and majesty, mayor is acting illegally he must and that to be worthy of its ser, not do so-and-so; such is the vice we must have a standard function of a magistrate; he has

All this renewing the fight of brand him as its own and alienate We must all understand this him from the old flag. It puts

#### BEWILDERING FLATTERY

Still, the mayor holds fast, but route indicated, and a gracious request for the presence of the mayor and mayoress.

Genuine business engagement now save the situation, and the invitations are put by, but our chief citizen is now bewildered. These social missiles are flying in We never see it is not innete all directions, always gracions suickedness in the man, but a and flattering, never challenging weakness against which he has and rude—who can withstrad been untrained and undiscip- them? Still he is bewildered, but lined, and which leaves him not yet caught.

A new assault is m Ireland has recently been in great Health Crussede Battery is censed by the action of some of called up. Here we must all units, her mayors and lord mayors in God's English and the wild Mash. the mayor presides.

Under the banner Excellencies depart.

Great is the no-politics eraou can so quietly spike the guns of many an old politician-and keep him safe. The social amenities do this. Their Excellencies have gone, but they do

(Continued on page 5).

WHAT THE WORLD THINKS OF US

### A SPANISH VIEW

IN "MADRID, DIARIO DE LA NOCHE", the Spanish capital's evening newspaper, for March 8, Ireland appeared in a series called "The Nineteen Europes". The heading of the article was "Ireland—a divided island which continues to be depopulated-with its heroic fight it achieved more the external signs of sovereignty than independence itself."

The article noted that "the when she had 104 representa-keys of the credit and banking tives in the British House of Epstem of insurance and of marine Commons." species of insurance and of marine transport are in London. The The article also said that "The Ifish pound is dependent on business ability of the Irish is may surprise Irish people they specing. If England wished, she proven by the many fortunes will scarcely surprise Spaniards who while they respect Ireland. made by Irishmen overseas: but who, while they respect Ireland. could ruin and paperise Ireland, made by Irishmen overseas: but who, while they respect Ireland this is little evident in the land and the situation in the Republic, of their birth, as if the long cengiving it a stronger economic equiobstacle to the nation's progress.

The day for the nation's progress.

Obstacle to the nation's progress.

—Gael sa Spáinn pends also on England.

mds also on England.

". . Ireland, with its beroic fight, has gained more activities the Arborfield Raid of the external signs of independence than tree independence. Irish Republicans sentenced to lisself. From certain polars of penal servitude for life for their wises she is more vulnerable part in the raid "allowed them-te-day before England than selves to be sentenced to life.

#### PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM-continued

taanks for recent hospitality, nothing is apparently at stake:

Perhaps the mayor has a daughter where men scramble furiously
about to be married, or a son over petty things of life; for he has died; it is remembered, and who sees these things at their has died; it is remembered, and who sees these things at their due confail congratation or practicus sympathy comes duly under the great seal. What surly man would resent sympathy?

that held him so, by the very that held him so, by the held him so, by the very that held him so, by the held him so held him held him held him held him held him held him hel

of the event, its deeper significance and danger. Whoever fails make the called to account.

When a man takes a position of trust, influence, and honour, and, whatever the difficulty, abundons a principle he should hold sacred, he must be held rememble.

responsible.

A battle is an ordeal, and we must he stern with friend and foe. But there is something ness of the man; remember the net.

The concrete case makes clear the principle in question. The man whom we have seen go down would have been safe if he had to fight no battle but one he could face with all his true friends and in the open light of

#### INDIRECT **ATTACKS**

Having to fight a secret battle was never even considered: threats direct or vague or subtle, threats direct or vague of subtle, blandishments, cajolery, gracious-ness, patronage, flattery, plausible generalities, attacks indirect and insidious—all coming without pause, secret, silent, tireless.

He who is to be proof against this, and above threat or flattery, must have been disciplined with the discipline of a life that trains him for every emergency.

There is a warm word of once, even in the day where

under the great seal. What surby man would resear symmathy?
And so, the strength of the old warrior is sapped; the web is sworen fainely; in its scere acretic state has its man. You who have exercised yourselves in Dublin recently over mayoral design, not sell this—not to the marking light of any man's sur-backer, but to the transfer, but to the true ituding of the event, its deeper significance and danger. Whoever fails

#### A FINER COURAGE

Let us, then, for this great end note what is the scret of strength. Not alone to be ready to stand in with a host and march bravely to battle—the discipline that provides for this is great and valuable and must be always observed and practised.

This gives, however, only the common courage of the crowd, and can only be trusted on an even field where the chances of war are equal. But when there is a struggle to restore freedom, where from the nature of the case the chances are uneven and the soldiers of liberty are at every disadvantage, then must we seek to adjust the balance by a finer courage and a more enduring

The mustering of legions will not suffice. The general review ing this fine array who would rightly estimate the power he may command, must silently examine the units, to judge of this brave host how large a com-pany can be formed to fight a forlorn hope. If this spirit is in reserve, he is armed against every emergency.

ust have been disciplined with a disciplined with a discipline of a life that trains for every emergency.

You cannot take up such a character like a garment in threatend, there is always a silvent of suit the occasion: it must be developed in private and private and provide and put and the field by all those daily acts that declare a merit satitude, some provided and put and provide and provide and put and provide and provide and put and provide and provide and put and provide and If the chances are equal, he

caling the least detail of those whose orders they obeyed."

The writer expressed surprise that an island with one of the of cattle pastures par excellence has only a ridiculously small number of slaughter-houses."

However much these opinions

#### MOUNTJOY RELEASES

RELEASED unconditionally from Mountjoy Jail, Dublin, before their sentences had ex-

Liam Boylan, 78 Clancarthy Rd.,

Donnycarney, Dublin (on March 2); Michael Murtagh, Main Street, Ballinamore, Co. Leitrim;

amus McCaan, 12 Ballymacoo Terrace, Letterkenny, Co Terrace, Donegal; John Mulvihill, Convent Road,

Ballinamore, Co. Leitrim (all on March 7), and Lorcan O h-Aimheirgin, 6 James

Street, Kilkenny (on March 22).
Both Liam Boylan and John
Mulvihill were arrested in
their homes and were sentenced to four months imprisonment by the Military Court in December last for refusing to answer question

Seamus McCann was serving twelve months for possession of ammunition, and Michael Mur-tagh six months for not answer-ing questions, sentences having been imposed by 26-County Disrict Courts. Lorcan O hAimh-eirgin was serving six months for refusing to answer questions and having a .22 sporting rifle without

Released on expiration of sentence during March were the

### Agoid In Aghaidh Telefise Gallda

Ar oiche Shathairn, Frabhra 17, chuir Gaeilgeairi Bhéal Feiraile tús le feachtas bollscaireachta in-aghaidh Udarás Fledifs Éireann. Bhí cruinntúi poblif aca i Sráid U Chonsill, Áth Clath ach nío bhí fhúi leis na páipéirí misiúnta oiread agus líne a thúirt dhóibh,

most indented coastlines in CONNRADII NA GAEDHILGE lidde seo a labhairfeas go Europe "brs no fishing industry CONNRADII NA BHÉAL h-ughdarásach agus a nochtóchas worth speaking of" and "the land COISDE CEANNTAIR BHÉAL dearcadh a eagraidheachta ar an scéal see.

'Sé an dearcadh a bhéas Coisde

T. Ó MONACHÁIN.

In a letter to the Editor off the "Irish Press"—parts of which were published on March 2—Very Rev. Thomas Canon Maguire, P.P., Newtownbutler, Co. Fermanagh, called for the release of the prisoners.

called for the release of the prisoners.

"As an old chaplain to the Monaghan Flying Column I make this appeal," he said, "We are all brothers, then let all prison gates be thrown wide open."

Rúnaide Fo-Choisde.

Ceanntair Bhéal Feirsde a chur

CUSPOIR

teangaidh Gaedhilge a chur nn teangaidh Gaedhilge a chur fei athr-rèim ar luiai ma feir athr-rèim ar luiai mh-Eireann uile ionnas go mha tir shaor Chaedhealach i athruair.

inthàn: Béal Feirsde 2221.

An Ard Scoil.

25 Sráid Dubhais,
Béal Feirsde 12.

Béal Feirsde 12.

Lá théilt Brághal 19.

An Ard Scoil.

An Ard Sco

Guthán: Béal Feirsde 2221.

Lá Fhéil Bríghte 1962, doir te an gaidh Bhéarla an A Charaid Is cais le Gaedhil Bhéal Feirsde doir te an gaidh Bhéarla an San sompla is déidheannaigh de'n sin aitheantas ar bith dá laghad. chúil le cinidh atá tugtha ag Riaghaltas na sé gConndae is fiche, Feall ar an Ghaedheatlacht agus ar acha 'n tuismightheóir sa Comh-Choisde Náiseánta a lean-

Ghalltacht atá ag tógail cloinne fas do'n obair go sprioc, le Gaedhilg agus ar fhorshamhail iomlán an Naiseáin Ghaedheal T. Ó MONACH aigh, is eadh bunughadh agus feidhmiúghadh an ughdaráis atá freagarthach do'n phobal as cúrsaí Muir

chur i n-ath-réim — dungaois a gcaithfidh slánughadh agus leathnughadh na Gaedhealtacl bheith mar phríomh-alt díthe. Gaedhealtachta

Tá rún againn cruinniughadh poiblibhe faoi 'n spéir a reachtáil i Sráid Uachtarach na Mainis-treach, Baile Átha Cliath, Dia Sathairn an 17adh lá Mí Feabhra, 1962 1962 ar a 8 p.m. mar bhuille tosaigh de fheachtas bollscaireachta arb é a chuspóir t-ughdarás láithreach teil teilifíse agus radio a bhriseadh agus ughdarás ceart náiseánta a chur

Malachy McGurran, Brownlow
Terrace, Lurgan, Co. Armagh;
Peter Pringle, Almeida Terrace,
Kilmainham, Dublin;
Alphonsus Ó Riain, "Golford,"
Remnore Road, Galway;
Joseph Maguire, Ballinagh, Co.
Cavan; Joseph Magune,
Cavan:

Habbaut thabbaut fid ambain da moa
Maistioge, Co. Kilkenny;
Lamonn Mac Thomáis, Mourne
A Drimnagh, Dublin.

Deimnagh, Dublin.

Deimnagh, Dublin.

Éamonn McNulty, Edenvale Rd., Ranelagh, Dublin.

Hugh Hutchinson, Walkinstown
Rack Dublin.

Ach oire a d a's rinneadh
maolughadh ar bith leis na
scórthaí bliadhan ar Chuspóir na High Hutchinson, Walkinstown
Park, Dublin.

The last three named were
arrested in their homes in Dublin
by Special Branch police early
on the morning of November 27
last. All were sentenced to four
months imprisonment by the 26fusing to give information.

The other five men were jailed
if by District Courts for refusing
to addition

see The other five men were jailed
to be the different probability of the service of the

### Fianna Eireann Notes

Easter Sunday, the day which is recognised by the Irish Republican Movement as a day of remembrance dedicated to all those who fell in the various phases of the fight for freedom, is with a company of the results. is with us again.

Fianna Eireann members have participated in the struggle since 1916. The following is a list of Fianna members who gave their all for the Irsih Republic:

Sean Heuston, 1916 (executed). Con Colbert, 1916 (executed). Sean Healy, 1916 (killed in action).

Sean Howard, 1916 (killed in action).

Gerald Keogh, 1916 (killed in

Fred Ryan, 1916 (killed in

Brendan Donelan, 1916 (killed in action).

Liam Mellowes, 1922 (executed). Joe McKelvey, 1922 (executed), Bertie Murphy, 1922 (mur-

dered) Sean Cole, '922 (murdered).

Mulmitir na Gaedhealtachta;
Cuireann Gaedhi Bhéal Feirsde
fá n-á gcoinne féin an éascóir
seo a chur ar ceal. Chuige sin tá
rún againa Gaedhi len a tíre
a ghríosughadh agus a casrughadh leis an chás a throid go
deireadh.
Tuigmid nach bhfuil i gcóir
cheart Teiliffse agus Radio a bhfuran
ach aon chuid amhain de'n dún,
aois iomlán a chaitheas Raighal
tas Gaedhealach a shaothrughadh

Colbert Sluagh spent the week end of the 17th and 18th of March camping in the Wicklow mountains. This Sluagh is an example to others to get out camping early in the year.

All enquiries to FIANNA EIREANN, c/o P.O. Box 187.

Coiste Cuimhneachain Naisiunta EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1962

### **Dublin Easter Commemoration**

Mass at Adam and Eve's Church, Merchants' Quay, at 11 a.m. Parade will assemble at the Custom House at 2.30 p.m. and will leave at 3 p.m. for Glasnevin Cemetery where an oration will be delivered.

COUNTY DUBLIN COMMEMORATION

Mass at St. John the Baptist Church, Blackrock, at 10 a.m. Parade to Dean's Grange Cemetery after Mass.

### EASTER COMMEMORATION CONCERT

OLYMPIA THEATRE, DUBLIN

EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1962 AT 7.30 P.M.

Artistes: Eamona Ceanat Célil Band, John Molloy, Brendan Cauldweit, Michael O'Dwyer, Margaret O'Reilly, Romy Aurthur, Seán Ó Síocháin, Eddie Golden, Maeve Mulvany, Troupe of Irish Dancers.

FEAR A' TI - Seoirse Dearle.

ACCOMPANIST - Eamon O Gallchobhair.

Parterre 5/- and 3/-; Circle 3/6; Gallery 2/-ADMISSION Seats bookable at Olympia Theatra and at 31 Wicklow St., Dublia.

### Victimisation of Prisoners

years unemployment,

We re-produce below a letter republican in Mountjoy, Séamus sovernment departments and Jocal cecived by a Republican Prisoner O Dóráin, has received a similar Councils have been circularised. I Mountjoy Jail. He was serving letter from his employers—C.LE, tentence imposed by the Milli-Before his arrest and imprison-bury Tribunal and for that reason ment by the Military Courf for the Military Tribunal since letter from his employers—C.I.E.
Before his arrest and imprisonment by the Military Courf for
not answering questions he was a
bus conductor.

Now he too is sentenced to
years unemployment
for 7 years. in Mountjoy Jail. He was serving a tentence imposed by the Mili-tary Tribunal and for that reason has been dismissed from his job.

According to the Offences Against the State Act, Section 34, he is also condemned to 7 years unemployment—so far as the 26-County State can ensure.

Since February 13 another the semi-state bodies—as well as victimisation.

TELES LAMA: AERLINGUS, ATH CLIATH (DUBLIN) TELEF IN: ATH CHATH (DUBLIN) 46851

AERPHORT ÁTH CLIATH, ÉIRE DUBLIN AIRPORT, IRELAND P.O. BOX No. 180



for 7 years.

We happen to know that C.I.E.. Aer Lingus, the E.S.B.—in fact all stand against this mean political

Mr. William K. Boylan, Political Prisoner, Mountjoy Prison, North Circular Road.

13th February, 1962.

Dear Sir.

We enclose your Insurance Card together with a receipt which you should

attention has been drawn to Section 34 of the Offences against the State Act 1939 which states that any Acr Rianta employee convicted by special Criminal Court set up under this Act automatically incurs dismissal from the date of the conviction and cannot be re-employed within 7 years of that date

We are sorry to tell you therefore that we will not be in a position to re-consider you for employment with us.

Yours faithfully. E Murray, PERSONNEL MANAGER.

#### SYMPATHY

The Ard-Chomhairle of Sinn Fein at a recent meeting voted sympathy with the relatives of the late Owen Harold, veteran freedom-fighter and Sinn Fein member of Mallow Urban Council.

### D. Mac Giella Phadraig

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CENTRAL SITUATION FIRST CLASS CATERING TERMS MODERATE

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### RESCUE

The rescue in 1876 of six Fenian prisoners from the penal settlement of Western Australia, to which they had been condemned for life for their part in the '67 Rising is graphically told in THE STORY OF THE CATALPA.

One of the prisoners, John Boyle O'Reilly, escaped from the settlement in Freemantle in Feb ruary 1869, and his subsequent endeavours, with the help of others, to bring off one of the most dramatic rescues ever attempted provides engrossing reading.

The Catalpa was the name of the whaler purchased in America and used in the rescue, and the experiences of the heroic crew in their battle against winds and seas and their evasion of the

#### NEW CUMANN

A new cumann of Sinn Fein has been formed at Baile An Atha, Cill Da Lua, North Tip-This cumann promises to be a very active one.

The officers are: Uachtaran: Mícheál Ó Ceallaigh, Baile An Atha;

bhaill, Portrua.

#### Now Is The Time To Prepare ARE YOU READY? If not, country; of Free State politicians

A NOW is the time to prepare selling the soil of Ireland inch by for the coming campaign. NOW inch, to any Englishman, German is the time for us to educate our or American willing to pay the people in the ideals of Repub- price

Our people are asleep and it is our job to awaken them and to give her hope, hope of a future.

revive the spirit of nationalism For without her people our and freedom that lies dormant in country has no future. the minds and hearts of the Irish people,

Today, Ireland needs her youth to work and struggle for her and

The Republican path is the only one to unity, freedom and their battle against winds and seas and their evasion of the watchful British warships reads more like fiction than truth more like fiction than truth.

THE STORY OF THE CAT- the Septiment of the shops for 6d, or by post 8d, from:

Joseph Clarke,

Irish Book Bureau,

8 Upr. O'Connell St., Dublin.

The standard of the shops for 6d or by post 8d, from:

Irish Book Bureau,

8 Upr. O'Connell St., Dublin.

The standard of Ireland's may live, 'It is up to us to face over week to earn their living in their hundreds may live.' It is up to us to face over week to earn their living in their hundreds may live.' It is up to us to face over week to earn their living in their hundreds may live.' It is up to us to face over week to earn their living in their hundreds may live.' It is up to us to face over week to earn their living in their hundreds may live.' It is up to us to face over week to earn their living in their hundreds may live.' It is up to us to face over week to earn their living in their hundreds may live.' It is up to us to face over week to earn their living in their hundreds may live.' It is up to us to face over week to earn their own.

——CAILIN OG

### One Third Of Rates To Pay Debt Charges

AT the estimates meeting of Donegal Co. Council on February 19, Sinn Fein member Seamus Rodgers said that the Finance Committee cut the Co. Manager's estimate at the expense of the lower paid workers.

"Speaking as an ordinary £6 a week, but were just exist-worker," he said, "and representing an area consisting in the main of small farmers and workers, I testing outside the Council would not be doing my duty to the people who gave me a voice on this Council if I did not be down this Council if I did not closer.

"While the top officials of this "While the top officials of this Council have got substantial increases during the year, the lower paid workers, the road workers and the nursing staffs of the various public institutions, have to take the rap now,

"Some of these workers are ratepayers themselves, while many of the nursing staff are the sons and daughters of farmers. I do not consider it right that the ratepayers of this county should have to foot the bill for the health service

Councillor Rodgers went on to state that he did not consider £6 a week a living wage in present-day circumstances. He was also bearing in mind the fact that there were many in County Donegal at present who had not

#### MANAGER'S FIGURES QUERIED

Seamus Rodgers (Sinn Fein) at the estimates meeting of Done-gal County Council queried the County Manager on the figure of £5,280 for travelling expenses and said he wanted to know who received these expenses.

The Co. Manager replied that the engineering staff got the ex-penses mentioned.

salaries at a Council meeting last May he was informed that the engineers received no other allowance outside of their salaries and that position was done, and he had in his possession the and he had in his possession the minutes of that meeting to prove

The Manager, replying, stated that this was not an allowance. Runai: Seán Ó Lionard, Baile An Councillor Rodgers remarked that it was definitely an allowance. Cisteoiri: Padraig Carey, Baile He also said that the Manager's Atha agus Eamonn Ó Cear-aill, Portrua.

Council was misleading.

The indebtedness of County Councils was staggering and about one-third of the rates collected went to pay the annual interest with no return to the ratepayers.

The people of this country The people of this country had no control over the credit of the country. It was controlled by the commercial banks and a few people in Threadneedle Street, London, could tell them how to run their lives. their lives.

It was ridiculous they should have to pay such a high interest and maintenance of main roads."

and maintenance of main roads."

and maintenance of main roads.

#### £800 MILLION

When they heard a pound note described as an Irish pound that was untrue. It no more belonged to them than Mount Everest, There were £800 million of their money in the Bank of England, and that money could be better employed developing Irish indus try and giving work to Irish

They were the only country in Europe exporting capital and people. Until the people in this country had control over credit they would get nowhere.

Houses had been built in the country with the aid of State and County Council grants and, through no fault of the people, many of them were now closed.

They had to face the facts that no employment was available and these people had to emigrate Councillor Rodgers drew the Manager's attention to the fact that when he asked for officials living in their own land. They had been pressed out of exis tence by high taxation and rates,

colossal sums being spent on main roads should be transferred to county and dirt roads.

### MILITARY TRIBUNAL PROTEST

A POSTER parade. organised by the National Rights Com-mittee in protest against the Military Courts, was held in Dublin on Saturday afternoon, March 3.

About forty people marched through the principal streets of the city for an hour and a half Various posters were carried, among them "My Husband is a Prisoner of the Military Couris"

Prisoner of the Military Courts-and "My Daddy is a Prisoner of the Military Tribunal."

The parade was followed by a squad-car carrying four uniformed Gardai, and behind it travelled another car with four members of the Special Branch. A lot of attention was paid by the general public to the parade and the posters were read with great interest.

A number of Gardai were stationed outside the Gresham Hotel and one policeman made notes of each poster carried in the parade passed by.

That night at 8.30 a

meeting was held in Abbey Street and despite the extremely cold weather a large number of people attended.

Speakers were Frank Graham, Seoirse Dearle and Seamus Graham. They were greeted thusiastically by the crowd and the meeting lasted a little more than an hour. Well done, Dublin!

### 1 5Cuimne

The 10.30 a.m. Mass in Adam and Eve's Franciscan Church, Merchants' Quay, Dublin, of Sunday, April 8, will be offered for the repose of the souls of

TONY D'ARCY, Headford, Co. Galway, who died on 56th day of hunger strike in Arbour Hill Prison, Dublin, April 16, 1940;

SEÁN MeNEELA, Ballycroy, Co. Mayo, who died on 59th day of hunger strike in Arbour Hill Prison, Dublin, April 19, 1940.

SEÁN MARTIN, Belfast, who was killed in an acciden explosion, April 25, 1940.

### Irishmen and Irishwomen

Six of our Counties are occupied by British Forces.

Twenty-six of our Counties are being sold piecemeal to foreign investors

The young men and women of Ireland are forced to emigrate in order to earn a livelihood.

Do you want to help to save our country from extinction?

#### Join Sinn Fein and Save the Nation.

I wish to become a member of Sinn Fein.

NAME ADDRESS

SINN FEIN H.Q., 30 GARDINER PLACE, DUBLIN

### Republicans Grieved At Death Of Tomas O Dubhahaill

MANY people, especially in the Republican Movement and in Trade Union circles, were greatly grieved at the death on March 12 of Tomás O Dubhghaill, Vice-President of Sinn Fein and Secretary of An Cumann Cabhrach.

an active Republican. He spent seven and a half years in jail seven and a half years in jail—
from 1941 to 1947 in Mountjey (wo days
from 1941 to 1947 in Mountjey
Cumann na mBan,
Cumann na gCailiní, wreathearers, Fianna Eireann, members of Sinn Fein and other
lowing the arrest of the entire
Ard-Chomhairle of Sinn Fein ata
Movement, contingents from Bel-

An appreciation by a colleague of his life and work for Ireland general public all participated. will be carried in our next issue. Sincerest sympathy is extended to his brothers and sisters in their great loss.

A large and representative A large and representative gathering was present at the remains a proposed and the remains from St. Luke's Hospital, Rathgar, Dublin, to the Pro-Cathedral on Tuesday, famarch 13, at 5.15 p.m. The coffin was draped with the Tricoleur and a Guard of Honour escorted by the beautiful proposed to the proposed and the proposed and the proposed to the proposed and the proposed and the proposed to the proposed and the the hearse.

#### FITTING TRIBUTE

at 10 a.m. by Rev. Father Tracey,

For over thirty years he was under the command of Peter Ard-Chomhairle of Sinn Fein at a meeting in head office. Movement, contingents from the fast, Dundalk, Drogheda, Meath and Kildare, Trade Union representatives, friends and sentatives, relatives, friends and

#### AT GLASNEVIN

On reaching the cemetery mem bers of An Ard-Chomhairle, Sinn Fein, acted as pall-bearers. At at graveside Rev. Fr. Livinus, O.F.M.Cap., officiated.

All arrangements were by the National Graves Association and the attendance included Sean Fitzpatrick, chairman, National The funeral next day to the Graves Association, Mairtin o family plot in Glasnevin Cemetry was a fitting ribute. It followed Requiem Mass celebrated Larkin of the Workers' Union of Ireland and Miss Hilda Larkin.



The late Tomás O Dubhghaill, Vice-President of Sinn Féin.

wreaths from the following:
Ard-Oifig, Sinn Fein; Oifig, "An EUROPEAN ARMY? We had to recognise that, on entering E.E.C., some of our old

t-Eireannach Aontuighthe"; Cum-ann na mBan; Leadership, Irish Resistance Movement: ideas on national sovereignty Cuimhneachain Náisiúnta; Repub-lican Movement, Dublin; Comwould have to disappear, said Rev. James Kavanagh, Lecturer hairle Ceantair Sinn Féin, Ath Cliath; Cumann Sean Mistéil, Sinn Cliath; Cumann Seán Mistéil, Sinn Féin, Ath Cliath; Sinn Féin, Lon-lon; An Cumann Cabhrach, Lon-don; Oglai na Poblachta, Cathair Luimní; General Officers and General Executives, Workers' Union of Ireland; St. James' Gate March 2. Technical Assistants Association; Donohoe family, Windmill Street,

There was no doubt that poli-tical commitments would involve some form of defence mechanism

The experimental radar net set up by British troops in West Fernanagh to trap Resistance fighters has proved a complete failure. A local headquarters and three outposts each equipped with a radar scanner and manned by British soldiers were set up uring late January.

Early in February a test exer-

cise was carried out by large forces of British troops but the radar net registered nothing. On February 15, eleven days before the termination of the Resistance Campaign, the outposts were Campaign, the outposts were closed down and the troops

The experiment had failed.

#### WISHFUL THINKING

"This could only be described as wishful thinking—a state of mind which had ever been the refuge of the disgruntled, the dis-inclined and the disillusioned."

—Lord Brookeborough at the

Tory - Unionist Council's annual conference on March

#### LONDON NOTES

The Annual Easter Com-emoration will be held outside Wandsworth Prison, S.W. 18, on Easter Monday, at 12 noon, in proud remembrance of Reginald Dunne and Joseph O'Sullivan, (Buses 19, 77.)

### THE ORATION

By Ruairi O Drisceoil

Ass ocan out serious seo, a cantee, 19 can the second of t maoineain amáin tan Jac ceann eite

na Saoniso to ceao outen anuas os lessos. De generallo, niño a gont an tenón agus an unificean (entre beat fi crof ouch ná an giún seo 'game— Hope was high, Faith was, st na udoine ná naió in-dois on Quietly the work went on. encimse a tean Cinf Amac na Casca, ac a cuais imbun oibne esiloca blian agus bneis ó soin.

cneimine sin. Cingeamon 50 ni-maet coatt an Enécat. Comasceamon an Jack MacNeela and Tony D'Arcy "Entale Saott ag ceace ma me" of and who when arrested in the caoo baome since on — poblaccán and y Torties and sentenced to AIT DA RAIDEAD CUN PRIOSÚIN, SPIAD-ÓIREACE ASUS BRACADÓIREACE, AR mneact agus bracadóineact, ár Cáirde dá mbascad, na sean-sad oiní a tipan titis tinn as steamhú i ntiaití a céite cun na h-uaise, asus, le goinio anois, cuio dan muinnein agus pán tinn péin pá sciobad uainn aş "sean-eactad Dé." Aşus seo inniu pe buon is pe mains sinn cuis uais Comdis the Oungastt.

in Sociolegy, U.C.D, when addessing a meeting of the Dublin Dubhghaill typified all that Institute of Catholic Sociology on was grand and great in the was grand and great in the We would have to be prepared Republican Movement of the last to accept a supra-national organ-isation, something which would imply political decisions. three decades. Quiet and un-isation, something which would imply political decisions. steadily and unobtrusively for

His rather demure appearance some form of defence mechanism if the political organisation was to retain its power at all.

Something in the form of ready smile. Charitable in the NA.T.O. was bound to emerge.

BRITISH TROOPS

The experimental radar net set up by British troops in West Fersulus from the properties of the properti

Born some forty-seven years ago, Tomás Ó Dubhghaill was of the generation that missed the "glorious years" that followed the Easter Rising, but, yet, a generation that as MacSwiney put it regarding a former one, "held the gap", not the accepted bearna baoil, but the lean years that follow every national resurgence.

But this generation was close enough to those "glorious years" to appreciate their grandness, to appreciate their grandness, to appreciate the wickedness and the evil that was the Free State Treaty, and to see the feet of clay that marred our image of many an erstwhile hero.

WISHFUL IHINKING
"The Common Market had
been selzed upon in certain quarters in Eire as sounding the
death-knell of Ulster.
"This could only be described
aw sishful thinking—a state of
aw sishful thinking—a state of is disgruntlement.

And as they carried on the struggle only to be chased from pillar to post at the behest of former Republicans, to be mis-represented, calumniated, slan-dered, libelled, to suffer the rigours of imprisonment and in-

Dunne and Joseph O'Sullivan.

(Bisses 19, 77) meetings will be dead on Easter Sunday in Clapham Common, Camden Town, Kilburn and Cricklewood, WEAR AN EASTER LILY

And this was the testing point.

Cabbrach agus Leas-Uachtaran had Ca

An ocaio of teiceio seo, a cainoe, years before that the great Austin

Republicans hearkened to the Republicans hearkened to the voice of Stack. The process of e-organisation and re-building head became at the one can at the one can at the one can at the one can be compared as a sound a sound a sound as the case of the can be can b

And foremost amongst them E a charg imbun othre trinoca blan gus breis ó soin.

Tungoaman gión agus mórtas an
vice in the 'thirties, friend and fourteen years penal servitude by the Military Tribunal was second in command of the Irish Repub lican Movement. Here he was with kindred souls, bending to the task anew.

> He worked indefatigably in all branches of the Movement, being one of those who undertook what seemed to be the almost impos sible task of reviving Sinn Fein with what success is well known to Republicans

> Meanwhile he took on onerous job of Rúnaí to Republican Prisoners' Release
> Association, a task he fulfilled in
> the same efficient sympathetic
> manner as he carried out his
> onerous duties as Rúnaí of An
> Cumana, Cabherch, in Release Cumann Cabhrach

He travelled at home and abroad preaching the Separatist Gospel. A year last autumn, in this very cemetery, he unveiled to the service of the McCesth. the memorial to Paddy McGrath, delivering a characteristic oration on the occasion.

Last Easter he made a deep impression on the people of Cork when he spoke at the Republican Plot there. He did a lion's share in the work of the United Irish-man—the same unselfish, un-tiring, uncomplaining Tomás al' through, never unkind, never harsh, to the very end.

His colleagues noticed his failing health. They appealed to him to take it easy—counselled him to take it easy—counselled him to see a doctor—as one of them said "we could see the pain in his very countenance." Still. Tomás soldiered on till he was on the verse of college. He was on the verge of collapse. He was gone beyond medical aid. And so, we mourn him to-day.

What more is there to say ex cept to ask the good God to give to Republicans at this new testing point that lively faith in our ideal, that firm hope in the future and in the deep-rooted love of liberty that is of the Irish people and that ardent charity that was Tomás Ó Dubhghaill's, coupled with his unfaltering allegiance to represented, dered, libelled, to sundered, libelled, to sundered, libelled, to sundered sive their very lives for the ideal, and to see a great Movement brought to a low ebb—at its lowest when the "gates flew open" in the late 'forties and the majority of the prisoners were released.

The string point, and the sundered some the sunder former second-in-command of the Irish Republican Movement, Ruinal of An Cumann Cabhrach agus Leas-Uachtaran Cabhrach agus Leas-Uachtaran comments and the sundered some s the ideal and his strict adherence





FUNERAL OF TOMAS O DUBHGHAILL: Top picture shows funeral procession nearing Glasnevin Cemetery. Lower picture was taken at the graveside while Fr. Livinus, O.F.M.

# Imeachtai I mBeal Feirste

IS beag duine a bhfuil staidéar déanta aige ar bhunú na nÉireinnach Aontaithe nach bhfuil sárchuntas Tone ar imeachtaí 1791 léite aige. Níor scríobh an Ruiséalach aon chuntas ar bhunú an chumainn, nó má scríobh, níor tháinig an chuid sin dá Journal anuas chugainn. Dá thoradh san is minic ceach

tar de dhá thuairim ag daoine fén pháirt a ghlac Tone agus an Ruiséalach ins na himeachtaí ónar fhás Cumann na nÉireannach Aontaithe. Is é an dearcadh is coitianta gurbh é Tone bun agus barr na ngnóthaí go léir agus nach raibh ins an Ruiséalach ach mar a bheadh scáil de, fear a lean lorgsan agus a chuidigh leis ar

#### MACHNAMH NEAMHSPLEACH

Ach tá a chontrárthacht de dhearcadh ann, rud a nochtaítear go soiléir sa mhéid a scríobh finné amháin. 'Tone went to finne amháin. 'Tone went to Belfast with T. Russell and was by him introduced to the Clubs
—as a clever lawyer likely to be useful.' Níos sia síos deir an finaé céanna: 'Tone was present merely as lawyer and secretary.'

Ní ceart glacadh go hiomlán le ceachtar den dá dhearcadh san, toisc nach bhfuil iontu araon ach cuid den fhírinne. Tá dóthain fianaise ann lena dheimhniú go ndéanadh an Ruiséalach machnam'i neamhspleách ar chúrsaí

polaitíochta. Ar ndóigh bheadh sé sin soiléir do dhuine ar bith a léifeadh 'idir na l'nte' i gcuntas Tone féin. Ní mór féachaint le páirteanna na beirte a idirdhealú má is mian linn tábhacht an Ruiséalaigh a mheas i gceart, rud nach furasta a dhéanamh mar iarracht i gcomhpháirt ab ea í 6 thús deireadh.

#### AGUS I mBAILE ATHA CLIATH

Rinneadh tagairt cheana do chomhrá a bhí idir Tomás Ruiséil agus Liam Sinclaire go luath sa bhliain 1791 nuair a labhradar ar chumana polaitíochta a bhunú don mheánaicme i mBéal Feirste. Ó is rud é nach ndearna an Ruiséalach tagairt ar bith eile don chomhrá sin ina Journal, ní féidir a bheith cinnte de gur as spair a gneith cinnte de gur as stolta a gcombrá a d'fhás Cumann na nÉireannach Aontaithe. Ní féidir ach a áiteamh go raibh a leithéid de chumann i gceist ag roinnt daoine i mBéal Feirste in earrach 1791.

h níorbh iad na Béalfeirstigh amháin a bhí ag cuimhneamh ar a leithéid de chumann, Bhí an smaoineamh céanna ag daoine i mBaile Átha Cliath chomh maith. mBaie Atha Cliath chomh maith.
I mBealtaine na bliana céanna
scríobh an Dochtúir Liam Ó
Droighneáin chuig Somhairle
Mac an tSaoir, céile a dheirféar,
á rá go mba mhaith leis go mór go mbunófaí cumann polaitíochta mBaile Átha Cliath a mbeadh An Bráithreachas' mar ainm

#### SAOIRSE NA HEIREANN

Mhol sé go mbeadh saoirse na hÉireann mar chuspóir ag an ann.' churann agus go bhfeidhmeodh Chuir Tone iarmhír leis an litir ó chun an taoairse san a bhaint sin, don Ruiséalach féin agus do amach chomh tapaidh is dob chairde leis siúd amháin, 'Léirionn méidir. Dealraíonn sé gur chuir na rúin sin thuas' a scríobh sé, an Droighneánach litir eile chuig 'mo thuairim mhacánta chomh Mac an tSaoir ina raibh tuilleadh fada agus a bheadh sé críonna do peoral fén chumann seo. Thais- dhuine a leithéid a nochtadh agus peáin seisean an dara litir do cúrsaí na tíre mar atáid. Ní théid Shornán daoine i mBéal Feirste fiú leathshif chomh fada leis an agus bhíodar sásta, ar an iomlán, fhírinne, ach ní mór an fhírinne

# Tomās Rujsējl

seo Thomáis Ruiséil. C!ó Morainn, Baile Átha Cliath a d'shoilsigh an leabhar ar 9/-.

cruinnithe de na hOglaigh a bhí Is eagal liom go mbeidh an le tionól i mBéal Feirste chun tionchar san á chur i bhfeidhm titim an Bhastille a cheiliúradh. titim an Bhastille a cheiliúradh. Thuig na Béalfeirstigh go mbeadh an uain san oiriúnach chun tús a chur le gluaiseacht nua polaitíochta. Chuir Tone freagra chuig an Ruiséalach inar mhol sé a chur le na rúin seo leanas:-

- an rúin seo leanas:

  1. Ts do réir teoirice amháin atá bunracht ag Éirinn, ó tharla nach bhfuil an tion tharla nach bhfuil an tion tire i ngnóthaí a rialuithe. Teachtaí Parlaiminte nach bhfuil freagarthach do thoil na ndaoine is cuis leis sin. Tá géarphá mar sin le méadú ar lon an lucht vótála.

  2. Tíon an lucht vótála.

  2. Tíon an lucht vótála.

  2. Tíon an lucht vótála.

  3. Téidhmeannaigh Shasana ar Rialtas na hÉireann go bhfuil géarphá le comhcheangal idir muintir uile na hÉireann, leis an chothromaíocht sin a dheimhniú das ár saoirse agus do leathniú ar gcuid tráchtúla.

  3. Táimid cinnte de, go mbrathann leas agus séan ar dtíre thar aon rud eile ar aontacht iomháin i measca aontacht iomháin i measca aontacht iomháin i measca cheall air sin, is mór an
- aontacht iomlán i measc muintir na tíre seo. Mar gheall air sin, is mór an méala duinn an polasaí neamhchríonna tid as ar fhás deighilt eatarthu agus beidh sé mar chuspóir againn cuidiúir thas deignit eatarthu agus beidh sé mar chuspóir againn cuidiú le gach iar-racht a déanfar chun deireadh a chur le heasaon-tas idir Éireannaigh, easaon-tas atá ina ábhar laige, náire agus mídhóchais uile.

Tabharfar fé ndeara go ndearna Tone claontagairt ins na rúin sin do Chaitlicigh na hÉireann. Tá do Chaitlicigh na hEireann. Ia sé geall le bheith cinnte gur iarr an Ruiséalach air a leithéid do dhéanamh mar is follas, ó na hargóintí sa Journal a luadh cheana féin, go raibh seisean ag machnamh go doimhin le linn an ama sin ar chás na gCaitliceach.

#### CREIDEAMH AGUS PARLAIMINT

Is léir gur dhearc an Ruiséalach ar an chumann nua a bhí á bheartú mar ghléas chun saoirse na gCaitliceach a bhuachaint chomh maith le saoirse don Pharlaimint, Thuig Tone áfach go gcaithfidís dul go réidh le ceist na gCaitliceach.

Bhí fhios aige go raibh Pres-bitéirigh an Tuaiscirt an-chlaonta ina n-aghaidh go fóill, agus mar ina n-aghaidh go fóill, agus mar gheall air sin nárbh ealaí fós iarraidh ar mhuintir an Tuaiscirt labhairt amach go hoscailte i hhfábhar na gCaitliceach. I ndeireadh na lltre a scríobh sé chuig an Ruiséalach, nocht sé a thuairim: 'Níl ann ach ráiméis bheith ag trácht ar leasú in Eirinn, muna mbíonn páirt acusan Éirinn, muna mbíonn páirt acusan

BRIAN OX

THINGS

CHARLIE.

LIKE

THE

WAY YOU

DOWN HERE,

'OLD CHAP'

HANDLE

..... glacadh leis na moltaí a rinne an a cheilt uaireanta. Is é mo Droighneánach.

I dtrátha an ama chéanna saciobh an Ruiséalach chuig Tone é tionchar na Sasanach ar rialtas ag iarraidh air roinnt rún a na hÉireann atá ag milleadh na cheanadh le cur os comhair tire seo.

cruinnithe de na hOglaigh a bhí Is eagal liom go mbeidh an le steodl i mhéil Eairea chun tionchar san á chur i bhfeidhm

gal idir an dá thír. Ní hionann san is a rá nach n-aithním go bhfuil an tuairim san beagáinín dána don am i láthair. B'fhéidir áfach nach fada go réiteoidh gach aoinne léi. Níor luaigh mé an méid sin ins na rúin. Níor mholas iontu san ach

leasú Parlaminte, rud a chuir-feadh cosc leis an díobháil atá d dhéanamh d'fáirinn, díobháil a scaráint le duine amháin ar an bheas soileir d'fhear macánta ar laghad. Deir sé sa Journal gur mo thuairim láidir nach bhfuil ionann, dar leis, cás na nÉirean-rud ar bith is mó a rachadh chun nach agus cás na Meiriceánach. sochair don thír ná é sin."

#### AN CEANGAL A BHRISEADH

Is minic a dhéanann staraithe tagairt don iarmhír sin chun a thaispeáint go raibh 'scarúint' idir Sasana agus Éire á mholadh ag Tone chomh fada siar leis an bhliain 1791. Is fíor go raibh, ach caithfear bheith cúramach fén bhrí a tugtar don fhocal úd 'scarúint'.

Nuair a bhí an cheist á plé roinnt blianta ina dhiaidh sin, scríobh Tone litir fhada inar mhínigh sé go cruinn a raibh i gceist aige an uair úd nuair a thrácht sé ar 'searúint'. Ní bhaineann an mhínú sin lina anseo, ach ní míste a rá nach ionann ar fad polasaí na scarúna mar a tuigeadh do Thone é, agus mar a tuigeadh do Thone é, agus an polasaí a cuirtear síos dó go minic ag cuid de na staraithe.

I ndeireadh na litre sin, scríobh agus ar dhaoine eile mar iad droch-chás na hÉireann a leigheas ar mhodhanna bunreachtúla.

#### A RAIBH ACU I mBAOL

bheas soiléir d'fhear macánta ar lagnad. Dur's es a Journal gui bith a choinneoidh na súile ar iarr sé ar Dhigges a thuairim féan oscailt. Ní mó ná san adúras scéal a nochtadh. D'fhreagair focal óna dtuigfeadh aoinne go seisean nárbh aon díobháil bheith mba mhian liom an dá thír a ag smaoineamh air mar pholasaí, scarúint ó chéile. Ach deirim ach nach dtiocfadh sé i gceist an leatsa agus led chairde gurab é uair úd. Dúirt Digges nárbh

Bhí siadsan sásta gach a raibh acu a chur i mbaol d'fhonn tíoránacht Shasana a bhriseadh, aimsir Chogadh na Saoirse. Ní raibh, adúirt sé an spiorad céanna i measc mhuintir na hÉireann agus, ó tharla nach raibh, b'fhearr d'éireodh leo gan ach leasú Parlaiminte a lorg ar dtúis.

Dhá bhliain i ndiaidh an ama sin ceistíodh an Ruiséalach os comhair an Choiste Rúnda de Theach na dTiarnaí, fé litir sin

Tone: 'Cé gur mór an cheist ( (ceist na scarúna), caithfear í a phlé agus déanfar í a phlé uair éigin, muna gcuirtear deireadh go tapaidh leis an chóras lofa polaitíochta atá i bhfeidhm fé láthair.' San abairt deireannach sin tá mar a bheadh réamhinsint ar an rud a tharla dáiríre nuair a theip ar Thone, ar an Ruiséalach

## Tone. Ní raibh fhios aige conas a d'éirigh leis an Rialtas greim d'fháil uirthi. Is follas áfach go raibh amhras aige ar Dhigges ón mhéid seo a scríobh sé sa Journal. 'Ceistíodh mé fé litir a scríobh Tone chugam. Thuzas do Dhigges

í go ndéanfadh sé cóipeanna di. Arbh fhéidir go mbeadh sé chomh cladharta san?' Bhí an Dr. Ó Droighneáin cinnte gurbh é Digges a rinne an drochbheart, rud a nocht sé gan aon fhiacal a

chur ann. 'Chuir an gadaí úd Digges litir phríobháideach de chuid Tone chuig an Choiste Rúnda,' a scríobh sé i litir áirithe. 'Rinne an Seansailéir mórchuid cainte fúithí sa Teach, d'fhonn a chruthú go raibh comhcheilg ar bun chun an dá thír a scarúint ó chéile.'

### PAIMFLEAD

liceach. Ar eagla scoilt do dhéanamh i measc na nÓglach, do tarraingeadh siar é go sealadach.

Tháinig an Ruiséalach láith-reach go Baile Átha Cliath agus chuir sé an méid sin in iúl do Thone, Bhí díomá agus fearg orthu beirt, rud is léir ón chuma shearbhasach inar thrácht Tone ar an scéal.

Chinn Tone ar mhéid a dhíomá, agus a chuid feirge, a chur in iúl i bpaimfléid. Scríobh sé ansan 'An Argument on Behalf of the Catholics of Ireland', paimfléad atá ar na cinn is bríomhaire dár scríobhadh ariamh fé chúrsaí na hÉireann, D'éirigh thar barr léi, go háirithe i mBéal Feirste, mar

go hairtíne i mbeal feirste, mar ar léadh go cíocrach f. Is ridhócha gurbh é Tomás Ruiséil a spreag Tone leis an Argument a scríobh, agus tá sé geall le bheith cinnte gur chabh-raigh sé leis chun á a chur le chéile. Féach, mar dheimhniú air sin, an t-ord ama inar tharla nithe. D'fhág an Ruiséalach an t-arm ar an 30 Meitheamh. D'fhan sé i mBéal Feirste go raibh ceiliúradh an 14 Iúil thart agus ansan chuaigh sé go Baile Atha Cliath chun cuntas a thabhairt do Thone ar imeachtaí an lae san.

LEANFAR DE.

#### Prisoners Elected

At the annual general meeting of Craobh Rualdhri Mac Eas-muinn of the Gaelic League in Coalisland, Co. Tyrone, recently vice-presidents elected included

two Republican prisoners, They were Kevin Mallon and Jim O'Donnell-both natives of Coalisland — who are serving fourteen years and ten years in Belfast Jail for Resistance

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high canopy over the building extends for twenty feet over the roadway on either side. All this has cost £20,000.

The Killeen post has been de-molished by Resistance explosions on five occasions.

#### DONEGAL G.A.A.

Speaking at the annual coavention of the County Donegal G.A.A. held in Ballybefey on Sunday, January 28, Seamus Rodgers, Co.C., asked the delegates to remember the men in jail for the yet unfinished task of acquiring fractions.

of securing freedom.

He said that British troops remained on Irish soil, and there
Feirste cuir re adh in aghaidh, wer young men in Belfast prison
and a young Derryman was servliceach. Ar eagla scoilt defenses dared to dispute the right of foreign troops on Irish soil.

NOTE: The local weekly papers gave a watered down version of this statement.

#### SYMPATHY

At a meeting of Donegal South-West Comhairle Ceanntair of Sinn Fein held in Glenties on February 19, a vote of sympathy was passed with Padraig O Curraoin, Letterkenny, on the death of his mother.

#### CUMANN NA mBAN

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### Sean Mac Diarmada

### HERO OF EASTER WEEK

This account of the life and work of Scán Mac Diarmada was given as a lecture to members of Sinn Féin in

SEAN MAC DIARMADA is 1907 one of the least known of lessly all the members of the Provisional ing Government of the Irish Republic who signed the proclamation of We have no writings of Mac Diarmada, as we have of the Mac Diarmada, as we have of the others. It is very easy, therefore, for members of Sinn Fein today to understand why Sean has not always worked with a fierce into understand why Sean has not attracted as much attention as his fellow leaders.

Sean was essentially the life, which was to have all the organiser, the worker behind the people of Ireland united when the scenes, the indispensable man in fight would start for freedom. any revolutionary movement. He was always playing the part that ensured the results, the part that earns very little of the glory.

### BORN IN

He fancied teaching as a profession. As a pupil teacher he had a row with a school manager, and he emigrated to Glasgow where he worked as a tram driver. Soon he was back in Ireland working as a barman in

In this city he joined the A.O.H. After a short period a friend took him to a meeting of the Dungannon Club. This club was a nationalist organisation, which was founded by Denis Mac Cullough and Bulmer Hobson.

Both men were members of the the forerunners of Sina Sean found himself in an atmosphere of robust Repub-licanism which was to be his for the rest of his life.

The I.R.B. quickly realised that Mac Diarmada had a cool cal-culating planning mind, He was soon sworn into the Brotherhood. Later he was appointed treasurer of the Supreme Council in this organisation, and he was closely associated with Tom Clarke in re-organisation of Brotherhood

#### METHODS OF INFILTRATION

The methods of the I.R.B. at this time were the old methods of quietly infusing many mem-bers of the Brotherhood into all other extreme nationalist organisations, especially into their executive committees. Hobson was president of the Dungannon in one leg. From then on he could by Friday the British, uname to Clubs, Denis Mac Cullough was only walk with the aid of a stick. overcome the resistance or bring secretary On Arthur Griffith's Despite this handicap he still the fighting to a speedy end, National Council of Sinn Fein, travelled up and down the started to burn and destroy the they had Hobson, P. S. O'Hegarty country holding meeting after city, O'Connell Street was laid they had others, enough to outvote meeting.

KNOW OF HIM

A very close friend of Sean Mac Diarmada was Commandant they had Hobson, P. S. O'Hegarty country holding meeting in ruins.

was appointed with the best and a salary of thirty shillings a of the Realm Act". At a meeting week, his salary to be made up of the National Council of Sinn by a shilling a week subscription Fein held in Dublin on January

ing meetings and building up Sinn Fein. On many occasions he addressed as many as six meetings in one day.

tensity of purpose inside him. He used his charm and dominance towards the real interest in his

#### LAST OUNCE OF EFFORT

spoke in the simple language of exacting from his followers the the poor peasantry of his native last ounce of effort when further Leitrim. With this aim always in mind, last ounce of effort when further effort seemed impossible. In 1908, Sinn Fein had one hundred and fifteen Cumainn affiliated.

CU. LEITRIM

In 1910, Mac Diarmada and Tom Clarke established a newsien the village of Kiltyclogher, in guidance of this paper was placed the county of Leitrim, on Feb. solely in the hands of Scan Mac ruary 28, in the year 1884, He Diarmada, It was printed was the eighth child in a family working the control of the cont Diarmada. It was printed and published at 12 D'Olier Street, Dublin.

> Irish Freedom was the official organ of the Wolfe Tone Clubs. The Wolfe Tone Clubs were a militant offshoot of Sinn Fein, and they were a logical extension of its scope. The Clubs and paper were established after disagree with Arthur Griffith Sinn Fein policy.

#### PASSIVE RESISTANCE

Griffith preached a policy of passive resistance while not denying the efficacy of physical force; he would not, as they were, be The Dungannon Clubs committed to the use of it. Griffith believed in open organisations and open propaganda. Mac Diarmada and Clarke believed in propaganda open and secret. But they placed all their faith and trust in their own secret organisation, the I.R.B. Griffith believed in his own works and his own pen, against any other form of persuasion,

> Sean Mac Diarmada disliked Griffith's anti-Labour policy and had planned and worked for his firm dependence on middle come true. class opinion. So the swing was towards Connolly and the left when the Wolfe Tone Clubs and the paper were established. The members of the Wolfe Tone Clubs who broke away from Sinn Fein always acknowledged that the Sinn Fein philosophy should be the basis of Irish Nationality. Sean Mac Diarmada retained his Sinn Fein connection,

polio which left him badly lame

was appointed Sinn Fein organiser hard labour under the "Defence the men who had fought all that to a smining a week subscription from thirty members of the puncture gannon Clubs.

As full time organiser, from 1907 to 1912 he travelled tire lessly all over the country, holding meetings and building up Sinn Fein. On many occasions he between the proposed by The Organization of Johnson he between the proposed by Emmon Ceannt, members of the Provisional section of Johnson Country, holding meetings and building up Sinn Fein. On many occasions he between the proposed of the proposed by Emmon Ceannt, members of the Provisional Schorles of the Provisional Country of the proposed by Emmon Ceannt, members of the Provisional Country of the Proposed by Emmon Ceannt, members of the Provisional Country of the Proposed by Emmon Ceannt, members of the Provisional Country of the Proposed by Emmon Ceannt, members of the Provisional Country of the Proposed by Emmon Ceannt, members of the Provisional Country of the Proposed by Emmon Ceannt, members of the Proposed by This Country of the Proposed by The Organization of the Proposed by Th later it was decided to organise

#### SINN FFIN PHILOSOPHY

On his release from prison Sean Mac Diarmada devoted all his time and energy to organising this force. By the end of 1914 Sinn Fein was barely in existence. The men who were taught the Sinn Fein philosophy were to be found in the ranks of the Volun-

Sean knew that the influence of Sinn Fein was an absolute necessity in shaping the course of revolution, and that its teaching was such as to lead to no other outcome. It was with this end in view that he worked so hard for nine years.

in the Sinn Fein Weekly by advices and worked for had come to pass; that help should not come in that there had been been so for money, but in terms of money, but in terms of mation's spirit were burned away, rifles, machine guns and ammunition. On the provisional committee of the Irish Volunteers were Sean Mae Diarmada, Earmon Ceannt, The O'Rahilly KILMAINHAM and Sean Fitzgibbons, all members of Sinn Fein.

When the fighting started on April 24, 1916 Sean Mac Diarmada was with Pearse and the pride at my death. I die that the Headquarters Staff in the G.P.O. Sean Mac Diarmada took all sean mac Dialinate took messages received from the other have mercy on my soul. The positions to Pearse. Sean was as cause for which I die has been happy as a schoolboy all through re-baptised during the past week happy as a schoolboy all through the week of fighting. He saw the realisation of his dream, all he

#### 20,000 BRITISH TROOPS

The messages messages which during the first five days of fighting showed that the Irish Volunteers and Connolly's Citizen Army—less than 1,000 men—were holding at bay inn Fein connection.

20,000 British troops equipped
In 1912 he had an attack of with artillery, petrol shells,
olio which left him badly lame machine guns and armoured cars.

ting desperate week: "In order to Sinn prevent the further slaughter of pary Dublin citizens, and in the hope

Mac Diarmada said; "We surrender not to save you, but to save this city and the people of thi city from destruction. You would have fought on, I am proud of you. This week of Easter will be remembered and your work will tell some day."

He then ordered food to be served to everyone, saying they should take a good meal as they might not be too well fed where they were going. Sean, with his comrades, was taken to a green plot in front of the Rotunda Materials, the patient where Publishers Mac Diarmada always
hat the influence of Sina
hat the influence of Sin recognised to the British officers.

#### NATION'S SPIRIT FREE AGAIN

One officer seeing Sean Mac Griffith, always the acknow- Diarmada's walking stick confisledged spokesman of Sinn Fein, cated it. "I cannot walk without welcomed the Volunteer Movethat stick," he said. The officer ment and joined its ranks. When turned to the soldiers and police welcomed the Volunteer Movement and joined its ranks. When
turned to the soldiers and police
the Volunteers were split by and sneered: "The Sinn Feiners
Redmond's interference Sinn take cripples into their army."
Fein's sympathy and support was The stick was not returned, and
given to the section which reSean, already lame, and by this
fused to accept Redmond's contime weak from hunger had to
trol. This section continued to be walk two miles to Richmond
known as the Irish Volunteers.

Barracks.

When at last he stood in Kil-Men at last he stood in Kilmainham with only a few hours

MONEY

MONEY

Redmond's appeal to the Irish
on America for money, was met
in the Sinn Fein weekly by advice had worked for had come to pass;

In a letter to his brothers and sisters he wrote his last words "Make no lament for me. Pray for my soul, and feel a lasting Irish Nation may live. God bless and guard you all, and may He by the blood of as good men as ever trod God's earth, and should not I feel justly proud to be numbered amongst them. Before God, let me again assure you how proud and happy I feel. It is not alone for myself I feel happy, but for the fact that Ireland has produced such men."

At 3.45 am, on the 12th of May, 1916 the last two of the protracted executions took place. James Connolly and Sean Mac Diarmada were shot to deat Kilmainham Prison, Dublin,

### YOUTH SHOULD

im it they could not persuade
In 1915 as a result of ois On Saturday morning Sean Mac when 'patriotic Leitrium' men
successful anti-recruiting cam Diarmada read Pearse's letter of ercepted a memorial to Sean in his
In 1907 Sean Mac Diarmada phign he received four inionins surrender calmly and solemnly to native Kitryclogher, it was Ned

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

### HAUGHEY THANKS NEWSPAPER EDITORS

THOSE who have been fol-lowing the disclosures in this column as to how the editors of the principal 26-County morning, evening and Sunday newspapers crawled to obey the edicts of Mr. Haughey in regard to the censorship of news about the Republican Resistance Movement will be interested to know that Mr. Haughey has thanked his press hirelings for their co-

In letters to all the editors Haughey expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the newspapers had co-operated, and said that, undoubt edly, this had had certain effects on the situation that had emerged.

In other words, the pref the 26 Counties, with few honourable exceptions in the provinces, has proved it-self a willing accomplice in the stifling of public opinion, in the unjust censorship of news and, in effect, in the playing of England's game in

his country. (See Editorial, page one)

#### ALGERIAN CEASEFIRE

THE ceasefire agreed upon between the Algerians and the French brings to an end seven years of fierce warware in which the Algerians fought for independence. It is to be hoped that they will achieve their objective—for they will have fully deserved all that freedom implies

The French, too, are to be congratulated on recognising, belatedly even though it is, that the Algerians have a right to self-determination But one wonders if France would have bowed so soon if she had not been forced to by the united expression of Algerian aspirations in the resistance put up by the F.L.N., the Algerian Resistance Move-

There is still a fly in the salve—a powerful force known as the O.A.S., the Secret Army Organisation which fights to keep Algeria French and which controls some of the principal cities and towns

#### TWO LESSONS

Is there a lesson in all this for Ireland? There are at least two. In the above paragraphs substitute the word Britain for France, Ireland for Algeria and Six-County Unionists for O.A.S., and you have in a nutshell the unfortunate

Daly's sister Madge Daly who performed the unveiling ceremony.

It is right and fitting that the rising generation should be fully conversant with this noble son of Breffni who swore more men into the I.R.B. than any man of his

-Sean Mac Mhaonaigh.

situation as exists in 'this

country.

We have been fighting for complete independence from England, but have not yet been successful. Between us and full freedom stand the forces of Britain in the Six

Lesson number two is this: if ever there was an example of the efficacy of armed resistance to unjust occupation. sistance to unjust occupation, it surely can be found in the struggle of the Algerians against the French. May all Irishmen take this lesson to

#### DENIED TO IRISH

THE Algerians are about to be given an opportunity to express their national as pirations and unity in a manner that has been denied to the people of Ireland since 1918 -and this is one respect in which we must envy the Algerians.

They are to be given the opportunity of voting, as an entity, to determine the future course of Algerian affairs. Not since the General Election of 1918 have the people of this country as a whole had such an opportunity.

Their verdict then was incisive and clear-cut; we have no doubt that it would be as incisive and clear-cut to-day if the Partition governments of Leinster House and Stormont permitted. But there are vested interests to be guarded and no such vote will be taken while the present powers con-trol the destiny of the Irish people.

#### NO PARTITION

AGAIN, France must be congratulated on giving the Algerians their great opportunity and aise for non-imposing partition as a solu-tion to the problem of Algeria. Would that Britain were as wise and magna-

But it would be hoping for too much from Britain to expect such a gesture. One has only to scan her record, ven since the so-called solution" of the Irish problem, to realise this; partition in India, partition in Palestine, partition in Cyprus always the devil's division.

And again the record shows that Britain never conceded anything unless she was forced do so by armed resistance. always be. -MAC DARA. Thus it has been, thus it will

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| THE | following   | are  | serving   | sentences | of | penal |
|-----|-------------|------|-----------|-----------|----|-------|
| S   | ervitude in | n Be | Ifast Jai | 1:        |    |       |

#### BELFAST AND CO. ANTRIM

| Don McPhillips (21), Ballycairn, Aghalce      | **** | 14 years |
|---|------|----------|
| Robert Gerald Murray (18), St. James' Gardens | **** | 10 years |
| Anthony Cosgrave (17), Tyrone Street          |      | 10 years |
| John Kelly (25), 12 Adela Street, Belfast     | **** | 8 years  |
| Thomas O'Kane, Ton Street                     | **** | 6 years  |
|   |      |          |

#### CO APMACH

| CO. ARMAGH                                   |    |    |       |
|--|----|----|-------|
| Eddie Mulholland (22), Mary Street, Lurgan   | ,  | 15 | years |
| William Reilly (22), Armagh City             |    | 14 | years |
| Seamus Hueston (28), Keady                   |    | 10 | years |
| Gerald Haughian (22), Silverwood Drive, Lurg | an | 9  | year: |
| David Lewsley (24), Shore Road, Lurgan       |    | 8  | years |
| J. B. O'Hagan (37), 81 North Street, Lurgan  |    | 8  | years |
| James Oliver Smith (25), Bessbrook           |    | 8  | years |
| Michael Daly (27), Crossmaglen               |    | 5  | years |
| Owen Carragher (25), Crossmaglen             |    | 5  | years |
|  |    |    |       |

#### CO. DERRY

| E Can Down City                 |     | 10 year           |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------------------|
| Eamon Timony (32), Derry City   | *** | The second second |
| Liam Flanagan (22), Maghera     |     | <br>10 year       |
| Patrick Fox, Derry City         |     | <br>10 year       |
| Patrick Joseph O'Kane, Dungiven |     | 10 year           |

#### CO DOWN

| Gabriel Loy (22), 66 Linenhall Square, Newry |      | 8   | years |
|--|------|-----|-------|
| Anthony Loy (28), 66 Linenhall Square, Newry |      | . 8 | years |
| Frank McArdie, Newry                         | •••• | 5   | years |

| CO. TYRONE                                 |              |
|--|--------------|
| Kevin Mallon (23), Coalisland              | 14 years     |
| lames O'Donnell (27), Coalisland           | <br>10 years |
| Bernard O'Neill (36), Coalisland           | <br>10 years |
| Francis Patrick Talbot (23), Coalisland    | <br>8 years  |
| John McHugh (27), Beragh, Omagh            | <br>8 years  |
| John Robinson (27), Mountjoy, Stewartstown | 8 years      |

#### CORK CITY

| Tony Cooney (24), 7 Upr. Friar's Rd.,          |          |
|--|----------|
| Turner's Cross                                 | 12 years |
| James Linehan (25), Mt. Carmel Rd., Greenmount | 10 years |
| William Gough (25), 75 Mt. Eden Rd.,           | 10 years |
| Gurranabraher                                  | 8 years  |
| David O'Connell (22), 26 Lough Road            | 8 years  |

#### DUBLIN

| Eamon Murphy (24), 1 Leinster Ave., Nth. Strand    | 15 | years |
|--|----|-------|
|  |    | years |
| Patrick Constantine (31), 44 Church Rd., East Wall | 8  | years |
|  |    | years |
|  |    |       |

#### DUNDALK

| Patrick Shaw (24), 26 Culhane Stre | et | 8 | years |
|------------------------------------|----|---|-------|
| Seamus Hand (39), Castletown       |    | 8 | years |
| Peter Duffy (44) Mill Street       |    | 8 | years |

#### CO. MONAGHAN

| Patrick Traynor | (27), | Drumdart, | Tydavnet | •••• | 14 years |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|----------|------|----------|

#### LIMERICK CITY

| Tony Meade (23), 24 Emmet Place |      | 14 years | 5 |
|---------------------------------|------|----------|---|
| CO. GALWAY                      |      |          |   |
| David Egan (22), Castlegar      | **** | 14 years | 5 |

#### CO. KERRY

|       |       |       |               |        |      |      | 14 years |  |
|-------|-------|-------|---------------|--------|------|------|----------|--|
| Denis | Foley | (21), | Blennerville, | Tralee | **** | **** | 14 years |  |
|       |       |       |               |        |      |      |          |  |

#### Serving Life Sentences In England

Joseph Doyle (34), "Tara," Strand Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow. Walton Prison, Liverpool.

Donal Murphy (28), 116 Emmet Road, Inchicore, Dublin. Winson Green Prison, Birmingham.

### Strangeways Prison, Manchester

Mrs. Mai Nolan, 65 Sheil Road, Liverpool. 21 months.

### Mountjoy Jail Dublin

The following are serving sentences of imprisonment imposed by 26-County District Courts :

#### ONE YEAR

Tony Hayde, Carrow Road, Drimnagh, Dublin. William Folan, Shantalla, Galway City. James Roche, Mooncoin, Co. Kilkenny. Sean Treacy, The Heath, Portlaoise,

### Sentenced by the 26-County Military Court

EIGHT YEARS PENAL SERVITUDE

Michael McEldowney, Slaughtneil, Maghera, Co. Derry.

#### SEVEN YEARS PENAL SERVITUDE

Richard Nagle, Midleton, Co. Cork. Alphonsus Larkin, Farranshore, Limerick.

#### FIVE YEARS PENAL SERVITUDE

Peadar Doyle, Coolderry, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan. Thomas O'Neill, Mary Aikenhead House, James's St., Dublin.

#### FOUR YEARS PENAL SERVITUDE

Walter Dunphy, Mooncoin, Co. Kilkenny.

#### THREE YEARS PENAL SERVITUDE

Denis O'Riordan, Tullaghreine, Carricktwohill, Co. Cork-

#### TWO YEARS

John Joe McGirl, Main St., Ballinamore, Co. Leitrim, Matt Murray, Gortacullen, Clogheen, Co. Tipperary. Tomas Ó Suilleabhain, 18 George's, Quay, Limerick.

#### ONE YEAR

Patrick Mulcahy, "Lisheen", Dublin Road, Limerick.

#### NINE MONTHS

Patrick Ryan, Hospital, Knocklong, Co. Limerick, Cathal Goulding, 27 St. Enda's Drive, Rathfarnham, Dublin.

#### SIX MONTHS

Patrick Tierney, Woaghternarry, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, Thomas Smith, Church Road, Bessbrook, Co. Armagh. Tomas Mac Giolla, Madison Road, Kilmainham, Dublin, Sean Cronin, 64 Upper Rathmines Road, Dublin. Liam Mac Aodhagain, 3 Islington Ave., Sandycove, Dublin. Seamus O Dorain, Sullivan St., North Circular Road, Dublin, Seamus MacCollum, Liverpool. Thomas Nixon, Tower Road, Clondalkin, Dublin. Michael F. Hennessy, Knockanevin, Kildorrery, Co. Cork.

#### FOUR MONTHS

James McCabe, Garrison, Co. Fermanagh. Richard Walsh, Luffany, Mooncoin, Co. Kilkenny, Nicholas Swanton, 34 Marian Park, Cork,

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# An Cumann Cabhrach

# REMEMBER THE PRISONERS AT EASTER

Tá 75 Éireannac i bpríosún ar son a deíre

Head Office: 30 GARDINER PLACE, DUBLIN 1.

## The Materialist Concept of Patriotism

We are affording space to this article which was submitted to us by DEASUN BREATNACH. In it he examines the consequences for Ireland of jettisoning spiritual values in the national sphere. His viewpoint is Catholic and National.

AN account of the termination clashes with the international of the campaign in the Six concept. Counties appeared in a Continental newspaper and was trans-lated and published in an Irish

capitals).

It is unrealistic and unprofit- Christians of ours have Christiable to attempt to forecast the anity without Christ? shape of future history; I am not A man who is prominent in going to enter into any competi- Irish life as a Catholic, a pubshape of future history; I am not tion with foreigners or Irishmen lisher and an editor of a monthly in this respect. But it is of magazine had an interesting some importance to refer to the comment to make to me the other popular things to say at the day.

Perhaps the most tired saying mong the respectable cliches of the day is that "Patriotism in Ireland to-day consists in work ing hard and making a success of nouncing a march in Dublin to the country's economy."

God help them, and the poet Years had something to say of the greasy till and the mentality that goes with its service.

#### MONEY AND SUCCESS

There are other connotations.

One is reminded of the kind of patriotism that is respected among the shopkeepers of Eng-land, the financiers of America, and the commissars of Russia. It america, to take a democratic decision on the commissars of Russia. It anything. After that we have is a dangerous doctrine for the had "controlled" democracy, top men in the 26-County Estab.

lishment to put before the period.

are steering towards the right butchers. of thing.

It is not that it is wrong to make a success of one's job or of the country's budgeting; it is

#### PROSPERITY AT A PRICE

Patriotism, as one man said— and many echoed him—can be the last refuge of a scoundrel ("no names, no pack drill"). Surely it can be something more, and something more than pros-perity? Some of us might have achieved this kind of prosperity under direct British rule in the past, by relinquishing religion; by

and immorally for over 700 years. Maybe patriotism—as it has been haps, is that Britain has never understood by generations of relinquished a possession in her sentiate is reported to have said Look around you, examine the known for comment. Its force-linkment up to this—is stupid, heyday without a fight to the Pope on that occasion? new slogans, the soft living, the full projection of the Anglo-parrow—minded, higsted, and. Compromise was tried by many. That all the Irish bishops, are allen habits. Youth naturally American way of life is too well

But many good men, past and present, including Pope John XXIII, have other ideas of the daily newspaper. It included the composition of patriotism and words "Last Revolt" (their proclaim it necessary. Could it be that some of these latter day

#### CONTROLLED DEMOCRACY

A leaflet was circulated an-Croke Park on March 17. Gombeenism is always with us, began with the assertion that like the poor who suffer from it, those who issued the leaflet believed that the Six Counties are an integral part of the Irish

Republic.

The Christian publisher disagreed, thinking in terms of the Ireland Act of the British Parliament. It was pointed out to him those of God. that the Republic was declared in 1916 and enthroned in 1918 by the Irish people during the general election, the last opportunity the Irish people have had

plenty of time. Judging by the "caesarean" on Kathleen Ni faithful talk of the men at the helm, we Houlihan. Hence they were Or two?

#### 1916 RISING 'A MISTAKE'

This is not the eccentric view-circumstances, is infallible. the emphasis and the slogan that point of one man. There are tend to cause misunderstandings and misgivings.

Establishment who are finding the courage how to say openly that been mauled and harassed by in most churches 1916 was a mistake and maybe clerky in Ireland, will get justice even in the G a sin; that the proper course was eventually, if he lives long enough Pacific. a sin; that the proper course was to have followed the O'Connell- is patient enough and has the Parnell programme of constitutions. According to Shaw, one Parnell programme of constitu- means, tionalism. Had we done so, we can get would have achieved freedom for all Ireland in 1945.

One could waste valuable time discussing the "ifs" of history, We are concerned with the facts, It was from the founding of the Gaelic League towards the end

Another fact, unpalatable per-revolt".

Another fact, unpalatable per-revolt".

Catholic I haps, is that Britain has never What was it the Papal representations.

some of them sincere. The components that resulted in the thing to that effect.... Rome must be tired, very tired, lowed by the "national" school of the timid Irish layman who is system, the bata scoir, the exignorant of his rights and, too communication of Father Murphy frequently, of the essential points

#### DANGERS OF COMPROMISE

To order an Irishman to give loyalty to the British Crown is nothing new in Ireland. The walls of Maynooth were once decorated with the racing colours of a British monarch only because it would not have been possible to red-white-and-blue bunting.

This does not state a case against the Catholic religion in The Ireland, which we have had Britain, English was a language and which, please God, we will souls. This is a price far higher have to the end of time. It points, than that of the lives of men merely, to priests and bishops who killed in a struggle for freedom. "could not be Irishmen, too": it

is a dangerous doctrine for the had commons.

"By a minority of murderers There were the monascient of the monascient of the common to put before the people, the Republic was declared," said where the Irish language was formulated that money and success, after all, this Christian gentleman of the bidden; there were the Irish customs of honouring our own usually in Britain or the U.S.A., are the only measuring rods; that men of 1916. Afterwards he bishops who were expelled to Irish saints are being forgotten, and which, of course, are in the the newer that the newer that the newer that the new of 1916 and the said was the word make way for Frenchmen or allowed to die. Their names no English language. Sentimentality the newer than the newer than the new of 1916 and the said was the word make way for Frenchmen or allowed to die. Their names no English language. Sentimentality the newer than the new of 1916 and the said was the word make way for Frenchmen or allowed to die. Their names no English language. Sentimentality the new of 1916 and 1916 are the new of 1916 and 1916 and 1916 are the new of 1916 and 1916 are the new of 1916 and 1916 are the new of 1916 are the new True, the excesses and vices of "murderrers". What had he said? Welshmen or Englishmen. At longer are so plentiful on our sex are played down at present, "Butchers." There followed an the time of the so-called Refor-children. The old prayers are except in some of the press and excuse for a political theory, that mation, how many members of being allowed to die, too. There television advertising. There is the men of 1916 had performed a the Hierarchy here remained was a time when every sentence, plenty of time. Judging by the "caesarean" on Kathleen Ni faithful to Rome? Only three? virtually, was a prayer, thanks to

can get all the justice one wants in the courts so long as one can pay for it. Poor Dr. Hickey, perhaps, didn't live long enough, people have not had the m Poor Father O'Flanagan had to to keep them in Ireland, are while away half a lifetime before on the missions. English-spea

past, by relinquishing religion: by of the last century that the spirit becoming as English as the Eng. of national revival studenly lish themselvers; by accepting surged forth again. Pearse, and cans of the 'twenties made their alien occupation as final and Connolly, knew Fehians; Fehians appeal to Rome and got swifter morally just.

If that materialistic conception of patriotism is valid, the Irish people have lated stupidly, unpartiotically acid immorally for over 700 years.

That is history; those are facts. To mark the end of another "last and immorally for over 700 years." The excommunicated Republicans of the twenties made their Whatever sustained effort is have another year in which to appeal to Rome and got swifter being made to keep alive the learn the language, as they have justice (theirs was the de jure Catholic Faith and the ideals of had every year for ages; the cause, according to Rome), but Ireland is being made, broadly Gardaí no longer need trish for the smear campaign had weak- speaking, by some of the Orders, promotion: Aer Lingus offers

communication of Father Murphy frequently, of the essential points and other revolutionary clerical of his religion. As one writer—leaders of the '98 Rising, the in Irish—pointed out recently, if "Famine", the pulpit hounding even a big proportion of our emission of the Fenians, the resolute policy grants had retained their Faith, of a large section of the Catholic Britain to-day would be staunchly clergy to consolidate the union kitchild, as would many other with Britain.

Whose fault is it that so many Irishmen emigrate and stop practising their religion later? Whose fault is it that the Connolly Clubs

#### A FAR HIGHER PRICE

The price of compromise with Britain, with Stormont, with Leinster House is being paid in

There is the frightening possipoints the dangers of compromise. bility of a still higher price that The history of the Church in may yet be paid with the souls reland has not been written in of men, if prosperity, material-The history of the Church in may yet be paid with the souls are enthroned, that Ireland has not been written in of men, if prosperity, material extent of accent, the full because who would dare to istic well-being, is made the becoming more ginning and the end of Irish official Irish way?

There is always a healthy rivalry in a healthy country between Church and State, always a dispute as to what are the things of Caesar and what are that made up the Irish ideals are there of Caesar and what are that made up the Irish ideals are the thore of Caesar.

thrown out, is the danger so very remote that what is too often the externals of Catholicism, INVIOLABLE

Before the Normans came with them?
there were clashes which, usually, were resolved sensibly; after the Normans, not always sensibly.

Pádraig, and Bríd and Colmcille.

Men, including priests and bishops, are fallible. The doctrine is inviolable. Only the Pope, or a Council of Church, and then only in special circumstances, is infallible. The Irish patriot who appeals who learn their prayers in Irish in the schools hear them recited frequently in the Gaeltacht - in

#### YOUTH AND IDEALISM

Irish-speaking priests, whose people have not had the money to to keep them in Ireland, are away the penalty was lifted and he priests are forced on the Gaelwas at liberty again to celebrate tacht. And in some convents Mass.

Gaeltacht girls are reported to be punished for speaking Irish.

often by individuals. But for the extra pay for extra languages but Orders, I would hesitate to give not for Irish.

Catholic Ireland three more Telefis Éireann's respect for our

#### Cuimne Cásca

Chất bị từ briste, bruitte, traocta, tráitte, rá bian-smace Sall, rá bí-meas scomín' steamain, Is 'cuite comanta bain led' ánd-scéal ánsa, A nóisín, lascta as an lucc úo tall.

AC D'EINIS OSLAIS HAIBRIS MAIDIN CASCA Cun báis nó beata an Do son, a scón; Mion éinis leó; a' naib an muintin chaite? A malaire ros-oo pread zac eroi le broo.

Dia lib. a Dádrait na mbeant 'tus a Séamus bilis. Is Dia leat-sa, tc65a, a Seain Mic Dianmada 3noi, Śniosaiż sać Saet nán żéitt is nać nzeitlytó coiće Do'n saoinse bnéize, céad-bnéagán Seainín bui. seán A' c-stéibe.

of which know their rights and officially, idealism is smothered, reference here.

routh hears from its elders. There was one quality about explicism, materialism, sneering at the 26-County State to which those qualities which made sur-liberals and radicals and others vival possible. Youth looks to see a lead given on even one a neutral country: Ireland is the basis of idealism. It looks in fined of the survey of the country is the possible of the survey of the country in the country is the possible of the survey of the country in the country is the country in the country in the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in th Youth hears from its elders basis of idealism. It looks in friend of the oppressed. vain.

Stormont, Leinster House, many of our public buildings are projections of the old 'big house'. Is it purely accidental the big house, that its traditions are enthroned, that even to the extent of accent, the British way is becoming more and more the

Telefís Éireann. Hear the younger men in the Church, politics, the professions, commerce. Even the Irish "a" is going, to be replaced by the British "ae"

were resolved sensibly; after the the external practice without they respect and love is sham-Normans, not always sensibly, charity, much of what we boast rocks in profusion; coats of green There were the monasteries of a frish Catholicism is arid paint; "Irish" songs recking in where the Irish language was for- and alien to our people. The old sentimentality, which originate

There might have b justification eventually for a partitioned Ireland if, in the 26 Counties, the men in power had restored Irish, expanded the Gaeltacht, educated our stopped emigration, built the small area in the nucleus of a nation against the day of unity, and campaigned in the United Nations and elsewhere for unity

Alas. We know that their efficiency has been confined to persecution of Republicans. Having compromised once, it was always easier to compromise again and again, to distract the attention of the people from the real issues, to promise and break promises and promise again.

Before the last general election. Fianna Fail took a stand on the Irish language question. But what reality had that promise? Chil-dren still learn Irish in the schools but civil servants again

gravitates towards idealism. Here, known to be worth more than a

There was one quality about

When I was a soldier during the Emergency, I fancied that I was defending Irish neutrality ("neither King nor Kaiser but Ireland"). The shameful deceit of those days has now been ex-

In U.N.O., admittedly, a policy was developed favouring the oppressed peoples of the world. 26-CO. STATE
NOT JUSTIFIED
Listen to Radio Éireann, watch
elefís Éireann. Hear the younger
must come. If we join ELC, unity
NATO. It we join ELC, unity
must come. If we join ELC, unity
must come. If we join ELC, unity we will become prosperous again.

Behind the loud, lying talk they are whispering: "If we can't get For very many Irishmen the ssence of the Ireland they think hey respect and love is changed.

This is the next step, whether we join E.E.C. or whether we are refused admittance. The last chapter of treason and compromise is about to be written. Does it matter any longer? That depends on you.

-Deasún Breatnach

#### MASS

The 11 a.m. Mass in Merchants' Quay Church, Dublin, on Palm Sunday, April 15, will be offered for the repose of the soul of the late Tomás O Dubhghaill, Vice-President of Sinn Fein, at the request of An Ard-Chomhairle.

### mmmmmmmmm. Easter

### Commemoration Birmingham

SUNDAY, APRIL 22

PARADE ASSEMBLES WEST END CAR PARK AT 3 P.M. MARCH-OFF 3.30 P.M.

RETURNING TO WEST END CAR PARK WHERE A COMMEMORATION MEETING WILL BE ADDRESSED BY A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN FROM IRELAND

# Sentenced For Escape Bid

THREE Republicans held in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, were brought before the Military Tribunal on March 1, on charges of attempting to escape and assaulting a prison officer ascaulting a prison officer while serving sentences under the Offences Against the State Act imposed by the same Military Tribunal in December 1961.

Eldowncy (serving eight years) no more than a scrape on the of Slaughtneil, Maghera, Co. of Slaughtneil, Maghera, Co. Derry: Cathal Goulding (serving sik months) of Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin: Pádraig Ó Riain (also setving six months) of Hospital, Co. Limerick—were sentenced to six months and two months on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently dating from March

Evidence was that about 6.45 n.m. on February 3, while the Republican prisoners housed in D-Wing of Mountjoy Prison held a monthly meeting in the double cell used for association purposes, four-foot window bar one inch thick was cut and prised loose; the three dropped into the small exercise yard at the rear, then Hwhed an inner wall which was surmounted by heavy rolls of barbed wire, overpowered a petrel commanded by Assistant Chief Officer P. Byrne, and bound and gagged them.

Meanwhile, a member of the patrol had raised the alarm as the prisoners crossed the wall; a general alert ensued; reinforce-ments arrived and the prisoners were returned to D-Wing. The other Republican prisoners were also sent to their cells which were searched by squads of warders.

sectial Goulding, who spent 12 years in English leich prisons for and prisons for Republican

They retused to recognise the nesses on behalf of the three, court but reserved the right to question witnesses on points of fact and to make a statement.

The three — Michael Mac- and that A.C.O. Byrne sustained

#### Tribunal **Officers**

The Military Court was reonstituted by the 26-County Government on November 22 last, just one week subsequent British Ambassador's call on Mr. Lemass.

call on Mr. Lemass.

The new members are Col.
James H. Byrne, Lt.-Col.
Jaseph Adams and Lt.-Col.
William Rea, with Col. John V.
Joyce and Col. Frank
Beanett as continuing members. The registrar of the
court is Lt. Col. Art Cullen.

The manes of the three.

The names of the three case are not given. Neither are the names of the police witnesses. The press may be excluded and two military pelicemen escort each prisoner to the dock.

The "Military Tribunal", as it was popularly known in the 1930s, sits in Collins Barracks, Dublin, guarded by the guns of the 26-County Army.

nose although he was off duty for

### HELP TO FIGHT COERCION!

The Military Tribunal is functioning again in the Counties. To date, it has sentenced thirty Irish ublicans to periods of imprisonment and penal itude. We need your help to organise public opinion Republicans servitude. against this coercion. Form a working committee in your area now. For further details write to:

THE SECRETARY, NATIONAL RIGHTS COMMITTEE, 30 GARDINER PLACE, DUBLIN.

might make him "an object of derision" among the prisoners, and not because of A.C.O. Byrne's injuries.

A.C.O. Byrne was asked was it true that he had threatened to beat up one of the prisoners later in the main hall of the prison? He admitted using words somewhat to that effect. Cathal Goulding pointed out that if the doubling pointed out that if the A.C.O. was capable of fighting levery county in Ireland for Goulding pointed out that if the A.C.O. was capable of fighting, he certainly could not have been injured too severely. It was also shown that mouth to stop him shouting— hence the scratches on the nose.

In his statement Cathal Gouldprison staff,

some witnesses, as the evidence forms brought out under cross- examination shows, we endeavoured to attain our objective by Cemetery at 3 p.m. voured to attain our operation using the least possible amount of force. Had we wanted to silence the warders quickly and in the Thomas Ashe Memorial to the control of the silence the warders queety and in the Thomas Abus House effectively—and with the least Hall at 8.15 p.m. Patrons are possible trouble to ourselves—we could have used the four-foot could have used the four-foot entertainment. Dr. Murphy, Prison M.O., agreed that the sick leave was would have saved the time taken granted because the scratches to bind and gag them."

### Wear An Easter Lilv

CORK

At Milltown Cemetery, Belinjured too severely. It was also shown that A.C.O. Byrne was overpowered by ene man who put a hand over his (Byrne's) will be commemorated under the [aster Rising S] will be commemorated under the [aster Rising S] muzzles of British guns.

The annual Republican com-In his statement Cathal Goulding said: "We make no denial of trying to escape from Mountion" Drumboe Castle, Stranorlar, Co. Donegal, and contingents from Prison, nor have we any regrets to grone and Derry as well as from or apologies to make for having tried to escape. But we do object to the allegation—which we emphatically deny—of having made a vicious attack on the hAnniuain.

rison staff.

A parade will form up at the "In spite of the lies told by 98 Memorial in Denny Street, some witnesses, as the evidence brought out under cross-examination shows, we endea-

(See page 5 for Dublin Com-

### An Cumann Cabhrach

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DEPENDANTS OF REPUBLICAN PRISONERS

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|   | Traighli, £1 0 0               | cluded above. This will be recti-            |
|   | Anon, Cloonafineela £2 0 0     | fied in the May issue.                       |
| ı |                                |  |

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SINCE THE



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By Hugh Maguire

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