

AN t-ÉIREANNAIC AONTUIGTE

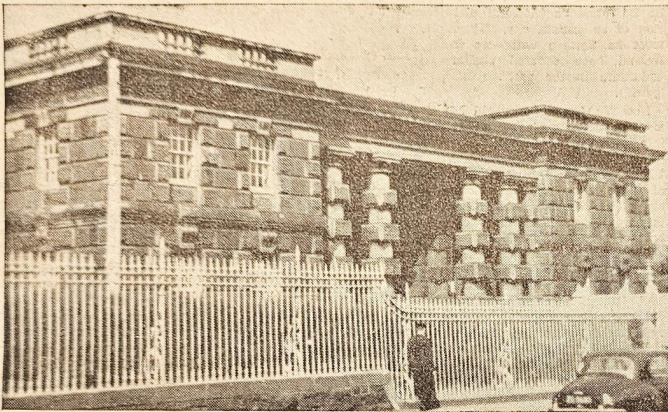
The UNITED IRISHMAN

IML. XIV. UIMHIR 12

NOLLAIG (DEC.), 1962

4d. (10 CENTS)

NEUTRALITY WILL GO IN EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION



A recent picture of the grimy exterior of the main entrance to Crumlin Road Prison, Belfast. Thirty Irish Republican prisoners are at present serving penal servitude sentences ranging from five to 15 years in this Bastille-like fortress. Are you helping in the campaign for their release?

Ard-Fheis Sinn Féin

Bhí breis agus 200 teachtfaí i lathair ag Ard-Fheis bhliantúil Sinn Féin a tionóladh i mBaile Átha Cliath ar an 27ú agus 28ú Deireadh Fómhair.

Pléadh clár fada rún a bhain leis an lliomad gné de chúrsaí náisiúnta. Ba í an Ard-Fheis ba bhríomhaire agus ba shuimíúla dá raibh ann le fada.

Toghadh na daoine seo a leanas ar an Ard-Chomhairle don bhliain 1962-63:

Uachtarán: Tomás Mac Giolla.

Leas-Uachtarán: Ruairí Ó Drisceoil, Labhrás Ó Gruaigín.

Ard-Rúnaithe: Tomás Mistéil, Eamonn Mac Thomáis.

Cisteoirí: Séamus Ó Dóráin, Peadar Ó Dufaigh.

Baill: Seán Ó Brádaigh, Seán S Mac Fhearghail, Gearóid Mac Carthaigh, Daithí Ó Conaill, Seosamh Ó Dubhghaill, Pádraig Ó Maolchatha, Seosamh Mac Gráinne.

R.U.C. SERGEANT SHOT

Sergeant William J. Sturgeon, of York Road R.U.C. barrack, was found shot dead in Duncrue Street, Belfast on Sunday night, November 4. To date the .45 revolver which he (like all members of the R.U.C.) carried on duty has not been found.

Local rumour is that he was shot somewhere else and his body left there. It is also rumoured that there is internal trouble in the R.U.C. in Belfast and that Sergeant Sturgeon was one of those involved.

Gaelic

Sports Review

Page 9

NEWRY PRISONERS WELCOMED

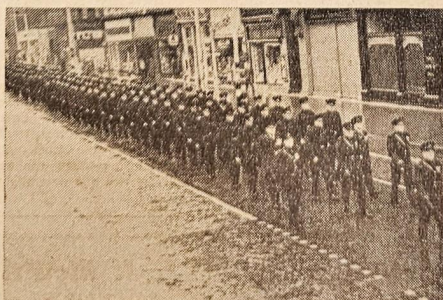
SEVERAL hundred people from many parts of the Occupied area attended a reception in the Town Hall, Newry, in October to welcome home three local men who were released recently from Belfast Prison. They are Anthony and Gabriel Loy and Eugene Moore.

A presentation was made to the men by Séamus Ó Dóráin (Ath Cliath) on behalf of the welcoming committee. Peadar Ó Dufaigh (Dún Dealgan) then welcomed the men home on behalf of the people of Newry. He said that while they were in jail they had shown the people that they were willing to sacrifice their freedom for the Cause they served.

ARMAGH PRISONER RELEASED

James Oliver Smith of Bessbrook, Co. Armagh, was unconditionally released from Crumlin Road Jail, Belfast, on November 13. He had completed an eight-year sentence imposed on him in 1957. He was arrested on the night of December 12, 1956 and was jailed for being in possession of arms.

The Price Of Loyalty



Members of the notorious B-Special Constabulary march along Royal Avenue, Belfast. It is now common knowledge in the city that there have been mass resignations from this force in recent months. The halting of the Resistance Campaign brought about drastic cuts in their blood money and many of them found it financially unprofitable to carry on. It would appear that the much-vaunted loyalty of the "B-men" to the Empire has its price!

Official E.E.C. Statement

A PAMPHLET issued recently by the official Common Market Information Service in Paris has the following revealing remarks to make on its political aspects:

"The European Community is building a Europe which will be capable of standing on its own feet and playing a full part in this new world. It is not an alliance or an inter-governmental organisation; the technical and economic nature of its work should not mask the fundamental political significance of what is being done. An economic union of 170 million people is being created; the first steps are being taken towards political unity."

Later, in another article, it states:

"The move towards integration is not an affair of technocrats or bureaucrats. It is an essentially political development which concerns all shades of opinion."

So there we have it in a nut-shell from an official source. The Common Market is to be a political line-up in Western Europe. Mr. Lemass has stated that his government and the people of the 26 Counties are prepared to become full members in this line-up. Do the Irish people realise fully what this really means for them? It means that neutrality is being abandoned—or perhaps it would be truer to say that Mr. Lemass is abandoning it for us. At the moment, this vital issue is being deliberately clouded by the 26 County politicians.

There is an insidious and deliberate campaign being carried on to confuse the matter. It is the usual procedure—they are well aware that the Irish people do not want to be involved in a third world war, and consequently they must try to keep their objective obscure until it becomes an accomplished fact.

If they are allowed to carry out their plan it may be too late to retract our steps from a path along which our nation may well be heading for disaster and oblivion.

'Resign From Council' Leaflets Distributed

LEAFLETS calling on Mr. Pádraig Ó Ceallaigh to resign from Galway County Council, were distributed at chapel gates in many parts of the county on Sunday, November 4.

Mr. Ó Ceallaigh was expelled from Sinn Féin by the Galway Comhairle Ceantair last July because of his irregular conduct and his intention of campaigning for entry into Leinster House in the next 26 County general election.

The leaflets included the written pledge which Mr. Ó Ceallaigh had given before his election and has since refused to honour. The heading on the leaflets read: "We, the Republicans of Co. Galway who worked for and supported you in your election, call on you to honour your pre-election pledge and resign from the county Council."

RELEASE CALL

At a recent meeting of Kilarney Urban Council a motion calling for the release of all Republican Prisoners was passed. It was proposed by Mr. Michael O'Leary and seconded by Mr. Michael Moynihan.

Occupation Forces In Manoeuvres

About 3,000 British troops were flown into the Six Counties between November 11 and 25 in an invasion exercise. They took part in land manoeuvres and were flown back to their bases in England.

Example To Republicans

A general election for the Westminster Parliament is expected any time, and Republican candidates will contest all 12 seats in the Six Counties. They will be using the election machinery to seek election to an All-Ireland Dáil.

A Westminster Election Fund has been opened, and the first subscription received was one of £14-5-10, proceeds of a céilí in Co. Derry. Our people in the Occupied North have set the example, which it is hoped will be followed by every county. A strong fighting fund is needed to ensure a successful campaign.

Subscriptions should be sent to Peadar Ó Dufaigh, Sinn Féin, 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1.

Letters to the Editor

DEPORTATIONS FROM ENGLAND

A Chara,

We are continuously reading in the imperialist press of deportation orders served on our men and women here in Britain.

Should the fact that our people are only acceptable in Britain as long as they behave themselves according to the pattern laid down for slaves worry us? No. Because there should be no emigration from Ireland as long as one foreigner can make a living in our land. Alongside the accounts of the deportations of our poor people we read of how this or that millionaire has found a further field in the 26 Counties or the Occupied Territory for the expansion of his business. Is it not a fact that most of the factories in the whole of our country are foreign owned? Why then worry about the deportations?

The reasons for these arbitrary acts against our people are many. The financial interests which are about to control the Common Market of Europe know very well that a mine of unskilled labour will be necessary to make sure of the lasting foundations of the iniquitous federation. For that purpose our people have been already introduced to the ship-yards of Hamburg and the peoples of the West Indies have been introduced to the cold and loneliness of the great industrial ant-heaps of Britain.

Make no mistake about this: the main reason for the deportations is that thereby our emigrants will be duly careful to behave themselves as befits a slave system. Westminster and Leinster House have come to an agreement on that score and the deported person, when he returns to Ireland, is made fully aware that he has not been behaving himself as befits a slave. He is lectured on his 'waywardness.'

What is this waywardness? One of the most extraordinary cases to come before the courts here was that of two young Irishmen who removed one of the fifteen red lamps from a hole in the road. They did this as a lark after a small party. They were given jail sentences with deportation notices to be

served after they were released.

The students of Trinity College are guilty of far greater excesses, yet we see no reciprocal action taken against them for the many insults which they heap on our national identity. However, since this letter is not about the imperialist institution of Trinity College perhaps it would best were I to leave it to another time.

Let Leinster House know that there are many governments in the world today whose executive authorities have taken reprisals for the British Immigrants' Act. Yet, although our poor people are the most sinned against in this respect, Leinster House does nothing but cosset and pet all the British Ministers and such like who wish to visit their properties in Ireland! What has come over the spirit of our people? In spite of the best will in the world on the part of Ireland's bravest and best, Trinity College, Abbeyleix Castle and numerous other places are still run from Britain and from the dictates of Westminster.

Exiles are sick and tired of those who encourage all sorts of irrelevant political activities. Let the exiles be given some concrete example of real initiative on the part of those who have the future of Ireland at heart, some activity like that which the thorough going General Grivas instituted in Cyprus some years ago. And it is indeed a sad reflection when we have to give the name of a stranger as an example of modern courage and integrity to Irishmen.

The whole solution to the question of deportation is: get rid of the necessity for emigration from Ireland. Get imperialists out of Ireland once and for all as Grivas did in Cyprus. The great man buried them when he could not get them out of his little country.

MAEVE O'BOYLE.

London.

Support

An Cumann Cabhrach.

Mr. Lemass And Berlin Border

A Chara,

Perusing one of the Irish "National" newspapers recently, I read of a statement made by the Prime Minister of the 26 County statelet on his visit to Berlin.

It seems that Mr. Lemass "was visibly shaken" when he saw the wall dividing East and West "It is a violation of human rights" he said, and "a shameful division of an ancient city. There must be German unity—we in Ireland have suffered similar endurance in the past". (Note "past").

Now Mr. Lemass, it would be more in keeping if you looked into Irish re-unification and the "shameful division" of historic Ulster. Tell the United Nations of "the violation of human rights" in Occupied Ireland. But this would be too much to expect of Leinster House.

The collaboration with the Crown during the recent phase of the fight for freedom is too well known to need comment here. It's time the Irish people woke up and demanded to know why their interests come second (or last) to the problems of other nations.

Is mise, do chara,

Eamonn O Murchadha.

Somerset,
England.

New Frontier

To: The Editor, United Irishman. A Chara,

As an old and ex I.R.A. man I must congratulate you on being able to publish the United Irishman every month. You are certainly showing up the hypocrisy of Lemass and Co.

I read in last month's paper an article by a correspondent named "Columbán" on the "New Frontier." It was a very good article indeed because it is the duty of every Republican at the moment to preserve and build up every branch of the Movement.

He mentions three organisations as examples by which Republicans might learn when widening the scope of their activities, but the point that must be remembered about these organisations, and in fact 90 p.c. of all other organisations is, that they are all founded on the false belief that Ireland is free.

John Joe Rice made special reference to this at Bodenstein last year. There are people in these organisations bitterly opposed to the Republican Movement on many grounds. All of us have read on the daily papers the prominence given to speakers from these organisations or from meetings sponsored by them when they tried to condemn and calumniate the boys "on the run" over the past few years.

Perhaps it might be a good thing if Republicans joined these organisations and hit back hard at these people or went to these meetings.

Beir beannacht,
Seán Aosta,

Paulstown,
Co. Kilkenny.

nollaig na ngeall

An Nollaig doibinn gléasta
go veaga ní go héirinn.
Go roibí, go réim ír go
ruaice;

San fearmatt ír na
rreárait
Sáe epoi go haepac
éarom,
San trioblóir ar éinne ná
Suaam.
Beannactaí ón Rí óráinn,
Go páipíng ír go lionnhaí,
Sinn buíoc Dé o'íche ír go
tá;
Na leabhaí ósa as Sárí,
Na reanóirí go ríra,
'S sáe éinne ar a sárímh
ró.

Tá an Nollaig as éiríom tinn
arís agus cuipcear fáite
ír ósao noimrí anro i
nóirinn, mar go punneó i
scoilaí; ad ír baotac naé i an
Nollaig éanna, an rriopar
éanna a bíonn agam anoir
ír oo bíoc agam faoi!

Cáimio níor Sallua ná oo
bimír, cé gur eus oasme
uairte a nanáma cun pinn oo
sáotú ír oo sáotú, agus oála
sáe muirte a óeánnan áiríur
ar muirte eile ní hiao
nóanna maice na nSall acá
roglumca' agam, ad na cinn ír
meapa. Cúap agus pásáncacé
ír nóir Nollaig i Sárana agus tá
an ad pao spáma ran as
pleamú íreacá i nóirinn,
mura bfuilte pé réim anro
éanna péin.

Da bhead an roéat é ad
buitimír ar na nóanna veapa
Nollaig oo bíoc as Saeil ran
am faoi, agus an oream a
veapáir náicacá lúoir ar
rmaoince na noasme o'iompat

ar na nóanna oo bíoc obair
maic o'íghinn ad óeánnan acá
agus bíoc beannactaí Dé ar an
obair éanna.

Sé mo éuairim go
b'péapáí é óeánnan ad cup cúige
i sgeap. Tá a lán oasme ná
meap go cuigecap oóir go
b'puit an tír seo éirpe, náiríun
uairte na nSaeil, i mbaoi a
beir toirte cóir leigear as
pásáncacé na nSall agus ba
rían leo ad eabair o'páit,
muirte na nóirinn oo
teagair ír oo éreopir ír oo
cup ar bealac a leapa.

Cáicéir oream éigin agus an
óige 'na meap-oasme go
mbíonn mipeacé agus punneam
agus slionas na sgeoláir—an
obair seo oo córnú agus oo
cup cun cinn, nó ní éireacáir
léi in aon cóir.

Sean-nóanna na Nollaig
agus na féile Dúio agus na
féile pápáir agus na
Cáirca agus na féile Eom agus
na Sárna o'áicéacacé agus
oo cup pé meap arís. Da bhead
an obair í agus an oream a
óeánnan i bead buíocar agus
mota tuitite acá.

Ír oóis go bfuil na oasme
ósa ír fearr 'na meap
epáite as an nSallacacé agus
go mbeac áir o'páit beir
as obair agus as éreopir 'na
cómúir, ad éreopir beir acá.

Tá fáil agam naé faoi go
b'péapáir an obair agus an
éreopir pín ar fáil ar fuo na
nóirinn agus puaig san
pilleac ad cup ar sálacar
agus ar pásáncacé na nSall.

Bhian na Danban.

I gGuimhne

The 10.30 Mass in Adam and
Eve's Franciscan Church, Mer-
chants' Quay, Dublin, on Sunday,
December 9, will be offered for
the repose of the souls of:

Barney Casey, Killoe, Co. Long-
ford, shot dead by military
police, Curragh Concentration
Camp, December 16, 1940.

John Hinchey, Co. Louth, died
in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin,
December 28, 1942.

Charlie Kerins, Tralee, Co.
Kerry, hanged in Mountjoy
Prison, Dublin, December 1,
1944.

BRITISH SOLDIERS HURT IN CRASH

Fusilier John Tiernan received
serious injuries when the British
Army truck in which he was
travelling on the Strabane-New-
townstewart road in County
Tyrone developed steering trouble
and ran into the ditch. Two
other British soldiers who were
travelling with him were slightly
injured.

J. J. McGill BALLINAMORE, CO. LEITRIM

Wine and Spirit Merchant.
Radio, T.V. and all types
of bicycles.

G.A.A. Calls For Releases

The South-West Donegal Board
of the G.A.A. unanimously passed
the following resolution at a
recent meeting: "That the South-
West Divisional Board calls for
the immediate and unconditional
release of all political prisoners
held in Belfast and English
jails." The proposal was put
forward by Séamus Rodgers and
seconded by Tommy Boyle,
Ardara.

★ ★ ★

The South Antrim Board of
the G.A.A. unanimously passed
the following resolution at its
meeting on November 12: "We
call upon the Six County Govern-
ment to release the 32 political
prisoners at present in Belfast
Prison. Our call is based on
humanitarian grounds. We con-
sider the sentences were excessive
and that in view of the
peaceful state of the country,
and to promote harmony among
all sections of the community,
the prisoners should be released
immediately."

Kellaghers THE COOMBE, DUBLIN

Garage and Petrol Station
Panel beating, welding, repairs
and coach building.

BY SUBSCRIPTION

IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY GETTING

"THE UNITED IRISHMAN"

EVERY MONTH

TRY A SUBSCRIPTION

12 Months — 6/-

Overseas — \$2.00

I enclose

NAME

ADDRESS

UNITED IRISHMAN, P.O. BOX 187, DUBLIN

Sinn Féin President's Address

*'We have destroyed empires and built free nations. Let us now
in God's name bend our energies to building our own'*

A Shaoránaigh dílse na
Poblachta

Fáiltim romhaibh uilig chuig an 57ú Ard-Fheis dár n-eagraíocht. Is breá a fheiscint go bhfuilimid go láidir briomhar fós in ainneoin an méad a d'fhuailaig an gluaiseacht le breis is sé bliana anuas. Ba mhaith liom ar dtús comhghairdeas a dhéanamh le gach uile ball de Sinn Féin rinne sár-obair ag balliú airgid, ag dtíol páipéar, ag scaipeadh ábhar poiblíochta, ag tionóil cruinnithe poiblí, agus ag obair go dian díograsach de lá is d'óche i ngach uile shliab Fhéidir le inné na ndúthaigh féin. Ni rabhadar ag lorg faic dóibh féin, ní amháin buíochas. Ni raibh a lorg acu uilig ach rud amháin, an Phoblacht a chur i réim arís agus a saol agus a mbeatha a chaitheamh i náisiún saor agus Gaelach.

Ni Féidir Sos A Ghlacadh

Tá baol ann anois go gceapfaidh a lán daoine gur féidir leo sos a ghlacadh go dtí go bpléascfaidh na gunnaí arís. Ni féidir le h-éinne i nGluaiseacht na Poblachta sos a ghlacadh, mar ní ghlacann namhaid na Poblachta aon sos. Ní idir an náisiún seo agus an bás ach Gluaiseacht na Poblachta, agus má cheapann éinne nach féidir le náisiún bás d'fháil ní gá dó ach strac-fhéachaint a thabairt ar chúl ceathrar dúinn—Albain. Ni náisiún í a thuilleadh ach saghas corpaín bheo nó Zombie a shíllann pé treo a ordainn a máistir i Londain.

Má breathnaímid go géar ar ár náisiún féin chinnfid le h-uafas go bhfuil Éire, ceann des na náisiúin is seanda ar domhan, gairid, au-ghairid don staid chéanna. Sé an t-aon rud amháin atá ag coimeád an fuil, an croí agus an fuinneamh sa náisiún seo ná an toil le bheith saor. Bheadh an toil sin caillte aici na blianta ó shin marach go raibh Gluaiseacht na Poblachta dé shliar á cithú.

Aon Iarracht Iontach Amháin

Chítear dúinn mar sin go bhfuil géarghá go leanfaidh Sinn Féin agus gach ball de gluaiséacht na Poblachta den obair gra stad gan staonadh. Is féidir linn an aidhm seo a chur romhainn:

An toil le bheith saor a chothú agus a neartú go dtí go mbeidís si ag preabadh le brí agus le fuinneamh ó bhun go barr an náisiúin i dtreo is go mbrisfeair na slabhraí le h-aon iarracht iontach amháin agus go súdlaídh Éire go beo briomhar aerach ar a bealach féin go saoirse agus beatha.

This is an opportune time for us in Sinn Féin to pause for a brief look at the state of the Irish Nation so that we can the more easily assess the role which we must play in the light of present day conditions. During the past fifteen years the whole

world has been in a turmoil of change and progress. New nations have emerged from the darkness of slavery to the light of freedom and old nations have led their people to undreamed of heights of prosperity and technical achievement.

In the midst of all this the

Treaty and subsequent amendments was that approximately one fifth of Irish territory and one third of the Irish people were ceded to Britain and are to-day regarded internationally as an integral part of Britain. The remaining four fifths of Irish territory and two thirds of

manly, straight and true teachings of Tone, Mitchel, Connolly and Pearse are suppressed and silenced. A nation indoctrinated with O'Connellism is doomed to slavery. O'Connell made craven slaves of a fine, upright people. He made them ashamed of their native tongue, ashamed of their proud history and taught them to look for salvation to their masters in Westminster. Thus indoctrinated they were ready to fly by the roadside or fly from their homeland in millions rather than fight for what was theirs by God-given right — the right to life and to the unfettered control of all the resources of their own Nation.

Is the situation not similar to-day? Have our people not reached the stage where they are ashamed of their native tongue, their culture and their history? Do they not look to England, and latterly to Europe, for salvation rather than seek their own salvation with their strong right arm? Have they not for years been ready to close up their homes and fly from their homeland in Millions rather than fight for what is theirs by God-given right?

The Common Market

This is an attitude of mind which we must fight. The Republican Movement has not as yet succeeded in rescuing the nation from subjection, but it has preserved in the nation the will to live and the will to be free. Let us ensure now that this is not lost in the current stampede to barter the very soul of the nation for nothing but the vague hope of some temporary economic advantage.

The Irish people, either of the Six or 26 County areas, are to be given no opportunity of saying whether or not they want to join the European Economic Community. The outcome of Britain's negotiations will decide the issue for the people of Ireland. Although the politicians of the 26 County government will negotiate separately with the E.E.C., they are in fact tied to Britain's decision. These men have already acquiesced in the sale of part of the nation, which was called "a damned good bargain", so they will now have no qualms about selling the remainder. In fact they have sold out in advance by stating categorically in the name of the 26 County State, that they accept without reservation all the implications, political and economic, of membership of the E.E.C.

Neutrality To Be Sold

The latest statement from the leader of the 26 County Government is "We have made it quite clear that our desire is to participate in whatever political union may ultimately be developed in Europe. We are making no reservations of any sort, including Defence." "What-

ever political union may ultimately be developed" be it Capitalist, Fascist or Communist, we are to be pushed into it. We are also to be committed to any military alliances established by the E.E.C. and must provide bases both for nuclear and conventional operations when requested by the Western European colonial powers, including Britain.

No economic advantages could compensate for loss of sovereignty and independence of action to become pawns in a nuclear holocaust. Instead of casting aside what little freedom remains to us we should be gearing all our energies to regain complete sovereignty and independence for the whole nation.

Industrial Labour Will Suffer

In actual fact no tangible economic advantages are being offered either to the people of Six County or 26 County areas. All that is certain is that industry north and south of the border will suffer severely and, of course, industrial labour will suffer most of all.

Major redundancy is certain, estimates ranging from 30,000 to 100,000 in the 26 County area and anything from 10,000 to 40,000 in the Six County area. Agricultural policy for the E.E.C. has not yet been decided so that economists' forecasts are more speculation.

However, it appears certain that the heavy subsidies to farmers must cease, wheat farmers will be obliterated and small dairy farmers will, as a matter of policy, be wiped out. All this will be called "Rationalisation" and will be duly proved to be in the best interests of the victims.

Materialism Of Every Brand

It is not necessary to deal at any length here with the ridiculous plea that entry to the E.E.C. by Britain and the 26 County State will mean the end of partition. This is a blatant and hypocritical lie. The economic barriers between the Six and 26 Counties were set up by the 26 County government and can be withdrawn at any time whether inside or outside the E.E.C. But his will not end British occupation or reduce in any way British domination of Irish affairs.

All arguments against the political implications of the Rome Treaty are answered with the slogan "We can't be neutral in the fight against Communism". This is supposed to kill all opposition. In so far as the Communist menace is a battle for men's minds, we should undoubtedly be playing a leading part in the fight against it, as we should in the fight against materialism of every brand. Our greatest weapon in the fight against all material philosophies is our essentially spiritual nature. This life of the spirit in the

(To page 5.)

WHITHER SINN FEIN? WHITHER THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT? WHITHER IRELAND?

Read this address, delivered by Tomás Mac Giolla to the 57th Annual Ard-Fheis of Sinn Féin.

Irish nation has remained prostrate and unmoved—her heart-beat slowed by the loss of her finest children, her lifeblood sucked away by financial vampires and the lion's paw firmly clamped around her windpipe shutting off the life giving breath of freedom.

The Republican Movement alone has continuously striven to rescue the nation from her terrible fate, but all attempts to drive off the marauding lion have been defeated with the aid of native slaves who treacherously give aid and succour to the enemy and bind the nation more securely in bondage.

'Treaty' Is Relevant To-day

This is 1962 and we are continuously reminded that we must think in terms of to-day's conditions. But, if, in assessing the condition of the Irish nation to-day, we frequently refer to events of 40 years ago and in particular to the Treaty of Surrender of 1921, it is because to-day's conditions are a direct result of those events. Since Ireland, all Ireland, is bound to-day politically and economically by the terms of the 1921 Treaty, then that Treaty is as relevant to to-day's conditions as if it was signed yesterday.

For 120 years no one could intelligently discuss the political, social or economic condition of Ireland without reference to the infamous Act of Union of 1801, and it is patently obvious that for the past 40 years no one could intelligently discuss the political, social or economic condition of Ireland without reference to the equally infamous and disastrous Treaty of 1921.

Whole Territory Of Ireland

The Act of Union was as real and as offensive in 1901 as it was in 1801 and the Treaty of Surrender is as real and offensive in 1962 as it was in 1922. In fact the Treaty of 1921 was a ratification of the Government of Ireland Act 1920 which was passed by the British Parliament as an amendment to the Act of Union.

The substance of the 1921

Irish people were granted a limited control over their own affairs. Politically they were bound to operate only the institutions of government set up by British Act of Parliament; militarily they were bound to purchase only such equipment as was permitted by Britain and the size of their army was controlled, and economically they were rigidly restricted as control of credit and currency remained in the hands of Britain.

This is the position we are faced with in 1962. Those who accept the institutions of Government set up by Britain and the Military, Financial and Economic conditions laid down by Britain thereby accept the Treaty of Surrender. Republicans reject the shameful Treaty and will neither operate the institutions nor accept the conditions arising from it. They claim the whole territory of Ireland in the name of the Irish people and will operate only such institutions of Government as are established by the 'universal suffrage of all the Irish people.

We Have Been Living A Lie

Untold damage has been done to the Irish mind during the past 40 years. By lies, deceit and hypocrisy party politicians have persuaded a large section of the Irish people that they have now achieved the Sovereign Republic of their dreams. The result is that the people, seeing poverty, unemployment, emigration, broken homes and denuded countryside all about them, are asking: "What good is freedom, sovereignty and independence? We were better off as a colony of England. What we want is a job and a decent livelihood in our own country. Let us back to the Empire or let us sink our sovereignty and independence in Europe." They do not realise that we have been living a lie, that we have never had independence or control of our own affairs.

The people are being emasculated by the teachings of the modern disciples of O'Connell—that the freedom of Ireland is not worth the shedding of one drop of blood. The strong,

Tone's Heroic Wife

WHEN we think of the qualities that are distinctive of the woman, we have in mind a finer gentleness, sensibility, sympathy and tenderness; and when we have these qualities intensified in any woman, and with them combined the endurance, courage and daring that are taken as the manly virtues, we have a woman of the heroic type.

Of such a type was the wife of Tone. We can speak her praise without fear, for she was put to the test in every way, and in every way found marvelously true. For her devotion to, and encouragement of, her great husband in his great work, she would have won our high praise, even if, when he was stricken down and she was bereft of his wonderful love and buoyant spirits, she had proved forgetful of his work and the glory of his name. But she was bereft, and she was then found most marvelously true.

Her True Nobility

Her devotion to Tone, while he was living and fighting, might be explained by the woman's passionate attachment to the man she loved. It is the woman's tenderness that is most evident in these early years, but there is shining evidence of the fortitude that showed her true nobility in the darker after-years. It was no ordinary love that bound them, and reading the record of their lives this stands out clear and beautiful.

Tone, whom we know as patient organiser, tenacious fighter, far-seeing thinker, indomitable spirit—a born leader of men—writes to his wife with the passionate simplicity of an enraptured child: "I doat upon you and the babes." And his letters end thus: "Kiss the babies for me ten thousand times. God Almighty for ever bless you, my dearest life and soul." (This from the "French Atheist." I hope his traducers are heartily ashamed of themselves). Nor is it strange.

When The Crisis Came

When, in the beginning of his enterprise, he is in America, preparing to go to France on his great mission, he is troubled by the thought of his defenceless ones.

In the crisis how does his wife act? Does she wind clinging arms around him, telling him with tears of their children and his early vows, and beseeching him to think of his love and forget his country? No; let the diary speak:

"My wife especially, whose courage and whose zeal for my honour and interests were not in the least abated by all her past sufferings, supplicated me to let no consideration of her or our children stand for a moment in the way of my engagements to our friends and my duty to my country, adding that she would answer for our family during my absence, and that the same Providence which had so often, as it were, miraculously preserved us, would, she was confident, not desert us now."

It is the unmistakable accent of the woman. She is quivering as she sends him forth, but the spirit in her eyes would put a trembling man to shame—a spirit that her peerless husband matched but no man could surpass.

Her fortitude was to be more terribly tried in the terrible

and firmness of that noble woman who, on the tomb of her husband and her brother, mingles with her sighs aspirations for the deliverance of Ireland. I would attempt to give you an expression of that Irish spirit which is blended in her countenance with the expression of her grief. Such were those

Principles of Freedom

by

Terence MacSwiney

after-time, when the Cause went down in disaster and Tone had to answer with his life.

No tribute could be so eloquent as the letter he wrote to her when the last moment had come and his doom was pronounced:

"Adieu, dearest love, I find it impossible to finish this letter. Give my love to Mary; and, above all, remember you are now the only parent of our dearest children, and that the best proof you can give of your affection for me will be to preserve yourself for their education. God Almighty bless you all."

That letter is like Stephens' speech from the dock, eloquent for what is left unsaid. There is no wailing for her, least of all for himself, not that their devoted souls were not on the rack:

"As no words can express what I feel for you and our children, I shall not attempt it; complaint of any kind would be beneath your courage and mine" — but their souls, that were destined to suffer, came sublimely through the ordeal.

His Trust Fulfilled

When Tone left his children as a trust to his wife, he knew from the intimacy of their union, what we learn from the after-event, how that trust might be placed and how faithfully it would be fulfilled. What a tribute from man to wife! How that trust was fulfilled is in evidence in every step of the following years.

Remembering Tone's son who survived to write the memoirs was a child at his father's death, his simple tribute written in manhood is eloquent in the extreme: "I was brought up by my surviving parent in all the principles and in all the feelings of my father"—of itself it would suffice. But we can follow the years between and find moving evidence of the fulfilment of the trust.

We see her devotion to her children and her proud care to preserve their independence and her own. She puts by patronage, having a higher title as the widow of a General of France; and she wins the respect of the great ones of France under the Republic and the Empire.

Lucien Buonaparte, a year after Tone's death, pleaded before the Council of Five Hundred, in warm and eloquent praise:

"If the services of Tone were not sufficient of themselves to rouse your feelings, I might mention the independent spirit

women of Sparta, who, on the return of their countrymen from the battle, when with anxious looks they ran over the ranks and missed amongst them their sons, their husbands, and their brothers, exclaimed, 'He died for his country; he died for the Republic.'"

Child Guarded Faithfully

When the Republic fell, and in the upheaval her rights were ignored, she went to the Emperor Napoleon in person and, recalling the services of Tone, sought naturalization for her son to secure his career in the army; and to the wonder of all near by, the Emperor heard her with marked respect and immediately granted her request. She sought only this for her surviving son. She had seen two children die—there was moving pathos in the daughter's death—and now she was standing by the last. Never was child guarded more faithfully or sent more proudly on his path in life.

One should read the memoirs to understand, and pause frequently to consider: how she promised her husband bravely in the beginning that she would answer for their children, and how, in what she afterwards styled the hyperbole of grief, she was called to fulfil to the letter, and was found faithful, with an unexampled strength and devotion; how she saw two children struck down by a fatal disease, and how she drew the surviving son back to health by her watchful care to send him on his college and military career with loving pride; how when a Minister of France, irritated at her putting by his patronage, roughly told her he could not "take the Emperor by the collar to place

Mr. Tone" — she went to the Emperor in person, with dignity but without fear, and won his respect; how the suggestion of the mean-minded that her demand was a pecuniary one, drew from her the proud boast that in all her misfortunes she had never learned to hold out her hand; how through all her misfortunes we watch her with wonderful dignity, delicacy, courage and devotion quick to see what her trust demanded and never failing to answer the call, till her task is done, and we see her on the morning when her son sets out on the path she had prepared, the same quivering woman, who had sent her husband with words of comfort to his duty, now, after all the years of trial, sending her son as proudly on his path.

Lark's Approving Note

It is their first parting. Let her own words speak: "Hitherto I had not allowed myself even to feel that my William was my own and my only child; I considered only that Tone's son was confided to me; but in that moment Nature resumed her rights. I sat in a field: the road was long and white before me and no object on it but my child. . . . I could not think; but all I had ever suffered seemed before and around me at that moment, and I wished so intensely to close my eyes for ever, that I wondered it did not happen. The transitions of the mind are very extraordinary. As I sat in that state, unable to think of the necessity of returning home, a little lark rushed up from the grass beside me; it whirled over my head and hovered in the air singing such a beautiful, cheering, and, as it sounded to me, approving note, that I roused me. I felt in my heart as if Tone had sent it to me. I returned to my solitary home."

Love And Tenderness

It is a picture to move us, to think of the devoted woman there in the sunshine, bent down in the grass, utterly alone, till the lark, sweeping heavenward in song, seems to give a message of gentle comfort from her husband's watching spirit. Our emotion now is of no enervating order. We are proud of our land and her people; our nerves are firm and set; our hearts cry out for action; we are not weeping, but burning for the Cause. How little we know of this heroic woman.

We are in some ways familiar with Tone, his high character, his genial open nature, his daring, his patience, his farsightedness, his judgment—in spirit tireless and indomitable: a man peerless among his fellows. But he had yet one compeer; there was one nature that matched his to depth and height of its greatness—that nature was a woman's, and the woman was Wolfe Tone's wife.

It is well this heroic example of our womanhood should be before not only our womanhood but our manhood. It should show us all that patriotism does not destroy the finer feelings, but rather calls them forth and gives them wider play. We have been too used to thinking that the qualities of love and tenderness are no virtues for a soldier, that they will sap his resolution and destroy his work; but our move-

ments fail always when they fail to be human.

Beautiful Destiny Together

Until we mature and the poetry in life is wakening, we are ready to act by a theory; but when Nature asserts herself the hard theorist fails to hold us. Let us remember and be human. We have been saying in effect, if not in so many words: "For Ireland's sake, don't fall in love" — we might as well say: "For Ireland's sake, don't let your blood circulate." It is impossible—even if it were possible it would be hateful.

The man and woman have a great and beautiful destiny to fulfil together: to substitute for it an unnatural way of life that can claim neither the seclusion of the cloister nor the dominion of the world is neither heroic nor great.

We have cause for gratitude in the example before us. The woman can learn from it how she may equal the bravest man; and the man should learn to let his wife and children suffer rather than make of them willing slaves and cowards. For there are some earnest men who are ready to suffer themselves but cannot endure the suffering of those they love, and a mistaken family tenderness binds and drags them down.

Life Great And Beautiful

No one, surely, can hold it better to carefully put away every duty that may entail hardship on wife and child, for then the wife is, instead of a comrade, a burden, and the child becomes a degenerate creature, creeping between heaven and earth, afraid to hold his head erect, and unable to fulfil his duty to God or man.

Let no man be afraid that those he loves may be tried in the fire; but let him, to the best of his strength, show them how to stand the ordeal, and then trust to the greatness of the Truth and the virtue of a loyal nature to bring each one forth in triumph, and he and they may have in the issue undreamed of recompense.

For the battle that tries them will discover finer chords not yet touched in their intercourse; finer sympathies, susceptibilities, gentleness and strength; a deeper insight into life and a wider outlook on the world, making in fine a wonderful blend of wisdom, tenderness and courage that gives them to realise that life, with all its faults, struggles, and pain is still and for ever great and beautiful.

Continued.

Support

An

Cumann

Cabhrack

CASTLE HOTEL

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

CENTRAL SITUATION
FIRST CLASS CATERING
TERMS MODERATE

Personal Supervision

GARDINER ROW, DUBLIN

Phone 46949 and 79054

Hot and Cold Water in all
Bedrooms

Free Garage Accommodation.

Common Market Issues Being Deliberately Clouded

"HIBERNIA," a monthly review published in Dublin, carried an article on the Common Market by a Mr. Hugh Charlton in November. The following are some interesting extracts.

Writing on the 26 County Government's application for full membership he says:

This far reaching decision is conspicuous by the near unanimity it has commanded from all the political parties, the Labour Party excepted, the national press, and the universities. To date, Government policy on this matter has not been seriously challenged by any major group or organ of opinion within the State.

LACK OF INFORMATION

It seems indeed strange that the great political, economic and cultural question of our time should not stir up fierce disagreement at every level.

The absence of debate and honestly held differences of opinion can be attributed to lack of information on which people could form their opinions.

This lack of vital information is due to a serious dereliction of duty by the Government, the press and the universities.

We suggest to all the leaders of the community, to the political parties, to the national press and

to our economists that the people have a right to know more about what entry into the Common Market involves. Will it involve, for example, the loss of 100,000 jobs and the emigration of twice this number? This is the figure which has been tossed around in the correspondence columns of some of our papers.

Are there alternatives to full entry? If so, the people have a right to know these alternatives and what they involve.

It is discouraging how few people have been told what associate membership means. It is essential that associate membership and all its implications be made known to the public. It is the duty of the Government to issue a White Paper on this question.

LIMITATIONS OF INDUSTRY

Mr. Lemass has said that Ireland can undertake the responsibilities of full membership. Yet no man in Ireland is more painfully aware of the limitations of Irish industry—limitations of size, of management, of capital and of enterprise.

Our car assembly industry, our radio and electrical industry, our engineering industry and our textile industry may be wiped out overnight.

Mr. Lemass may well be right in saying that Ireland can bear full membership but has he really counted the terrible cost?

DISTRUST OF GOVERNMENT

There are important pockets of opinion throughout the country who are opposed to the frightful cost, in human terms, that full membership will involve. These pockets of opinion are represented among workers and unions, management and capital. They are represented among farmers and cultural groups. They are people who know or sense what is at stake. At the moment they are silent and leaderless, without any organ of expression.

It is inevitable in the normal course of the democratic process, that these groups will find leadership that they will come together, and will form a united block of similar thinking people at variance with Government policy on the Common Market issue.

Nothing could be more harmful to our national interest than to play politics with the Common Market issue. Equally, nothing could be more harmful to a democratic community than that a major segment of opinion, and perhaps even a majority of the electorate, should be unable to find political expression for their hopes and fears on an issue of such magnitude.

Before the Government rushes us into the Common Market, it has a duty first to receive the assent of an informed public opinion. Mr. Lemass has a duty to look for a "yes" from the Irish public which, in the words of General de Gaulle is not "weak, mediocre or problematical," or above all, ill-informed.

One need not be against the Common Market to have a profound distrust of Government handling of the issue.

Scaoiltear Saor Na

Príosúnaigh!

Ag an Chruinnú cinn-bliana de Chraobh Cholmille de Chonnradh na Gaeilge i Halla Muire, Gleann Cholmille, i dTír Chonaill ar an 6ú Samhain, moladh an rún seo leanas: Tá an chraobh seo de Chonnradh na Gaeilge ag éileamh go dúthrachtach agus dáiríribh ar na cumhachtaí atá i réim go scaoiltear amach ó choinnollacha agus ó oibliogáidí na Príosúnaigh Phoblachtacha go léir atá toíll faoi ghlas at Gallaibh i bpríosúin Shasana agus na Sé Chonnadae.

Mhol Seán O hEinne, Rúnaí na Craoibhe, an rún agus chuidigh Proinsias Mac Fhionnghalle leis agus glacadh leis d'aon-ghuth. D'aontaigh an cruinnú freisin an rún a chur ar an chláir do'n "Dáil Mhór" atá le bheith i Leitir Ceanainn ar an 5ú d'Eanáir 1963.

The Irish nation may not have great natural resources but it has undoubtedly the finest people in the world—strong and vigorous in body, keen and quick in mind, progressive in ideas, brave in battle, generous, tolerant and kind in nature.

This is a nation which has made an enormous contribution to the evolution of modern democratic thought and has pointed the way to freedom for enslaved peoples throughout the world. We have destroyed empires and built free nations. Let us now in God's name bend our energies to building our own.

Fianna Éireann Notes



SEAN COLE



ALFIE COLLEY

While re-organising the Dublin Brigade of Na Fianna in the North Strand area on August 26, 1922, Commandant Seán Cole and Vice-Brigadier Alfie Colley were arrested by Free State troops. Their bullet-ridden bodies were found later at The Thatch, Drumcondra.

G.H.Q.:

An Ard-Choiste has ratified the appointment of a full-time organiser for Na Fianna Éireann. He will be available to anyone who wishes to organise a slua of Na Fianna in an area. This is a major contribution towards the long-term policy for re-organisation which An Ard-Choiste has adopted.

An organiser working on his own, in an area new to him, will make little headway if he does not get the support of the people there. We ask you now, especially the boys and young men, to join Na Fianna Éireann, and help us in our task.

DUN DEALGAN:

Patrick Duffy, Mary Street South, has been appointed as O.C. of Dundalk slua. Three of our members comprised the Fianna colour-party in the Edentubber parade last month. Boys intending to join should write to the O.C. at the above address.

TRALEE:

This slua are presently recruiting. We have also been helping to organise the new slua in the Spa. We took the advice of these notes in the October issue and went or two night hikes. The scouts enjoyed these and are eagerly awaiting the next one. Intending members should write to Jerry O'Sullivan, 59 Kevin Barry Villas, Tralee.

LONDON:

London Associate Members held a very successful céill last month. They are proving ex-

tremely practical in their efforts in the re-organisation and expansion of Na Fianna in Ireland.

CASHEL:

A member in Cashel is endeavouring to organise a slua in his locality. For further information write to Peter Mescill, Ard Máile, Caiséal Munhann.

SLUA CON O COILBEARD (ATH CLIAITH):

Our slua, wishing to expand and strengthen its present position, is taking a major step in that direction. We are purchasing a house in a heavily populated area, which we hope will ensure our return to the position of the strongest slua in the city.

SLUA MAC AOIDH-AGHAS (ATH CLIAITH):

A squad leaders' training class is presently being conducted by our Q.M., Piaras O Raghailte. A feature of last month's activities was the swimming lessons given by the O.C., Liam Mac an Ultaigh in Tara Street baths. This is a good lead for other sluaite.

CONCERT:

Our annual Four Martyrs Commemoration Concert will be held this year on December 8 in St. Anthony's Hall, Merchants' Quay, Dublin. The usual enjoyable entertainment is promised. Raffle tickets, collection flags, uniform flashes, coat badges and test crests may be had from the Q.M.G. All enquiries should be addressed to:

Na Fianna Éireann,
c/o P.O. Box 187,
Dublin.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP, G.H.Q.

The above Dept. has been re-organised and persons wishing to become Associate Members of Na Fianna should fill in the attached form and send it to—

NA FIANNA ÉIREANN,
Dept. of Associate Membership,
c/o P.O. Box 187,
Dublin 1.

Name
Address
Amount Enclosed

Associate membership entitles a member to a badge, membership card and a copy of a quarterly bulletin. The fee for Associate Membership is 10/- per year (\$1.50 in U.S.).

Sinn Féin President's Address

(From page 3)

Irish people is being slowly asphyxiated by American and British materialism and it is now to be finally extinguished in the new materialist Europe on the specious plea that we are aiding in the fight against Communism.

The finest method by which the Irish people can fight Communism or any other of the social or political ills of our day is—

1. To restore the territorial integrity of the nation.
2. Re-unite the Irish people within a sovereign, independent Republic.
3. Re-assert our nationality and that pride in our race which we have almost lost.
4. Take control of all the resources of the nation and use them to build a social and economic system suited to our individual character.
5. To restore, build and strengthen our native language, culture and traditions.
6. To give leadership to the Irish people throughout the world and protect their interests constantly, wherever they might be.

A weak, divided and dying nation can be of no help to anyone in any fight. Only when full strength, vigour and glory is restored to the Irish nation can she give a positive and valuable lead to others and take her rightful place in any community of nations.

During the past decade all members of the Republican Movement played a noble and heroic part in the latest effort

Father Michael Griffin of Galway

Three Irish priests were murdered by British Crown Forces in 1920-21. The story of one of them was told by John Rushe in a recent issue of "Vexilla Regis" and is re-printed here. The career of Fr. Griffin is traced and the evidence concerning his death is carefully pieced together. Views expressed are not necessarily those of the "United Irishman."

THERE was no telling of the heart-rending scenes witnessed in the Galway churches that Sunday morning when the announcement was made that young Father Griffin's body was found in Cloughskilbia bog the night before, shot through the head.

A shudder of horror passed through the congregation, turning the House of God into a place of anguish. Women and even men sobbed aloud. Little girls and children cried as if their hearts would break. Priests broke down and wept. Love, grief, pity and revulsion mingled on the people's faces, their hearts heavy with a sickening feeling of emptiness and loss.

The people were not prepared for such a shock. It taxed their sanity. Indeed, it is doubtful if many of them realised the full import of what had happened; they were merely conscious that something shockingly inhuman, of which men should never have been guilty, had been done. Those hours of torment are indelibly engraved on the minds of those who lived them, and, indeed, their effects are apparent to this day.

Meanwhile the Presentation Nuns from the nearby convent were busy tending to the body. They washed and clothed it, and covered the drab walls of the shed with snow-white linen. The remains were then brought into the sacristy where two doctors performed a post mortem.

Thousands Paid Tribute

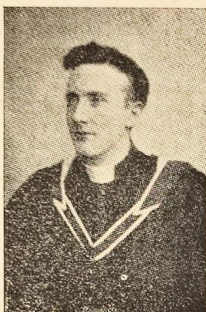
They found that the body was quite fresh; no decay had yet set in. There was a small circular wound on the left temple where the bullet entered and a large exit wound farther back and higher up on the right side, with the bone shattered underneath. There was a bruise on the right hand in front of the thumb, with scratches on the joints of three fingers of the left hand. No other marks were visible. Death was instantaneous and was due to a bullet passing through the brain.

Afterwards, Father Michael's remains were placed before the High Altar where they lay with vestments and crucifix in an open coffin.

"It was a moving spectacle," said the Bishop of Clonfert, "when people of every class, hour after hour, filed past the open coffin, and touched his body as a most sacred thing, with their hands and with pious objects, in the belief that the touch would gain for them an added blessing.

Who knows? Perhaps the Church will one day make manifest that their instinct was true." (Iris Leabhar Mhuighe Nuadhat, 1922).

On Tuesday morning three bishops, one hundred and fifty priests and twelve thousand people were present at High Mass in St. Joseph's Church for the repose of Father Griffin's soul,



Father Michael Griffin

Murdered by Crown Forces, November 14, 1920

after which the funeral proceeded to Loughrea.

As the huge cortege passed through the mourning city brilliant sunshine lit up the surplises of the chanters and served by contrast to emphasise the note of inexpressible gloom. The only sound that could be heard was the chanting of the priests at its head. First the Ego Sum (I am the Resurrection and the Life), then the Benedictus, then the deeper notes of the De Profundis, finally, the agonised appeal of the Miserere.

That night the body rested in St. Brendan's Cathedral, Loughrea but not alone. At one o'clock in the morning a young priest, Father John Fahy, entered the Church and watched beside his martyred comrade until dawn.

Later on in the day, after High Mass, the coffin was lowered in the Cathedral grounds and covered with clay. The sides of the grave were made of brick, the bottom of concrete and it was lined with moss. And it is here that the body of beloved Father "Dribben" lies to-day awaiting the Martyr's Crown.

Forty Years Afterwards

The foul nature of the murder of such a saintly priest and fine Irishman, aroused a spontaneous desire in everyone to ascertain the details of the occurrences between his abduction and the disposal of his body in the mountain ditch.

But the absolute silence of the assassins, then and since, the fear, that for seven full months afterwards possessed the people everywhere, that any comments on such matters might reach the ears of the authorities, and incur for the author a similar terrible

visitation; the relaxing excitement created by the Truce and Treaty; and the anxieties of the Civil War period; all militated against the pursuit of that spontaneous desire.

No organised scheme for collecting, correlating, cataloguing, recording, and preserving all the available scraps of information, while it was still fresh in people's minds, was, therefore, undertaken.

Rather a number of stories, built up on unconnected and disjointed information embellished by imagination, gained circulation. All these factors make difficult the discovery, 40 years afterwards, of sufficient details to give the reasons for the crime, its purpose, where, when and by whom it was committed.

Governmental Approval

From the detailed enquiries I have made there is no doubt but Father Griffin was murdered by three trusted members of the Black and Tan organisation, whose names have been well established locally, that it was carried out by them as part of a comprehensive campaign which had governmental approval and encouragement, and which had been deliberately designed and directed to strike stark terror into the hearts of the people by murdering Priests, Bishops and women and that it was intended to remove a man who, in addition to being a saintly beloved priest, was a fearless Irish Irelander.

(1) To give a more complete picture of the British Government's attitude as disclosed in the House of Commons I give within brackets further information.

(Sir Hamar read the following telegram from Galway, "Rev. M. Griffin, Galway, apparently attended a sick call and had not since returned and was believed to have been kidnapped by some persons unknown. Rev. Father O'Meehan and his housekeeper were in the house at the time. The housekeeper heard Father Griffin say: "all right, I am coming down in a few minutes."

'Say The Féiners'

Rev. Father Davis reported the matter to the police on Monday and after additional inquiries it was decided to await further developments. As the Rev. gentleman had not returned, the worst fears were entertained that he had been kidnapped. Rev. Father Griffin was an extreme Sinn Féiner and he and Mr. P. W. Joyce, a national teacher, who was kidnapped some time ago were protagonists and it was feared that Mr. Joyce had a number of friends who were determined to avenge him. Father Griffin appears to have used strong language in the chapel on 14th inst. in which he told some of the congregation that they were as bad as the Black and Tans. Rev. Father Davis, however, stated that it was the firm belief of the general public that the kidnapping had been done by the armed forces of the Crown."

(Connacht Tribune Nov. 27th, 1920).

(2) It is almost certain that Father Griffin's fate was not unconnected with the abduction of Mr. Joyce, a suspected informer who was put on trial by a secret Sinn Féin court and later executed.

The British Authorities strongly surmised that it was Father Griffin who administered the Last Sacraments to Mr. Joyce. Far from this being so, when the noble-hearted priest heard of this man's abduction he said no less than three Masses for his personal safety.

(3) On the Tuesday after the discovery of Father Griffin's body, Mr. Devlin and Mr.

McVeigh in the House of Commons again asked Sir Hamar Greenwood for a statement on the murder. The Chief Secretary read a police report which answered nothing, but in a tell-tale phrase, again referred to the priest as an extremist. "But who took him away and who shot him?" pressed the Irish M.P.s.

Sir Hamar stood embarrassed at the despatch box and in the silent House a fellow-member of the Cabinet sitting beside him was heard to whisper, "Say the Sinn Féiners." That Cabinet Minister was Winston Churchill.)

Concluded.

A FAIRHAired CHILD

(Ballad on Father Michael Griffin)

There are no lips so eloquent
As those whose time for speech is o'er.
No eyes so pleading on us bent
As eyes grown dark for evermore.

A fairhaired child was sleeping in his mother's fond embrace,
Whilst with love so sweetly tender she was gazing on his face.

He was gentle as an angel, he was exquisitely fair,
And she prayed that God might bless him as she stroked his flaxen hair.

A fairhaired youth was serving at the altar one bright day,
And the birds were singing cheerily on the branches o'er the way,
For he was always ready and attentive at his post;
His face shone bright in ecstasy at the raising of the Host.

A fairhaired priest was saying Mass in the chapel of his birth,
The Heavenly choir was singing in glorious, tuneful mirth,
And the mother there was kneeling — prouder, happier there was none
When she saw the Host uplifted in the fingers of her son.

A fairhaired priest was passing through the crowds so grave and gay,
And his presence was like sunshine lighting up life's dreary way.
And the little children loved him in their hearts so free from care,
For God's suffering poor and needy he was ever wont to share.

A fairhaired priest was dying and to soothe him none was near,
To lift his head, or whisper words of comfort in his ear.
Yet all that life and beauty were from out that body driven—
It was but the gentle passing of the Spirit into Heaven.

A fairhaired priest was sleeping, his earthly duties done,
And again that mother bent her, o'er the form of her son.
His smiling eyes were lifeless and no loving word was said,
For that kindly Irish sagart now was numbered with the dead.

A fairhaired saint is watching from his Kingdom in the Skies
O'er the hills and vales of Ireland with those gentle smiling eyes,
For like the Lamb who likewise was by man so foully slain,
He now pleads to make of Erin a proud nation once again.

(Author unknown).

D. Mac Giolla Phadraig

Bookseller and Stationer

12 CATHEDRAL ST.

DUBLIN

The Inconsistencies Of Mr. Blythe

IN the early part of this century Mr. Ernest Blythe was a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. From his position in that organisation he administered an oath to Irishmen who joined. Mr. Blythe took the oath himself when he joined the Brotherhood. It included a section that a member would not desist in his efforts until an independent, 32-County republic had been established in Ireland.

Mr. Blythe has been involved in many personal inconsistencies since the days of his youth. He accepted the Treaty of Surrender in 1921 and has since been one of the staunchest upholders of the "Free State." He was one of those concerned in the sell-out of our people in the Occupied area with the final settlement of the "Boundary" Commission in 1925. He was deeply involved again in 1927 when the agreement binding us financially with England was made.

Hand Over Republicans

Early in October last he spoke on the uselessness of the "Nationalist" party in the Six Counties as far as bringing about the unity of this country is concerned. He spoke about the attitude of the 26-County government in not giving official recognition publicly to the Stormont regime.

Continuing, he said: "Ministers and deputies in Dublin will have to repudiate completely and unequivocally all ideas of securing National reunion by coercion or pressure, native or foreign, military or economic or by any process of nibbling at the border, and inaugurate a policy of cordial neighbourly good relations with the democratically chosen government of Northern Ireland."

Later, he said: "It will be necessary for Eire to order the execution not only of all ordinary northern warrants, but also warrants for offences with a political motive."

Concluding, he said: "It will probably be some time before a Dublin government becomes bold enough to reject the old shibboleths and faces the fact that basically partition was not Britain's crime against Ireland but Ireland's crime against herself."

Why British Troops?

Speaking at a debate in Belfast on November 12, he is reported to have said:

"Lack of friendship and refusal to give full recognition to the Northern Government has been very largely responsible for the border incidents carried out by hotheaded or fanatical men. That stand has also been responsible for the unco-operative attitude of the majority of Northern Nationalists."

"It has been responsible for

the maintenance of the idea that the Northern State may be broken down, and it is that hostility, and that idea of breaking down the Northern State, either by force, or economic pressure, or some sort of intervention inside which has caused people in the North to continue discrimination against Catholics, which is altogether out of touch with the spirit of the present age."

"If we abandon the idea of breaking down the Northern Parliament and abolishing the governmental administrative system set up here, I think we should have an end to discrimination and bad feeling."

"The continuance of the Northern Parliament and Government would not prevent a united Ireland in the real sense."

Readers will note that Mr. Blythe refers to the "democratically elected" government of the Occupied area. Nobody denies that there is blatant gerrymandering in the Six Counties. He also expresses the view that Republicans should be handed over to the Stormont regime by the 26-County government. He denies that Britain is responsible for the position in Ireland as it is at present. Why then are there five thousand British soldiers in our country?

Do Not Cease To Be Traitors

The British government set up both statelets in Ireland to rule this country in the interests of Britain. That position has been maintained North and South by armed force, terror, intimidation, gerrymandering and every conceivable type of corruption. The British government is responsible for the position in Ireland and until the Irish people force them to relinquish their control it will continue, no matter what amount of talk and bambast Mr. Blythe and his friends carry on.

Finally, while a staunch supporter of Irish Republicanism in 1914, Mr. Blythe had the following comments to make on partition:

"Under no circumstances must we acquiesce in the cutting-up of our country and the division of our people. If this plan of Asquith's and Redmond's be carried out they will have dealt a worse blow to Ireland than Pitt and Castlereagh."

The Union was carried to stop the advance of Ireland towards her freedom. It still left her the hope that her sons might one day unite, and that she might get

foreign help to assert her independence. Home Rule and Partition would merely end that hope.

The Irishman who consents to partitioning is a traitor and must be dealt with as one.

The Irish nation is not only of the present, but of the past and future also. Its present citizens have only a life interest in it; they are trustees for citizens unborn, and to sell, surrender or partition they have no shadow of right. If they are unanimous for surrender they do not cease to be traitors, but only become traitors who have secured safety in their numbers. Partition must not take place.

EARNAN DE BLAGHD."

A.O.H. APPROVES OF BRITISH ARMY RECRUITING

MR. T. MARKEY, Chairman of the Newry Urban Council, was expelled from the Irish Labour Party recently for taking the salute at a British Army recruiting parade in the town.

Speaking at a social function sponsored by the Newry Division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Mr. Frank Matthews, Dundalk, General Secretary of the organisation, said that Mr. Markey did right in taking the salute since he represented every class and creed in the town.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians is supposed to be a Nationalist organisation working for the unity and independence of our country. Apparently, the General Secretary of the organisation believes that supporting a recruiting drive for an army that has plundered, terrorised and murdered our people for nigh on 800 years is one way of bringing about the objectives of the organisation he represents.

London Fianna

"We believe, as every Irish boy whose heart has not been corrupted by foreign influence must believe, that our country ought to be free. We do not see why Ireland should allow England to govern her, either through English men, as at present, or through Irishmen under an appearance of self-government. We believe that England has no business in this country at all—that Ireland from the centre to the zenith, belongs to the Irish." —Pearse on the Fianna.

London Associate Members ask all Gaels to join them by becoming Associate Members of Na Fianna and helping to organise the many Irish Ireland functions they have planned for the coming months. Now is the time to help Na Fianna organise all 32 Counties of Ireland.

London organiser:

Seán O Clionnaith,
5 Narbonne Avenue,
Clapham,
London, SW4.

HUDDERSFIELD

Those living in the Huddersfield area of England who wish to join Sinn Féin should apply to the Secretary, T. Cashin, 93 Harpe Inge, Dalton, Huddersfield.

LEMASS HAS ABANDONED NEUTRALITY

SO neutrality has gone out of fashion—at least according to Mr. Lemass, who said recently that there can be no neutrality between East and West. A strange change of tune by Mr. Lemass who not so long ago was extolling the virtues of Ireland's position as a neutral exemplar to both East and West.

The man who held Mr. Lemass's position and led Fianna Fáil until comparatively recently must be wondering about the change of heart. On his last birthday Mr. de Valera was quoted as saying that "neutrality was a policy still to be favoured."

And where stands that staunch advocate of neutrality, Mr. Aiken, who lost no opportunity at the United Nations to stress Ireland's neutral role in world politics? Significantly, perhaps, we have been hearing little from Mr. Aiken of late. Is our departure from neutrality to be the price of admittance to the Common Market club?

PROTESTED TOO MUCH

IN his Leinster House apology for his new policy of alignment with the Western (and NATO) powers, methought Mr. Lemass did protest our Christianity too much. Pounding his desk in the now approved Big Leader style, he said this was a Christian country, inferring that, consequently, we must align ourselves against Communism with the anti-Communist powers.

This, of course, was not a logical sequitur at all. We can be Christian without being anti-anybody and we can still be anti-Communist without allying ourselves with the Western powers. In fact a mission of peace and mediation is much more suited to our people. And I doubt if militant anti-Communism is a pre-requisite to E.E.C. membership.

Indeed the growing evidence points to the theory that the Common Market is more concerned, as its name implies, with markets than missiles. Political integration, it seems, is merely a means to an end—and that end is a common market for more than 400,000,000 Europeans, effectively combatting the twin threats of Communism and U.S. trade monopolies.

A SHOCK

IT may come as a shock to many people to learn that the master-minds of the Common Market are motivated more by visions of super-standards of living and materialism than by any anti-Communist idealism. If, in the process of building up this colossal supermarket

Communism is kept at bay, then so much the better.

Let us not delude ourselves, then, about the implications of E.E.C. membership, or be misled into believing that our rightful place, as a Christian nation (according to Mr. Lemass) must be with the West against the East.

Mr. Lemass, in fact, did a shameful thing in throwing into the debate a reference to our Christian heritage and destiny. His object, plainly, was to win sympathy for his case by playing on the inherent goodness and righteousness in our people. This definitely was dragging Christianity into the marketplace—for an ulterior motive.

THE QUESTION

THE question, in the final analysis is: can we be Christian AND neutral? I feel that many will agree with me when I state that only as true neutrals can we be truly Christian. The role of the true Christian is to work for a just peace and to maintain justice and truth.

As a neutral mediator Ireland could play a tremendous part in bringing a just peace to the world. She could never hope to win respect and recognition for such a role if aligned with a partisan alliance, either economically or politically.

Despite what Mr. Lemass says it is still possible to be neutral AND anti-Communist, though it should not be necessary to argue that point since most of Mr. Lemass's own previous utterances in regard to our past neutrality themselves disprove his most recent premise.

Switzerland, although seeking associate membership of the Common Market, still makes a point of maintaining its neutrality—but is none the less anti-Communist for that. Sweden too prefers neutrality—but who will say Sweden is not anti-Communist?

TWO CAMPS

THERE CAN be neutrality between East and West. There must be neutrality between East and West if the world is not to split itself into two gigantic opposing camps with nothing between.

In fact the chief hope of peace in the world lies in the creation of a Third Force of neutral nations, gradually becoming numerous enough and strong enough to hold the balance of power and to impose strictures on the mad armaments race between East and West.

In such a neutral camp and in the realisation of such an aim lies our destiny as a Christian nation.

NORMAN.

Sinn Féin Leaflets on the Common Market

1. Sinn Féin Opposes E.E.C. Tie (Now out of print).
 2. The Border and the Common Market.
 3. The Alternative to the Common Market.
- Nos. 2 and 3 still available from Sinn Féin Head Office, 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1, at a cost of 1/3 per dozen, post free.

Buy them—Read them—Distribute them

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A New Act of Union

IT seemed impossible at first sight—but there it was in black and white in the papers, and as the man said, it must be right “because it was in the papers”. I refer to reports of a Bill passed some weeks ago in Leinster House under the title Statute Law Revision (Pre-Union Irish Statutes) Bill.

The Bill, in effect, abolished what was left of the Act of Union of 1800 on the statute books. So there we were, with the Act of Union—or some of it—in force all this time and nobody even told us. Come to think of it the remnants of the Act of Union were not the only chains that bound, and still bind, us to the “Mother of Parliaments.”

One could list many others, starting with our financial system, our education system, the English language, the West Briton (or seoinin) outlook and so on.

The object of Mr. Haughey's Bill, apparently, was to clear the statute books of much useless or dead legislative measures. In preparation, perhaps, for the inclusion of a new Act of Union if we join the European Common Market? It's a thought anyway.

THE TALKERS

THE wishful thinkers are in action again. Consider a statement made by the Fianna Fáil spokesman, Senator T. L. Mullins, at the 16th annual conference of the Anti-Partition of Ireland League in Manchester. “Cracks in the structure (of Partition) encourage the belief that increasing progress is being made towards its demolition,” he said — and apparently believed every word of it.

I wonder did the people listening to him swallow the blatantly “party” line on Partition—which is to minimise its effects and use every opportunity to stress that it is showing signs of ending, just in case anyone might become impatient and be tempted to do something besides talk about it.

The other wishful thinker is Mr. Bartley, Minister for The Fence, who apparently, believes we have an independent nation here in Ireland. Listen to what he said

when sending more Irish troops to the Congo to safeguard the newly won independence of that nation:

A FREE NATION?

“THE members of the 38th Battalion,” he said, “are representatives of a nation that had a long struggle to attain its independence.” Obviously Mr. Bartley thinks that the 26 Counties constitutes a nation and furthermore that it is independent.

This frame of mind might be pathetic if it were not sinister. Mr. Bartley was seemingly serious when he uttered those words. He was, it appears, repeating the Fianna Fáil “line” on the matter and, what is worse, using an official occasion to impress on young soldiers' minds this fallacious viewpoint.

Of course, Mr. Bartley may merely have been reading the “Irish Independent” that morning and recalled its phraseology in referring to the 26 and Six Counties. Mentioning Messrs. Lemass and Brookeborough, the “Independent” editorial said “both heads of government were accused of misrepresenting their countries abroad.”

Their “countries” mind you. How parrot-like can leader-writers become—or how unthinking?

TWISTING

FOR another recent lesson in word-twisting, let's turn to the “Sunday Press,” a past champion in the twisting art. Referring to the selling of three fish processing plants at Killybegs, Schull and Galway, the “Sunday Press” reporter wrote (and, I bet, won party approval for it):

“The first step towards the withdrawal by Bord Iascaigh Mhara from all Irish fish marketing activities has now been taken and the board's three fish processing factories . . . are soon to be sold or leased to private interests.”

So a “withdrawal” becomes a “step”—forward, no doubt. And black may become white tomorrow. For a better piece of prevarication and “slanting” of news one would have to go to “Pravda”—the Moscow one, I mean.

MAC DARA.

SYMPATHY

AT a recent meeting of the Countess Bridge Martyrs Sinn Féin Cumann, Killarney, votes of sympathy were expressed to the O'Sullivan family, Knocknahoe, Killarney, on the recent death of their mother; to the family and relatives of the late John M. Fleming, Killarney and to the relatives of the late Dan O'Regan of Cork.

Sympathy of Republicans goes to Paddy Ryan, Hospital, Co. Limerick, on the recent death of his father.

MASS

The 11 o'clock Mass in the Pro-Cathedral, Dublin, on Sunday, December 9, will be offered for the repose of the souls of Volunteers Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellows, Dick Barrett and Joseph McKelvey who were executed in Mountjoy Jail on December 8, 1922. The Mass is being offered at the request of the Liam Mellows Sinn Féin Cumann, Dublin.

SYMPATHY

Our sympathy goes to Andy Nathan, Rathfarnham, Dublin, on the recent death of his father.

Life Of Irish Nation Is At Stake

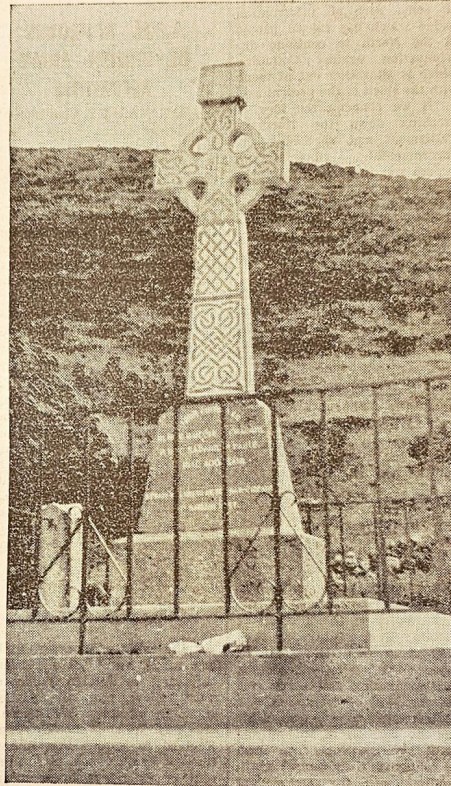
“WE are assembled here to-day to pay tribute to Volunteers Oliver Craven, Paul Smith, George Keegan, Patrick Parle and Michael Watters who sacrificed their lives at this spot in the most recent phase of the fight for the Irish Republic”. So said Tomás Mistéil, speaking at the annual commemoration at Edentubber, County Louth, on Sunday, November 11.

The ceremony was attended by almost 1,000 people and the parade to the memorial was led by a colour-party carrying the Tricolour.

Continuing, Tomás Mistéil said: “These five men died because they saw it as their duty to take their places as Pearse, Tone and Connolly had done before them, in the fight to free

above all, that this nation would live forever.

They were noble men, men of the people. They had the faults and hopes and desires that belong to all men. The men we honour



The Memorial Cross, Edentubber, Co. Louth.

this country from British Occupation. No one forced them to do what they did—they knew they would get no material reward. The only satisfaction that was theirs was that they were able to give all they had in the Cause that they believed in—the same Cause that has motivated Irishmen and Irishwomen in every generation.

In coming to Edentubber to-day we come with a two-fold objective. Firstly to honour those who died here and secondly to remind ourselves that Ireland is still unfree and that it is our duty not to fail those who have gone from us. Every year, in every part of Ireland, men and women gather to commemorate those who have died at the hands of the enemy. It is a sad duty but a necessary one. We must not for one moment allow the memory of our soldier dead to be forgotten. These men died for us—they died for the unborn generations of Irishmen—they died

to-day saved the name of their generation. They, with Sabhat and O'Hanlon, McManus and Crossan, raised arms against the enemy. But they raised them alone.

Those who had the power and resources to support them had nothing but scorn for their efforts. They went into the hills of Tyrone and Armagh amidst the traitorous cries of the 26 County place-hunters and parasites. These politicians have the same scorn for the Edentubber martyrs as they had for Charlie

McCafferty and his comrades when they died in similar circumstances on a lonely road in Donegal a quarter of a century ago.

But the men of the Resistance Movement had one consolation—they knew that the Irish people would not fail them. They knew that no matter how low the spirit of Irish nationhood might go that it would never be crushed. The blood of Irish soldiers has ever been the kindling fire of freedom.

While we are assembled here last year one of the most daring acts of the Resistance Campaign was carried out only a few miles from here. At that time the Campaign was still virile. Unfortunately, it has since had to be halted. When that decision was taken some people liked to think that that was the end of active resistance to British Occupation in Ireland. But let no one, however hostile, believe it. The Independence struggle in Ireland has known lean periods in the past but always the flame of freedom was burning—burning while the men of Ireland were gathering their strength and hope to strike again. To-day we are in such a period.

The Republican Movement lives on and is preparing again for the day when the British will again know the force of Irish resistance. It is the duty of all here to-day and the duty of every Irishman and woman worthy of the name to pledge themselves to play their part, however small, in the efforts now being made to prepare for another blow for freedom.

We must not fail Paul Smith and his comrades, because they did not fail us. The life of the Irish nation is at stake. We have a proud heritage—a heritage which goes back before the British Empire was even conceived. Never let it be said that this generation failed in its duty.”

Concluding, Tomás Mistéil said: “The Republican Prisoners at present in Belfast and England are the comrades of the men who gave their lives here. It is our duty to help secure their release”.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT

The 1916 Songbook, The Kevin Barry Songbook, The Fenian Songbook, The Tricolour Songbook, The '98 Songbook, Love Songs Grave & Gay, The National Comic Songbook.

All 9d. each, 11d. by post. The Story of the Catalpa; the Rescue of the Fenian Prisoners. 6d. each, 8d. by post.

All the above handsomely bound in one volume, with board cover, suitable for gift or prize, can be had from all booksellers for 7/6 or by post from:

Joe Clarke, Irish Book Bureau, 68 Upr. O'Connell Street, Dublin, 1.

Ireland Since The Treaty

This review of the state of Ireland to-day is essential reading for every thinking Irishman.

Republican Publications, 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin. Price 1/-. Post free 1/2.

Larger quantities 8/- per dozen (9/- post free). Cash with orders please.

Gaelic Sports Review

Meandering Through Gaeldom

BY MAURICE HOGAN

"GOD save all here" is a salutation that has given easy entry to men of all generations who had come together to keep alight the fires of the Fenian faith. I use it this December day to introduce a new Gaelic Games feature in which I hope to keep in rigid alignment with this journal's definition of nationhood. It was Pearse's definition — an Ireland not merely Gaelic but free, an Ireland not merely free but Gaelic.

In a little while now the old and new years will be changing guard and '62 seems destined to be tagged "average" as it takes its place in the files of the yesteryears. Its main blemish from the administrative viewpoint was an absence of harmony in overseas relations. Happily this has ended. The chairs already encircle the table of the top level conference which is now pending in New York, a sequel one can safely ascribe to the recent visit with the Offaly footballers of the G.A.A. President Hugh Byrne, a diplomat in the gentle persuasive mould of New York's own Mike Flannery. So the big beaming smile is due an early return to big hearted "Big Chief," John "Kerry" O'Donnell.

Income from the Whitson attractions at Wembley continue to be the financial life line of our exiles in Britain. The June promotion was the biggest ever but five visiting teams narrowed the profit margin to a point that made the experiment unlikely to be repeated.

The advent of T.V. was another venture that had its advocates and its critics in just about equal numbers. The intervening months will have made it easier to measure its virtues against its shortcomings. When the report to Congress is to hand it will be easier to arrive at a reasoned estimate.

POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS

Tipperary (Seniors) and Kilkenny (Minors) retained the All-Ireland titles they had won the previous year but elsewhere in hurling and in all three grades of football the pattern of champions changed completely. And whether because of a recession in Offaly standards; the failure of Galway to come through in Connacht; or more likely still the Down exit which by now must be accepted as the heritage of all returned touring selections, one always had the impression that that vital something was lacking that had made the struggles of 1961 unforgettable.

Of one thing we may be sure, the fault cannot be placed at the door of Kerry, who, virtually untried in Munster, sent forward a side that was surely fit to fight for a "Kingdom". But irrespective of how the survivor may fare at a later stage, it is laboursome the obvious to claim that the general standard in Leinster is unequalled elsewhere.

It may be argued that they are not so good at translating this into All-Ireland success but unquestionably the Leinster title does take winning, and, while county allegiance will inevitably take a hand in forcing memory to linger longest on Carlow's

save-the-day closing efforts before the holders Offaly survived by 2-9 to 2-4; the hardihood of the Kildare, Meath representatives in their waging of a grim, goalless struggle which the former won by two points; or the immaculate place kicking of big John Timmins to edge Dublin out in front of Laois by 0-13 to 1-8, it was the 2-8 to 1-7 dismissal of Offaly that had been the most buoyant influence in the Dublin camp as they advanced to meet Kerry in the All-Ireland semi-final.

THREE KERRY LUMINANTS

It looked logical enough to believe that having absorbed Offaly's virility they could take the equally uncompromising Kerry brand in their stride. But this was Kerry in all its green and gold glory, supremely competent from stem to stern, positively devastating in three berths — left back where Tim Lyons had an outstanding hour, centre field where the incomparable Mick O'Connell demonstrated the higher arts of the lofty stretch and the sharp and effective impact of feet that must surely be the most gifted in football, while up forward Tom Long schemed and shot with an almost matter of fact deliberation, clinching his claim to be regarded as the greatest full forward that has yet graced the Kerry or any other colours. They were now in the final and apart from a spot of uneasiness midway through the third quarter they appeared to have all the answers.

Sligo's dismissal of Mayo by one point on a replay blazed the trail of what was to be a neck and neck struggle for Connacht supremacy. In every sense of the term Aidan Brady was the man in the gap when Sligo fell at the second fence to Roscommon 3-6 to 1-11, but though reaching the final has come to be almost hereditary to Galway they were long enough in the

Leitrim game before they were sure of their 3-7 to 1-10 verdict. For the second year running Roscommon again awaited them but similarity did not end there as once again it was Galway's fate to be foiled by a late point — 3-7 to 2-9.

TITLE RETURNS TO BREFFNI

No real injustice is done to this Ulster series by merely summarising the results which showed that Down, dominant in '60 and '61 had again fallen upon lean times. When a depleted Cavan took the first step in quest of their forty-fourth Ulster title against Antrim few could have thought the season would see it accomplished. But that 1-6 to 0-5 victory gave them the needed incentive and when they met the holders Down who had followed up a double score victory over Fermanagh with a 1-12 to 1-6 dismissal of Tyrone, it can safely be said that not since their Polo Grounds victory over Kerry in the All-Ireland final of '47 has greater lustre been shed on the dark blue of Cavan than by those who on that July day terminated the reign of the Mourne men by 3-6 to 0-5.

It installed the new Ulster champions as firm favourites in the All-Ireland semi-final against Roscommon but a rugged encounter of no great splendour was dependent for colour almost exclusively on Jim McDonnell's saving of a high voltage penalty from Don Feely and Roscommon won by 1-8 to 1-6.

KINGDOM'S TWENTIETH TITLE

It was a popular victory mainly because of a widespread desire to keep one of the game's greatest exponents — Gerry O'Malley — still in the running for his first All-Ireland medal. But neither sentiment nor moral support could restrain the peerless Kingdom footballers as they surged on to widen their lead in All-Ireland titles over Dublin — twenty to sixteen on the score 1-12 to 1-6.

Well, there it is and the two incidents that to me stand out most vividly are the breath-taking tension that prevailed while the Don Feely penalty was being taken and saved, and much earlier in the season when the Sean O'Neill penalty was being taken and scored to snap the cup of National League success from the lips of Dublin. These, my most verdant memories of the playing fields of '62 make scant mention of hurling, but then there is always another day.

Concannons Quality Bakers

Up-to-date Confectioners
212 Harold's Cross Road,
Dublin.

Republican Prisoners WELCOME HOME

CEILÍ
Crossmaglen Hall,
Co. Armagh
Wednesday, 12th Dec. 1962.
Ceol: Seán Murphy's Céilí Band.
Dul isteach - - - 5/-
Tom Mitchell will attend.

ANNUAL REPUBLICAN DINNER

And Welcome Home For Prisoners

C.I.E. Ballroom, Marlboro' St., Dublin.

Monday, January 14, 1963.
Dinner: 8.0 p.m. Céilí: 9-2.
The McCoy Céilí Band.
Tickets: 15/- each.

Kerry Patriot's Death

Mr. Michael O'Donnell, St. Brigid's, Casement's Avenue, Castle Gregory, whose death, after a long illness, took place at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Dingle, on Thursday, October 25, was a lifelong Republican.

A native of Stradally, Castle Gregory, he took an active part in the Tan War. He joined the Volunteers at their inception and was a Sinn Féin member of Kerry County Council in the 1920-21 period.

He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

The remains were removed to St. Mary's Church, Castle Gregory, on Friday evening, Oct. 26th, and the funeral took place to Killarney cemetery after Requiem High Mass on Saturday morning.

The prayers at the graveside were recited by Fr. O'Connor, assisted by Fr. O'Doherty, Fr. Courtney and Fr. M. O'Leary.

The coffin was draped in the tri-colour and members of the Republican Movement under Mr. Dan Ryan, Tralee, formed a Guard of Honour.

Detectives from Tralee took up positions adjacent to the cemetery.

At the graveside, a decade of the Rosary was recited in Irish by Edward Corkery; the Last Post and Reveille sounded by a Fianna Eireann bugler and an oration delivered by Brendan Lynch, Tullaghanogue, Co. Meath.

In the course of the oration, the speaker, who spoke in Irish and English, said that from his young days Mick O'Donnell was a legend and an inspiration to lead a younger generation on the true road to ultimate freedom.

He took an active part in the fight during the Tan War and again took the Republican side after the Treaty. He made many sacrifices for the Republican cause and they who had assembled at his graveside could pay no greater honour than to pledge themselves to the cause of a free, united, Thirty-Two County Republic.

Reinstated

Tomás Mac Giolla has been reinstated in his position with the Electricity Supply Board. He was jailed by the Military Tribunal in November 1961 and released in April last.

AN CUMANN CABHRACH

BAILE ATHA CLIATH

Cumann an Mhisteál- aigh	1 14 6
M. Rodgers	1 10 0
Cumann an Ruiseálaigh	2 13 8½
Cumann an Mhisteál- aigh	1 3 0
Seosamh S. O Ceallaigh	10 0 0
Ighnéitheach	7 4 0
Cumann an Ruiseálaigh	2 0 6

CABHAN

Corlough Cumann Sinn Féin (omitted from July issue)	5 0 0
---	-------

CEATHARLOCH

Ballinkillen	3 0 0
Drumpeha	4 8 0

CIARRAI

An Irish Priest in the Foreign Missions (per Cumann O Floinn agus O Maolmhuire, Trá Lí)	\$2.00
Cloaghane Collection (inadvertently omitted from May issue)	15 10 0

LIATRUIM

Cumann Pat Mac Manus	9 0 0
----------------------------	-------

LOCH GARMAN

Michael Mac Eochaidh, An Gleann	1 0 0
---------------------------------------	-------

LUBHADH

Cumann Cabhrach, Dún Dealgan, (Bailiúchán)	1 10 0
Per C. Smith, Droichead Átha	10 0
Duine gan Ainm	10 0
Per Caitlín Ní Neill	2 0 0

ROSCOMAIN

Michael Fleming	1 17 6
-----------------------	--------

TIR CHONAILL

Dún na nGall-Bun Dobhu	1 10 0
Liatruim-Tullaghan	1 10 0

SASANA

Patrick Kelly, Léarphól	10 0
Cumann Cabhrach, Lonnain	20 0 0
Risteárd de Grás, Essex	15 0
Cumann Cabhrach, Lonnain (Crannchur ag Ballham)	3 17 6

FREEDOM FIRES

To commemorate the insurrection against Crown Forces in Occupied Ireland—December 12, 1956.

The torch of freedom blazes forth
Across the mountains brown
And once again the gallant North
Gives battle to the Crown.

Historic Ulster would not die
Or bow to tyrant's will
She still remembered Henry Joy
And Tone upon Cave Hill.

Beloved land of Shane and Hugh
Once more in war's array
Unsheath the sword and strive anew
In freedom's cause to-day.

Now Stormont despoys you will reap
The harvest you have sown
As sten guns bark and bullets sweep
Round Derry and Tyrone.

O hAmluain Og, and brave Sean Sabhalt,
McManus—Grossan too,
With five brave men in Co. Louth
All died for Róisín Dubh.

And Rosaleen do not despair
You've still got loyal sons
Prepared again to do and dare
And face the tyrant guns.

EAMONN O MURCHADHA.

THE FEAST OF MEMORIES

By Brian O hUiginn

IN our own language we have a special name for the month of December. It is *Mí na Nollag*—the month of Christmas—and the very fact that it is so called proves the high veneration in which the Feast of the Nativity has always been held by the Gael, since the story of Christ's coming was told to our people by *Padraig Naofa* in the far-off days when he came to lead us up the hard road that ends in joy eternal. This month has always been a time of golden memories and anticipated joys by the firesides of Ireland, and in spite of the subtle as well as the blatant attacks of modern paganism, the charm of Christmas still lives within our homes and, *le cúlaimh Dé*, it will live there forever.

A Forlorn Hope

Mí na Nollag is with us once more, and the heart of the Gael stirs with memories of days that are past, some recent, some remote, but all clear and real to those who have not lost faith in Ireland of the Martyrs, or abandoned the hope that there is a glorious destiny in store for her. It is wonderful how these memories awaken at Christmas. No other season of the year—not even Easter—can flood the Irish mind with them, or mellow them, or beautify them, as does this season of goodwill, when the barrenness of selfish ambition and of greed and of party politics is made manifest, and the undying greatness of lost causes and forlorn hopes is borne in upon our minds.

It seemed a forlorn hope and a lost cause that brought the

Saviour of Mankind to Bethlehem on that first Christmas Night, to be hunted from one door after another by his own people, and forced to seek shelter in a cave, with the brute beasts of the fields for companions, and the humble shepherds of the hills for friends and helpers. It seemed a forlorn hope and a lost cause that brought Him to Jerusalem thirty-three years later to be betrayed and denied by His own, and stripped and insulted and tortured and murdered by those for whose sake He had come upon the earth. But that forlorn hope and that lost cause were later changed to a dazzling victory when He rose triumphant from the grave; and to-day the Outcast of Bethlehem, the Felon of Jerusalem is acclaimed by every clean and faithful heart as the Ruler of Heaven and of earth.

Great was the sorrow of her whom God had chosen to be the Mother of His Son—Mary, meek and humble of heart. Sharp and keen was the sword of anguish that pierced her heart when she

knew would come after the night of anguish, and she did not despair. We know how her faith and hope and love were rewarded when she looked once more upon the living Face of her Son, and again when she was raised from the darkness of this sordid earth into the unfading light of Heaven.

Denounced As Felons

Our own earthly Mother, Eire of the Sorrows, is like unto her who in preparation for her joy, suffered humiliation and cold and hunger on that first Christmas Night, nearly two thousand years ago; like unto her who suffered silently for thirty-three years, walking in the shadow of the Cross, and knowing of the sorrow and loss that were to pierce her heart on the day she was destined to follow in His blood-stained footsteps up the rugged way of Calvary.

Eire has had her long night of sorrow and loss and heart-hunger and pain. The best-beloved of her children have been torn from her arms by degraded men, by arrogant tyrants inflamed by hate for the whiteness of her soul, have been denied and betrayed by their own, have been denounced and condemned as common malefactors, as criminals, and felons, have been hunted as if they were wild beasts, and have been done to death, brutally and callously, tortured in life and followed with calumny beyond the grave. And the sword of sorrow has pierced their Mother's heart.

Freedom and Peace

We remember them all with love and pride and reverence. We remember them most of all at Christmas, when the heart of man is filled with gladness and goodwill, and mellowed with memories of the past. We recall their happy laughter, their dashing bravery, their unselfish patriotism, their peerless comradeship, their calm acceptance of death—calmly because they knew with the knowledge of God's chosen, that the sacrifice would purchase some day the freedom of their Mother and the deliverance of their people from the prison-hell of a pagan imperialism.

We remember them proudly, buoyantly, with a glad thrill that we have lived and walked and spoken and striven and suffered with some of them, that it was for us and our children and our children's children they walked the ways of death.

There is hope for the most despondent, enthusiasm for the most disillusioned, courage for the most timid in these golden memories that come to us at Christmas down from the bleak hills and out from the sordid barrack-yards and gloomy prison cells, and up from the lonely roadsides where the best-beloved of our Mother have fought their last fight with the faith and hope and courage and love of the martyrs of two thousand years ago.

We must cling to these Christmas memories, we must

THE HILLS OF GLENSWILLY

Attention pay, my countrymen, and hear my native news;
Although my song is sorrowful, I hope you'll me excuse.
I left my peaceful residence, a foreign land to see,
And I bid farewell to Donegal, likewise to Glenswilly

Some stalwart men around me stood, each comrade kind and true,
And as I grasped each well-known hand to bid a last adieu,
Said I: 'My fellow-countrymen, I hope you'll soon be free
To raise the sun-burst proudly o'er the hills of Glenswilly.

No more beside the sycamore I'll hear the blackbird sing;
No more to me the blithe cuckoo shall welcome back the Spring;
No more I'll plough your fertile fields, acushla geal no croidhe,
For on foreign soil I'm doomed to toil, far, far from Glenswilly,

No more at dance or harvest homes my violin I will play;
No more I'll dance the 'Allowan' amongst the girls so gay.
My treasured harp I've left behind, tho' it was dear to me;
It will keep my place when I am gone far, far from Glenswilly,

It is these cruel English laws, that curse our native isle;
Must Irishmen live away slaves or else die in exile?
There's not a man to strike a blow, or keep down tyranny,
Since Lord Leitrim like a dog was shot, not far from Glenswilly,

God bless ye, dark ould Donegal, my own dear native land;
In dreams I often see your hills and towering mountains grand.
But alas, 3,000 miles doth lie betwixt these hills and me,
I'm a poor forlorn exile cast far, far from Glenswilly.

May peace and plenty reign supreme around Lough Swilly shore,
May cruel discord enter those Irish homes no more;
And may the time soon come around, when I'll return to thee,
And live where my forefathers lived on the hills of Glenswilly.

THE BOYS OF KILMICHAEL

Whilst we honour in song and in story
The memory of Pearse and MacBride,
Whose names are illumined in glory
With martyrs who long since have died.
Forget not the boys of Kilmichael,
Those brave lads so gallant and true,
Who fought 'neath the green flag of Eirinn
And conquered the Red, White and Blue.

Chorus:

Then here's to the boys of Kilmichael
Who feared not the might of the foe.
The day that they marched into battle
They laid all the Black-and-Tans low.

On the twenty-eighth day of November,
The Tans left the town of Macroom,
They were seated in two Crossley tenders
Which led them right into their doom;
They were on the road to Kilmichael
And never expected to stall,
They there met the boys of the column
Who made a clean sweep of them all.

Chorus:

The sun in the west it was sinking,
'Twas the eve of a cold winter's day;
When the Tans were eagerly waiting
Sailed into the spot where we lay;
And over the hills went the echo
The peal of the rifle and gun,
And the flames from their lorries gave tidings
That the boys of the column had won.

Chorus:

The lorries were ours before twilight,
And high over Dunmanway town
Our Banners in triumph were waving
To show that the Tans had gone down;
We gathered our rifles and bayonets,
And soon left the glen so obscure.
And never drew rein 'till we halted
At the far-away camp of Glenure.

Chorus:

be true at all costs to the Cause they keep before our minds, we must strive unceasingly, even though no results be evident to our impatient eyes, we must keep close to our dear ones who are gone, and close to God, and close to the valiant heart of our earthly Mother, if we are to be worthy of the joy that is to come.

The Mother whose pure heart was pierced by a sword of sorrow will not forget this earthly Mother of Martyrs who has endured the cruel agony of night eight hundred years, and some day she will ask Him who never refused her least request, to bring forth Eire from the prison of woe and flood her heart with the happiness of freedom and of peace.

LEO COLLINS & SON

NEWGATE, NAVAN

Petrol Station
Coach Builders
Caravans for sale and hire.
Kitchen furniture
manufacturers
Kitchen cabinets
a speciality.

Phone: Navan 24



Coiste Foilseachán Náisiúnta

(The National Publications Committee)

SAOIRSE 56 GRAND PARADE, CORK.

Phone: 21398

SONG BOOKS

	Each	Per Doz
Songs of the Irish Republic	3/-	27/-
Songs and Recitations of Ireland. Books No. 1, 2, 3	2/3	18/-
Glimpses of an Irish Felon's Prison Life, by Thomas Clarke (postage extra)	10/6	

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PACKAGE OFFER

	Normal Price	Special Offer Per Doz
Kevin Barry Portrait	1/6	6/-
1916 Proclamation	1/6	6/-
Fr. Albert	6d.	2/-
Fr. Dominic	6d.	2/-
Irish Freedom Seals	1/-	4/-

The lot 3/- post free.

LIMITED NUMBER 1963 CALENDARS

	Each	Per Doz
Seán Mac Diarmada, Tomás O Cléirigh	1/6	12/-

Will supply as available.

ANGOLA

Tragic Results Of Portuguese Occupation

THE information in the following article is taken from a book entitled "Persecution 1961" by Peter Benenson, published as a Penguin Special, and an article on Angola by Michael Kettle, published recently in the "Observer". The views expressed are not necessarily those of the United Irishman.

THE Portuguese invaded Angola, a country south of the Congo on the West African coast, about four hundred years ago. It was a backward, out-of-the-way place and the Portuguese invasion it has improved but little. Foreigners had little reason to go there and those who wanted to were usually discouraged. Occasionally reports would reach the outside world that Africans were compelled to work on the plantations and down diamond mines in conditions which differed from slavery only in name.

The Portuguese claim that their success in maintaining control of their colonies (they lost none of them until recently) is due to their understanding of the problems of colonialism. It is evident that one matter which they understand well is the political danger of educating the natives. The official figures for Angola in 1958 show that the number of Africans who have received any sort of formal education was less than 6,000. After four centuries of Portuguese rule their statistics show that the number of Negroes in the country who rank as "civilised" is 0.75 per cent of the population.

WORKERS GROSSLY UNDERPAID

In practice, the government makes no provision for the education of Africans. The task is left to the Catholic Church and the Protestant missions. Even these are placed at a disadvantage because they are forbidden to teach anything which is contrary to the spirit of the Portuguese Corporate State. The statistics for 1958 also show that by then exactly twenty-three Angolans had received a university qualification. The credit for this small figure does not belong to the government, which spent nothing on African education. Those who managed to reach university worked their way or got there as part of their training for the priesthood.

In 1957 there were 203 doctors in Angola, an area larger than France. Even these doctors were, for the most part, inclined to practise entirely among the Portuguese settlers. In a territory where the average wage for Africans is £20 per year, there is no financial incentive in providing a surgery for Africans.

Sometime during the past ten years, the government "abolished" forced labour in the country. It is now known as "contract labour". The contract itself is a fiction; all that the word means is that the African, at the end of his period of compulsory service, receives some payment. So far as can be deduced from the official statistics, the average payment works out at 1660 escudos per year, or just over £20.

WOMEN WORK ON ROAD-BUILDING

The total number of "contract labourers" in Angola was 130,141 in 1958. However, this figure is not indicative of the aggregate number of men working against their will at any one time. For the government has a method of compelling men and women to pay taxes by labour. A poll tax is imposed on each African, payable in cash.

Since the great majority of the Africans in the villages live in an economy geared to barter, they are unable to pay in cash. This entitles the government to require them to commute their unpaid taxes by work. In practice, the *Chefe do Posto* arrives at a village on his tour, fixes upon some job of work which needs doing, like repairing the provincial road, and then requires the village *Chefe* to furnish a sufficient number of tax-defaulters to do the job.

Since many of the men are already away on "contract" the work usually falls to be done by women. It is not an uncommon sight to see women with small children or in advanced pregnancy labouring away at the roads, without any tools but a rough hoe and home-made basket.

The chiefs have the greatest difficulty in providing an adequate labour force to meet the *Chefe's* requirements as the conditions in the country are so harsh that many of the able-bodied and enterprising men make their way through the jungle to Rhodesia and South Africa to obtain employment in the mines. The annual emigration in this sphere is put at approximately 100,000.

SECRET POLICE SEIZE REPORT

Captain Enrigue Galvao had been a close friend of Dr. Salazar, the Portuguese dictator, and was nominated by him to be Inspector-General of the Colonies and Deputy for Angola. In 1947, while in the above-mentioned positions, Captain Galvao submitted a scathing report on forced labour in Angola, which the government "pigeon-holed." He then tried to draw attention to the situation by using his seat in the Assembly to make a speech summarizing the findings of his own report. This led to his being deprived of his positions.

In 1951 he threw his support behind Admiral Meireles;

MR. de VALERA ON NEUTRALITY

'No Other Policy Was Possible'

THE Fianna Fáil party has made many about faces in its short history. The latest one is its abandonment of neutrality.

The glib excuses are made that "We must play our part in the fight against Communism," "Times have changed," etc.

The president of Sinn Féin has dealt with our place in the struggle against Communism in his presidential address, published in this issue. It is the only honourable and reasonable contribution which we, a small Christian nation, can make towards the progress of civilisation and the cause of peace.

The matter we wish to deal with here is that of our national position, viewed in the light of the "changing times," on which so much emphasis is being laid by Common Market enthusiasts.

FAMOUS BROADCAST

On Wednesday, May 16, 1945, Mr. de Valera broadcast a statement giving the reasons for his government's neutrality in the World War and answering statements made by Mr. Churchill on this matter.

Mr. de Valera said:

"The aim of our policy, I said, would be to keep our people out of the war. I reminded you of what I had said in the Dáil, that in our circumstances, with our history and our experience after the last war and with a part of our country still unjustly severed from us, no other policy was possible.

I did not have to go into any details then as to what precisely were the circumstances to which I referred, nor had I to go into detail as to what were our experiences after the last war, nor had I to point out what a vital factor in our situation was the partition of our country. I had merely to refer to them and I felt sure you would understand. Similarly I do not think it necessary to dwell upon them tonight."

Later, he said:

"I would like to put a hypothetical question—it is a question I have put to many Englishmen since the last war. Suppose Germany had won the war, had invaded and occupied England, and that after a long lapse of time and many bitter struggles she was finally brought to acquiesce in admitting England's right to freedom, and let England go, but not the whole of England, all but, let us say, the six southern counties.

These six southern counties,

those, let us suppose, commanding the entrance to the narrow seas, Germany had singled out and insisted on holding herself with a view to weakening England as a whole, and maintaining the securing of her own communications through the Straits of Dover.

Let us suppose, further, that after all this had happened, Germany was engaged in a great war in which she could show that she was on the side of the freedom of a number of small nations, would Mr. Churchill as an Englishman who believed that his own nation had as good a right to freedom as any other, not freedom for a part merely, but freedom for the whole—would he, whilst Germany still maintained the partition of his country and occupied six counties of it, would he lead this partitioned England to join with Germany in a crusade? I do not think Mr. Churchill would.

Would he think the people of partitioned England an object of shame if they stood neutral in such circumstances? I do not think Mr. Churchill would.

Mr. Churchill is proud of Britain's stand alone, after France had fallen and before America entered the war.

Could he not find in his heart the generosity to acknowledge that there is a small nation that stood alone not for one year or two, but for several hundred years against aggression; that endured spoliations, famines, massacres in endless succession; that was clubbed many times into insensibility, but that each time on returning consciousness took up the fight anew; a small nation that could never be got to accept defeat and has never surrendered her soul?

Mr. Churchill is justly proud of his nation's perseverance against heavy odds. But we in this island are still prouder of our people's perseverance for

freedom through all the centuries.

We of our time have played our part in that perseverance, and we have pledged ourselves to the dead generations who have preserved intact for us this glorious heritage, that we too will strive to be faithful to the end, and pass on this tradition unblemished."

Concluding, he said:

"Meanwhile, even as a partitioned small nation, we shall go on and strive to play our part in the world, continuing unswervingly to work for the cause of true freedom and for peace and understanding between all nations.

As a community which has been mercifully spared from all the major sufferings, as well as from the blinding hates and rancours engendered by the present war, we shall endeavour to render thanks to God by playing a Christian part in helping, so far as a small nation can, to bind up some of the gaping wounds of suffering humanity."

NOT FINAL AUTHORITY

Has our national position changed since that statement was made? Definitely not. But Fianna Fáil's position has changed. Since the first crack was made in their moral integrity when they entered Leinster House in 1927 and accepted the Free State they have maintained their power by vicious periodic coercion, and by political jobbery and corruption.

They have now reached the sorry state where they can no longer hide the fact that they cannot bring about the independence of this country or develop its economy because they are not the final authority.

The British government in Westminster is. Leinster House was set up to control the 26 Counties for Britain and everyone who accepts the Leinster House regime must also accept the British government's control. They know the facade of "national independence" which they have built has fallen.

But they will not admit failure. They have walked the ways of power, luxury and comfort for too long for that. They are now bartering the Irish nation in a final effort to maintain their own positions. Their selfish, self-centred attitude may well lead our people to disaster.

Bertie McCormack

Groceries, Sweets, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Fruit and Vegetables.

The Leinster Chalet, 176 Lr. Rathmines Road, Dublin.

Phone: 95863.

John Ross

Radio, T.V., Records, Irish Records a Speciality. Souvenirs & fancy goods.

Narrow West Street, Drogheda.

when this candidature had been withdrawn, Galvao endeavoured to publish the 1947 report himself. However, the secret police stepped in and raided the offices where the duplicated copies of the report were kept, but not before a number had found their way round Lisbon.

Galvao himself was arrested shortly afterwards and in due course sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment. This persecution served to advertise the report, and to stimulate young people to demand an insight into affairs in Angola.

It was in the face of this outcry that the Portuguese government was forced to "abolish" forced labour and introduce the "contract labour" already described. Along with this, they passed a law which altered the status of Angola from that of a colony to an overseas province. They decided to make the entry of foreign observers more difficult.

Since Angola was now a province of the "home" country, the United Nations were no longer entitled to send investigators or to receive reports on the native population. Any foreigner who described himself as a journalist or economist discovered that he could not get a visa, unless he had official backing. Those young men in Portugal who advocated a more liberal attitude towards the Africans were arbitrarily imprisoned.

To be concluded in the January issue.

Enthusiastic Ceili In South Derry

TOM MITCHELL THANKS
PEOPLE OF MID-ULSTER

A VERY successful Republican céili to commemorate the anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs, was held in Gulladuff, Co. Derry, on Friday, November 9. The function, which was held in the Erin's Own G.F.C. Hall, Lavey, was attended by about 500 people. Contingents travelled from many parts of the North including Belfast. The music was supplied by the Seán Larkin Céili Band.

It attracted great attention from the R.U.C. Road-blocks were set up on all roads leading into Gulladuff. Cars were stopped and searched and the occupants had their names and addresses taken. A number of uniformed and plain-clothes police were on duty outside the hall while the dancers were entering and again while leaving the hall at the end of the céili. Some of those returning from the céili were stopped and had their names taken a second time.

Thank Publicly

Tomás Mistéil, former T.D. for Mid-Ulster, attended the function and spoke to the assembly. The following is the text of his speech:

"This is the first opportunity I have had to thank publicly on my own behalf and on behalf of the Sinn Féin organisation, the people of the Mid-Ulster constituency, for having been so generous in their help and support during the 1955 General Election and in the two subsequent by-elections.

Another Election

No less generous and sincere were they when called upon again to give their support to Sinn Féin in the 1959 General Election. The overwhelming support given to the Republican Ideal in 1955 is something which will not be easily forgotten by the Irish people. No less will it be forgotten by the British

Government. In 1955 the Republicans of Mid-Ulster and the other constituencies in the Six Counties let the whole world know where they stood and that they gave their allegiance to Ireland and Ireland only. For this effort Ireland will ever be grateful to South Derry and Tyrone.

To-night we honour the memory of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, the three patriots who gave their lives on an English gallows because they believed in a free, unfettered Ireland. As they stood ready to die, proud in the knowledge that they had played a noble part, they gave us the undying words "God Save Ireland".

But they gave us something more—they gave us a lead, and an example that no matter what the cost we must never relax in our efforts to break the grip of the English on our homeland.

Very soon we may be faced with an election here in the Six Counties. The Republican Movement has pledged itself to contest every constituency as in the past. This election when it comes will be of immense importance to Ireland, and so we must be ready to show the English, that in spite of reverses in the past, we are still resolute in our aims and actions to break them, and all they stand for in Ireland.

The task will be a great one and every help however small will be needed. And when the time comes let Mid-Ulster be in the forefront of the fight as it was in the past. The people of South Derry and Tyrone have a great record—they did not fail Ireland in the past and we are confident that they will not fail her when the call comes another day."

Frank McGlade, Belfast, was Fear a' Ti, and the Mulrine School of Dancing, Belfast, gave an exhibition of Irish dancing.

If You Are Thinking —

Read This!

A regulation made under the notorious Special Powers Act in the Six Counties enables the puppet administration at Stormont to arrest and imprison without trial any person who "is suspect of being about to think."

Na Fianna Éireann Four Martyrs Commemoration Concert

In
St. Anthony's Hall,
Merchants' Quay, Dublin
on

Saturday, December 8.
Commencing at 8 p.m.
Cead isteach: 3/-

RELEASE THE MEN IN JAIL



Exiles marching in the protest parade held in London on October 14, which was organised by the Irish Political Prisoners Release Committee.

Gleann Cholmcille

Ag an gruinníú cinn-bhlána de Chraobh Cholmcille de Chonradh na Gaeilge a tionóladh i nGleann Cholmcilla i dTír Chonail ar an 6ú Samhain, labhair an Rúnaí, Seán O hEinne faoi chúispóir an Chonartha.

Dúirt sé gurbh é príomh-chúispóir na heagrafoicta an Ghaeilge a chur á labhairt mar ghnáth-theanga ar fud na hÉireann, agus ar ndóig, Éire lomlán bheith saor ó dhaor-smacht na nGall.

"Is brónach an seál é," adúirt sé, "go gceithfidh admháil nach bhfuil ár dtír dhúchais go hiomlán saor ná go hiomlán Gaeilch go fóill."

Fleá Cumann na mBan

A highly successful fleá was held by the Dublin Branch of Cumann na mBan in Conarchy's Hotel, Parnell Square, on Wednesday, November 14. The hall was filled to capacity and contingents attended from Dundalk, Newry and Belfast.

Music was supplied by the Thomas Davis Céili Band and guest artists were Miss Maeve Mulvany and Charlie Byrne. A pageant was produced by the girls of Cumann na gCailíní. Séamus O Dóráin was Fear a' Ti. Republicans in Dublin are looking forward to the next annual Cumann na mBan fleá.

Limerick Police

Tear Down Posters

POSTERS advertising the November issue of the United Irishman were torn from telegraph poles by three detectives in Limerick city on Sunday, November 4. Anti-Common Market posters issued by Sinn Féin were also torn down.

The detectives, from William Street police barrack, were seen taking the posters down and throwing them into the boot of their patrol car. Although this method of advertising is used by all newspapers distributed in Limerick, none has ever been interfered with by the police except the United Irishman.

TRALEE MEMORIAL

UNVEILED

The renovated memorial at Derrymore, near Tralee, Co. Kerry, was unveiled by Siobhán Bean Uí Thalbóid, on Sunday, November 25. An oration was delivered by Mr. J. Donoghue, Killarney.

The memorial, originally erected in 1933 in memory of the men of the district who fell in the Tan War and the later struggle in defence of the Republic, was blown down in a storm four years ago and extensively damaged.

Bean Uí Thalbóid is the sister of Volunteer Michael Flynn who was killed in action against Free State Forces on Derrymore mountain. Mr. Donoghue's brother, Volunteer Jerry Donoghue, was one of four members of the Republican Army murdered while prisoners of the Free State Army in March 1923. They were deliberately blown up in a landmine explosion on the Countess Bridge, Killarney.

R.A.F. To Stay In Derry

A NEW £43,000 hospital was opened at the Royal Airforce base at Ballykelly, Co. Derry. It is part of a £2,000,000 scheme for the re-building of the base.

The government that is prepared to invest that amount of money in modernising one of its bases in Occupied Ireland has no intention of withdrawing its forces from the area in the foreseeable future. The British Army bases at Ballymena and Eglinton are also being modernised.

TERENCE MacSWINEY COMMEMORATION

The annual commemoration ceremony in honour of Terence MacSwiney, Martyred Lord Mayor of Cork, was held in Halla Tomás Aghas, Members of the Cork Volunteers' Pipe Band played a lament, and Fianna buglers sounded the Last Post and Reveille.

The oration was delivered by Ruairí O Drisceoil, and Mícheál Mac Cárthaigh presided.

Amhrán na bhFiann by the members of the Volunteers' Pipe Band brought the ceremony to a close.

The Way of the Irish

IRISH MONKS IN THE GOLDEN AGE

Ready shortly
Edited by
JOHN RYAN, S.J., approx. 9/6

FATHER JOHN HAYES
STEPHEN RYNNE 25/-

TERENCE MACSWINEY
MOIRIN CHAVASSE 25/-

HISTORY OF IRELAND
ROGER CHAUVIRE 5/-

THE ABBEY THEATRE
GERARD FAY 21/-

JAMES O'MARA
PATRICIA LAVELLE 25/-

THE MIRACLE OF
IRELAND
DANIEL ROPS 21/-

THE IRISH SAINTS
D. D. C. POCHIN MOULD
approx. 53/-

THE CHURCH IN
CONTEMPORARY
IRELAND

JEAN BLANCHARD 25/-

REVOLT IN THE NORTH
Antrim and Down in 1798
CHARLES DICKSON,
M.C., M.D. 21/-

RELIGION IN THE IRISH
SYSTEM OF EDUCATION
JOHN MESCAL, M.A., LL.B. 24/-

SCOTS MERCENARY
FORCES IN IRELAND
GERARD A. HAYES-MCCOY 10/6

TALES OF IRISH
ENCHANTMENT
PATRICIA LYNCH 15/-

THE IRISH STORY
Ready shortly
ALICE CURTAYNE 21/-

COLLECTANEA
HIBERNICA

Sources for Irish History
Volumes I, II, III, IV
Edited by
BENIGNUS MILLETT,
O.F.M. ca. 12/6

Clonmore & Reynolds Ltd.
29 Kildare Street, Dublin.

Booksellers
Burns Oates, London, S.W.1.