# An t-éireannac aontuiste NITED RISHMA

Lemass Backs British

-Page 11

IML, XIV. UIMHIR 2.

FEABHRA (FEB.), 1962

4d. (10 CENTS)

## E.E.C.7 NEUTRAL

### Prisoner Honoured

Elected President of Slaughtneil Emmets G.A.A. Club at its annual convention recently was Michael McEldowney, a native of Slaughtneil, Maghera, Co. Derry, who is serving eight years penal servitude in Mountjoy Jail.

He was arrested near the Border on December 12 and sentenced by the 26-County Military Court.

### Over 100,000 Unemployed

During January 101,849 Irish During January 101,649 irish people were without work in their own country. Of these, 59,705 were residents of the 26 Counties. Official 26-County Government sources put the number of unemployed at that fource or January 20

figure on January 20.

In the Six Occupied Counties the number of people without work on January 15 was given as 42,144. This represented 8.7% of the insured working popula tion-or that almost one in every en is unemployed. By way of contrast Britain's

percentage unemployed is given as 2%. What price the British



#### FORCE RESTS ON BRITISH RULE

A HUGE comb-out centred on the Forkhill area of South Armagh was carried out by Crown Forces on January 26. Ground forces were supported by British Air Force helicopters from Aldergrove, Co. Antrim.

Object of the Search was stated to be arms, ammunition of stated to be arms, ammunition of stated to the Crown Forces stated later that the comb-out "was to collins Barracks, Dublin, and the state of the Crown Forces stated later that the comb-out "was to collins Barracks, Dublin, and the state of the collins barracks, Dublin, and rewarded with a find ".

He would not, however, give maded them to Mountjoy Jail details of the "find". Accordingly, all claims to have found anything can be written off. No arrests were made.

On January 10 a concerted sweep was made by Gardai and Crown Forces on the West Fer-managh Border. From before dawn heavy Crown Forces patrols operating from bases at Belcoo and Garrison were carrying out systematic searches over a wide Nothing was found.

On the 26-County side of the Border Gardai from Blacklion, Glenfarne, Kiltyclogher, Kin-lough and Manorhamilton, re-inforced by Special Branch men from Sligo and Bally-shannon carried out a simul-

Object of the search was the nearby Garrison area

where the Military Court re-manded them to Mountjoy Jail until January 19. The charge in while held prisoner.

The owners of the farmhouses were also arrested and taken to Manorhamilton barracks. They were later released. The search continued throughout the day over a widespread area, Nothing further was found,

Throughout the following week-end there was intensive activity by Gardai and Crown to Collins Barracka, Dublin, Forces along a 50-mile stretch of the Armagh Border. And del mit of Mountjoy Jail for Armagh the strength in Co. Armagh sararbiering fields, ditches and laneways.

Corinshigagh took part in a widespread comb-out of farms in the Donaghmoyne and Broomfield districts which adjoin Co.

was found.

On the same day 26-County police from Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan, raided a farm at Coolderry, about a mile out-

machine guns, a Sten gun and ammunition. A small quantity of

gelignite was also seized.

The son of the owner of the farm was arrested and removed

Intensified searches of the taneous search,
While raiding homes near
Kiltyclogher well before dawn
Logy and they arrested three young men in
battledress. One was a native of

Gardai from Castleblayney and further was found,

### MILITARY TRIBUNAL **PROTESTS**

Armagh.

The operation lasted five hours and many homes were raided and occupants questioned. Nothins day night, January 6, to protest against the recent jailing for two years by the Military Court of John Joe McGirl, a member of Leitrim Co. Council.

at Coolderry, about a mile outside the town, which is some
distance from the Border. It
was the second such raid in
six weeks,
In one of the outoffices
attached to the farm an arms
dump was unearthed, It contoned three rifles, three subtoned three rifles rifles

Similar meetings were held in Limerick and in other provincial centres during January.

The question of Military Courts meeting on January 13. Patrick Duffy, Sinn Fein member, said that he wanted to propose that the Council protest against the fact that normal law was not being applied to all sections of the people.

When the Chairman (Mr. D. J. McDonald, F.F.) sought to rule the motion out of order, Patrick Duffy said: "You sit behind the

(Continued on Page 12).

### MILITARY ALLIANCE MAY EMERGE

THE step which Mr. Lemass took at Brussels on January 18, when he applied for full membership of the European Economic Community (the Common Market) and all that that implied, may have been the most fateful movement ever made in the name of the Irish people.

Not only is Mr. Lemass committing 26-County industry and agriculture to the buffeting of tariff-free trade, but far more drastic, he also is flinging that part of the nation under his control on to the troubled waters of the European political sea without lifebelt or other means of salvation.

His statement at the E.E.C. meeting in Brusse's came as a distinct shock to most Irish people. "I desire to emphasise," he said, "that the political aims of the E.E.C. are aims to which the 'Irish' Government and people are ready to subscribe and in the realisation of which they wish to play a part."

It does not need stressing that the political aims of the E.E.C. are, at the moment, extremely vague and generalised and have not, by any means, been agreed upon even by the founder-members of the Common Market. What, then, is being subscribed to?

#### LEMASS ACCEPTS N.A.T.O. AIMS

Mr. Lemass himself gave a hint in his Brussels speech. "While Ireland did not accede to the North Atlantic Treaty," he said, "we have always agreed with the general aim of the Treaty. The fact that we did not accede to it was due to special circumstances and does not qualify in any way our acceptance of the ideal of European unity and of the conception, embodied in the Treaty of Rome and the Bonn Declaration of July 18 last, of the duties, obligations and responsibilities which European unity would impose.'

It is now becoming quite clear to students of European politics that N.A.T.O. is slowly but decidedly evolving as the military arm of the E.E.C. The founding fathers of the Common Market, General de Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer, are in favour of a united Europe armed with atomic weapons as a third force in world politics. With this in mind they are supporting the arming of N.A.T.O, and its evolution as the military shield of the E.E.C.

### RECOGNISES BRITISH OCCUPATION

Up to this there was at least one good reason why joining N.A.T.O. could not be considered-a reason which all Irishmen understood and on which all were agreed. The North Atlantic Treaty imposes an obligation on its signatory states to respect the existing boundaries of each membercountry

No self-respecting Irishman could subscribe to a treaty which recognised British occupation and partition of this country as lawful, and imposed an obligation on us to respect the Border as a national boundary between Ireland and the "United Kingdom". Such a status quo is anathema to a'l true Irish people.

If, however, we subscribe to the political aims of the E.E.C., as Mr. Lemass is committing us to do, then we may also be heading for eventual adhesion to N.A.T.O. and all that it implies. This, then, is the fateful inference in Mr. Lemass's Brussels speech; it cannot be anything else.

Further in his statement Mr. Lemsas gave added cause for reflection of this nature. He said the 26-County State would apply for entry to the European Coal and Steel Community and to Euratom. It is well known that these

(To Page 12).

### Letters to the Editor

## ROSSNOWLAGH RAIDS

Joe Kelly, who is employed by me, and myself were arrested and brought to Ballyshannon bar-We were locked in a cell until 1 p.m. when we were released without being questioned.

We got no opportunity to have over! breakfast before we left, and I demanded food several times in the barracks but it was no use. The Gardai refused to convey us back to Rossnowlagh on release.

About 25 police led by In-spector Murphy from Bally-shannon arrived at our house. We were all in bed and before any of us had time to get up they were in the house search ing. They went into the room occupied by my grandmother, who is an invalid and 83 years of age, and searched it.

Inspector Murphy was standing in the kitchen shouting. Six Gardai went upstairs and into the room where my sisters were in bed. They were told that before at they said going into the room, bu it didn't make any difference.

Another party led by a sergeant from Donegal town searched all my land. Others led by a

### BUNDORAN PROTEST

Miss Mary Donnelly of Bun doran, Co. Donegal, is an aunt of Daniel Donnelly of Omagh, Co. Tyrone, the Republican prisoner who escaped from Belfast Jail on St. Stephen's Day, 1960. She is a retired hospital matron and, like her nephew, a native of Occupied Ireland.

home was raided by 26-County police during December f course, nothing was She immediately sent a and. letter of protest to the local paper, "The Donegal Democrat," but to date it has been denied publication.

Miss Donnelly's letter was as

"The Doneral Democrat."

Dear Sir

May I be permitted the use of a few lines of your paper to pro-test against the descending on my home of a posse of political police (in R.U.C. raincoats) early on the morning of December

was ill in bed (with a temperature of 102°). I had to hang about while they ransacked my personal papers and clothing,

seven too many for any sick person (even on a mercy mission).

and I was alone except for a more monthly luncheon of the Dublin cliderly lady. As a property Junior Chamber of Commenced elderly lady. As a property
owner and ratepayer I hope you
will find space for my letter of
businessman, said that is

I thank my neighbours for their courtesy

Mary B. Donnelly, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.

West End, Bunderan, Co. Donegal. 13/12/60.

Ballintra sergeant searched Hugh At 8 a.m. on December 11 last
At 8 a.m. on December 11 last
oe Kelly, who is employed by
one, and myself were arrested and
went and searched the bungalow where my father and mother live.

When they were leaving there they asked my mother if she had anything she would like to hand over! They searched the lorry in the garage and broke the lock trying to open the door. The raid did not end until 11 o'clock.

They also raided Josephine Travers' house at Ballintra where there are three women living. I hope this information will be of use.

Is mise le meas,

Pilib Mac Rabhartaigh.

Tir Chonaill. 15/1/62.

### **EDITORS** SURMIT

Since reading the current issue of the UNITED IRISHMAN I made a New Year resolutionresoluion I hope many others will

It is this: to cease buying or reading any of the so-called national newspapers since their weak - kneed editors deem it prudent to submit to the dictates of Lemass and Haughey who have wallowed in expediency and com-promise and who literally crawl every time John Bull cracks his Imperial whip.

Thank God there is at least one editor in Ireland who is not afraid to print truth. It is extraordinary how low men can fall but then of course huge salaries are not to be sneered at while there is a country to sell. But to the true

> Far dearer the grave or the prison

Illum'ed by one patriot name

Than the riches of all who have risen On Liberty's ruin to fame.

Seamus Ó h-Airmheadhaigh

Cill Cais, Baile Phadraig, Cluain Meala, Co. Thiobraid Arann.

### No Place For Idealism

The number of junior chambers commerce affiliated to the I raide no protest as I didn't rerities what was going on: all I could do for the rest of the day were cry.

Seven big hulks of men are

> Mr. Hegarty, who is a Dublin businessman, said that idealism served its purpose to achieve independence, but there was no to achieve place for it here in the immediate future.

> With the advent of the Common Market it was hard common sense and practice. which would

Mr. David Benson presided at

### **FOREIGN** TROOPS

A Chara,

Some time back in 1961 number of people, most of whom I believe were "teenagers", demonstrated against the bringing of United States troops to the Six Counties and their occupation of bases in that part of Ireland.

I admire their spirit for doing so but how is it that their patriotism got aroused because of American troops and not British troops which are there to keep Ireland divided and to keep the Six Counties under British rule with all its discrimination and gerrymandering.

Is it not time that the people, not alone of the Six Counties but of the whole of Ireland told John Bull to get out—or are we to be the last country to do it despite all our patriotism? Other countries that were not even thinking of doing so about 20 years ago have now shaken off John Bull's shackles.

We are told how grateful we should be that we are exempted from the Immigration Bill; yes, grateful to be allowed build-up the enemy country and leave our own desolate and povertystricken country a place for ex-British Army officers, even ex-Black-and-Tans to buy up the test of our land, employ che ip labour and live on the fat of the land-while the youth of Ireland has to start married life often-times in an attic room in Britain.

John Shaw.

7/1/62.

### RESCUE OF THE PRISONERS

The story of the Catalpa and the rescue of The Fenian Prisoners from the penal settlement in Aus-tralia. Buy it in the shops for 6d, or by post 8d, from JOE CLARKE, Irish Book Bureau, 68 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin 1.

### Sterling Link Remains

The words "PAYABLE TO BEARER ON DEMAND IN LONDON" will in future be omitted from all 26-County bank notes.

The first change took place on December 31 when new £5 notes were released to the banks, and instead of the words "Five pounds sterling payable to bearer on demand in London," the words 'Five pounds" appeared on one side and "Cu'g Puint" on the

According to the Dublin daily papers, "the change will make no difference in the method of payment, as 'Irish' notes will payment, as 'Irish' notes will still be honoured in London."

"It is understood that the change is justified by the fact that no other country makes references of payability on its

COMMENT: Even the simple legend which tells in black and white of our dependence on the Bank of England must banished. The link with sterling remains. All the outward signs and symbols of freedom but none -"Irish Times" 5/12/61. of the realities. . .

### Common Market Questions

During his recent visit to Ire-land Dr. Sicco Mansholt, Dutch vice-president of the Common Carr interesting statements regarding Glar the 26-County State's application r membership.
Dr. Mansholt said that the 26

Counties might have to abandon her production of soft grains, chiefly subsidised wheat (italics mine). This would seem to be in direct opposition to the Minister for Agriculture's recent statement in Leinster House that it is a good policy to grow enough Cum wheat for domestic requirebut ments.

Perhaps the most significant statement made was when Dr. statement made was when Dr. Mansholt said the Council of Ministers was having some diffi-culty about the 26 Counties' application for membership, Strict neutrality was incompatible with membership of the Common Market, he stated. Aske

as saving that the 26-County State fully accepts the political implication of the Rome Treaty. Does this mean neutrality is being sacrificed for membership? When Dr. Mansholt was asked

how low-priced Irish land could be kept for the Irish in face of high prices being offered by continentals, he replied that the problem had not been settled in the Six Common Market coun-

It's a shame we can't get some It's a shame we can't get some straight answers from these people; or is it just that the truth would shock the Irish people, after being fed a drily diet of "pie-in-the-sky" promises?

## RADIO AIDS

COLLABORATION Cose Watch on Border - A ound-the-clock watch is being kept on all roads and boreens leading to the Border. The force is being better equipped to give it more mobility and improve its

nunication system. Gardai Jack Fadden and Joseph Kilgannen have returned from the Garda headquarters in Dublin after completing a month's special course in radio communications systems. The two spiked unapproved Border roads at Gortinedan and Knockadoose, about a mile from the town, are being very closely watched.

On Tuesday evening on the SixCounty side of the Border, a

The Dublin correspondent of

Gardal Changes—Gardai James who told his readers about the Curran and Martin Hogan left the Eadlyconnell Gardai Station on Saturday on transfer to Baulinamore. They have been replaced by Gardai John McMenamin, John Canning John McMenamin, John Canning and McMenamin John Canning and McMenami

and Michael Delaney,
Radio Installations - A shortwave transmitting mast has been erected at the Garda station, Ballinamore, and new short-wave radio equipment installed. A number of extra Gardai have also come to the town, all part of a "tightening-up" policy along

Border areas.

—" Anglo-Celt " (Cavan).

Support An Cumann Cabhrach

## An Cumann Cabhrach

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DEPENDANTS OF REPUBLICAN PRISONERS

	TIPPERARY	
CAVAN	Baile Padraig Collec-	
Bean Of Phiach 22	tion £1	0 0
CLARE	C. Sinn	
1. O Seagnuna	Fein Cumann £5	0 0
CORK	D. O hAimheirgin,	
Carraig Tuathail Cumann	Teampall Mór £2	0 0
Sinn Fein	Cumann Cill Naile £1	0 0
Glanworth Sinn Fein		
Cumann 25 22	Cumann £10	0 0
DUBLIN	MEATH	
Peter Kearney per J.		9 0
	WEXFORD	
"Niamh" per J.	Cumann Padraig Parle £25	0 0
Granam	The second secon	Mark.
Cumann Tonias Agnas 20	G. Ó Dochartaigh £3	0 0
Cumann Ó hAnnluain	ENGLAND	
and Sabhat £8 16 0	Cumann Cabhrach,	
Coisde Atha Cliath £21 0 3		0 0
Cumann Seoirse Plant 10 0	M. V. Bonny	17 6
GALWAY		
Galway Collection £15 0 0	lection £2	7 9
KERRY	recorn.	
Tomas Masun £10 0 0		5 0
LAOIS	Liverpoor	
Art O Duinn £1 0 0	Diarmuid Smith, Wol-	0 0
LEITRIM	verhampton £1	0 0
Drumkeeran Ceili £10 10 0	Liam Mellowes Branch,	
McGlynn and Vaugh	Cumann Cabhrach, Liverpool £8	5 0
Cumann £25 16 0		2 0
LIMERICK	Tadhg Ó Marnain,	0 0
Askeaton Subscription £1 0 0		0 0
T. Ó Buachan, Cilimo-	Bean T. Mhic Shuibhne,	0 0
chealing £1 0 0		0 0
ROSCOMMON	SCOTLAND	
1st Instalment, North	M. Murray per F.	
Roscommon Collec-	Jordan £1	0 0
tion £16 6 0		0 0
	Brian Wilkinson £1	0 0
CATACON SERVICE CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	AMERICA	
1 5Cuimne	Leon O Murchu	51
Scalline	Patk. O'Connor, New	
Th. 1020 Mar. 1. Adam	York City	- 53
The 10.30 Mass in Adam	F. J. Nagle per J.	
and Eve's Franciscan Church,	Clarke	21
Merchants' Quay, Dublin, on	F. J. Nagle per J.	74.
Sunday, February 11, will be	Clarke	10/-
offered for the repose of the	Denis Lynch, John	
	O'Massey and Norman	-20
Fe'er Barnes and James	Doti, San Francisco	520
MacCormack, executed	Robert Emmet Memorial	
in Birmingham, England,	Committee, New York	850
Ash Wednesday morning,	AUSTRALIA	
February 7, 1940;	Australian League for	
Séamus ("Rocky") Burns, an Undivided Ireland.		
Belfast, killed in action,	Brunswick £20	0 0
Echruam 12 1044	Melbourne-	

### Haughey Clamps Down

February 12, 1944.

A Cúil an t-Súdaire, Co. Laoise, orrespondent writes:

"It is astounding to read Haughey's instructions to the newspaper editors. Surely this is an incident you can turn to great account. I suggest that you print posters and handbills to bring home the facts to those who do

putting certain sections of it into action

"They did the same thin about six years ago although every editor in town should have the thing off by heart,

"What strikes me is that this Act seems to be turned on and off like a tap.

"The same officers are called back from Army duty to officiate at the Military Court and, naturally, their names in each case they try will not be given. naturally, their nor, you will notice, any speeches the defendants give. . . "

### SYMPATHY

Small Subscriptions

Joe O'Corman Jack Hackett

S, O Maolmhuire

GERMANY

Mrs Fodhla McKeown

£A1

.... £AI

The sympathy of Republicans goes to the following on their recent bereavements:

Aindrias Mac Domhnaill, Grallagh, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary (Sinn Fein member of North Tipperary Co. Cou-death of his father: Council), on the

On I uestay execute a county side of the Border, a spoiter plane hovered low all along this area.

Gardel Changes—Gardal James who told his readers about the Gardel changes and the spoiter that the county of the

Clonliff Macken, Co. Fermanagh, on the death of Mr. McManus (father life for Ireland at Swanlinbar on

### KILDARE RAFFLE

Result of Raffle at Celbridge, Co. Kildare, Ceili in aid of An Cumann' Cabhrach:

First Prize Winner: The Green,

Castledermot, Co. Kildare.

Second Prize Winner: G. CONLON, Richardstown Droichead Nua, Co. Kildare.

# DELEGATES ARRESTED An Airport For Donegal

### En Route To Ard-Fheis

THREE Donegal delegates to the Sinn Fein Ard-Fheis in Dublin were arrested and held at Ballyshannon for over two hours. They were: Seamus Rodgers, Sinn Fein member of Donegal Co. Council; Seán O h-Ighne, Glencolmeille, and Francis Moloney, Ardara.

The incident took place at 1 gator's desk and said the police p.m. on Saturday, December 2, knew quite well where they were while the delegates were travelling to Dublin. A fourth delegate is a delaying tactic to upset the who was with them, Miss Maier Alfebries programme, he said.

With Bhaoighill, O.S., of Glenties, which was a said of the said of th was not arrested, (Her turn came if he would arrest them on

The detective asked the car occupants their names and ordered the Garda to search the boot. He himself opened and searched a travelling bag belonging to Maire Ni Bhaoi-ghill. The young lady protes-

ted, but to no avail.

He seized some Sinn Fein
literature which was in the bag and these papers were not re-turned to the owner. The "S" Branch man then asked the delegates to prove their identity and took a copy of the Ard-Fheis agenda from Seamus Rodgers. He read through the document.

When further questions were asked the delegates refused to answer and demanded that the business be done through Irish. The detective did not know Irish and it was pointed out to him that he was flouting the de Valera Constitution of 1937 which he was supposed to up-

At this stage he arrested Seamus Rodgers and Seán Ó h-Ighne. Another Special Branch man went to a local restaurant and arrested Francis Moloney. All three were taken to the barracks where they were searched personally.

All private correspondence was read through and a prayer-book with In Memoriam cards and religious leaflets was examined minutely. The delegates were then interroga-ted by Inspector Murphy who claimed this right under Section 52 of O.A.S.A.

Each delegate was asked to account for his movements over the week-end. Sean O h-ighne said he could not travel as New York was the nearest land-mark vest of Glencolmcille, Francis Moloney said the question was stupid as no one could remember how and where he spent every minute over a period of days.

Seamus Rodgers pointed to the

Ard-Fheis agenda on the interro-

An Cumann Cabhrach, London

MICHAEL'S HALL, ELIZABETH STREET, VICTORIA, S.W.I.,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7 (and on the first Wednesday of every month)

TAILLE Support the Dependants of Irish Republican Prisoners

nine days later while teaching way to a Fianna Fail or Fine Gael school—see January "U.I." p. 10).

The party intended stopping at not going into political questions Ballyshannon to await the arrival at that stage, In reply to a of a Rossnowlash delegate, Philip question about arms "illegally McGroarty. While they were held," one of the delegates said parking their car a uniformed Garda and a Special Branch man Forces held arms illegally in Ire

> All refused to sign the questionnaire and after some time were released. They continued on their way to the Ard-Fheis.

### Sinn Fein Co.C's. Home Raided

The home of Seamus Rodgers. Sinn Fein member of Donegal Co. Council, at Annagry West was surrounded by 26-County police at 8 a.m. on December 11.
A force of 12 police drawn from
Annagry, Bunbeg, Burtonport and Dungloe barracks took part.

The raiding party did not knock but opened the unlocked door of the house and walked in Superintendent T. B. Foley the first to enter: he said he had a search warrant under O.A.S.A. and was going to search house

Seamus Rodgers and his brotherin-law, Colm (Pádraig) McCaf-ferty. The men were told to get out of bed—that they were being arrested. One sergeant of the party was in a very aggressive mood and attempted to enter a room in which girl members of he family were sleeping.

He was prevented from doing so by Mr. Rodgers, senior, who told him he could not enter until the occupants of the room had dressed. Another sergeant entered Seamus Rodgers' bed-room and opened Co. Council correspondence.

While the arrested men were being taken to Annagry barracks the search of the house was in-tensified. Blankets were pulled from beds and mattresses toppled over. Private correspondence, Including letters from personal Rodgers (Sinn Fein) objected to friends in England, was seized, the calling of a special meeting Pádraig McCafferty's car was of the Council to present an

Pictures were taken from the Blaney, T.D., on his appointment walls of the rooms; overcoad pockets were searched and religious statues were tumbled; family photographs were examined and some items were knocked on the floor and walked

Wedding telegrams received some time previously were read and photographs of football and and photographs of football and hurling teams were scrutinised. One policeman attempted to seize a photograph of the Rosses Martyr, Neil "Plunkett" O'Boyle.

### INTERFERENCE BY BRITAIN THE CAUSE

30 men and one woman arres- The main Letterkenny-ted by 26-County police began Lifford road had four road

Mr. Haughey had got his and at the same time check all instructions from Mr. Lemass, traffic to and from Derry and and he in turn had been part of Tyrone.

panied by reinforcements from the Special Prohad been erected at Ballina-more, Co. Leitrim, to assist in collaboration along the Border,

Next day, Sunday, saw very 26-County police. All roads openly. leading from Letterkenny were Tension was mounting in sealed off and all vehicles Donegal, The British Ambas-were stopped and searched, sador's visit was having effect.

'NOT POLITICAL'

as 26-County Minister for Loca

YOUR MOVEMENTS

Aengus Sharkey of Bruade was stopped near Annagry barracks

Crolly,

road repairs at Thorr,

political victory.'

of the house.

The build-up to the huge One man travelling through sweep of all Co, Donegal on part of the town was stopped December 11 when scores of and questioned twice within homes were raided and over minutes.

on November 27. On that blocks in all—each one at a day Mr. Haughey saw all the cross-roads. Apparently an Chief Superintendents — in attempt was being made to cluding presumably the officer cut off most of East Donegal in charge of Donegal division, from the rest of the county

and he in turn had been visited by the British Ambassador who was instructed to up on the Buncrana-Derry inquire what means had in view for strengthening his control of the Border areas."

On December 1 a large Road blocks were also set some passengers and burner and bridge just outside Buncrana buses were stopped and some passengers were asked for proof of identity. Rumours were circulating of men being On December 1 a large number of walkie-talkie sets arrived in Letterkenny accom-were without foundation.

panied by reinforcements now the Special Branch at Dublin Castle. A few days previously a special short-wave radio mast rigart and Milford and the road-blocks in general lasted road-blocks in general lasted from 12 noon to about 7.30

Rumours were also circulat-On December 2 three Done- ing in Letterkenny to the all delegates travelling to the effect that an arms dump was Sinn Fein Ard-Fheis were found. These were, of course, arrested at Ballyshannon and untrue, but it is thought that held for over two hours. The such an atmosphere was Ard-Fheis agenda and other deliberately created as an through by police, and through by police. ough by police, questioning people. No one
Next day, Sunday, saw very was arrested but prominent
very activity in Donegal by Republicans were followed

#### tion carried a photograph of James Connolly on its cover. POLICE SEIZE CORRESPONDENCE

The home of Francis Moloney at Aighe, Ardara, was sively, even towards the women The two arrested men were not allowed to take breakfast before being removed. They otested about the cold of the cell in Annagry barracks and after some time they were per-mitted to sit at the day-room

Out-offices were also searched The Moloney home was raided during the Black-and-Tan War Two hours later they were moved to Dungloe barracks where they were offered tea. About mid-day they were released without being questioned. and the raid on this occasion followed a similar pattern. followed a similar pattern. Francis Moloney was arrested and taken to Ardara barracks. He was held until 5 p.m. but was not questioned.

A member of the raiding party remarked to him following his arrest: "I did not know you At the December meeting of Donegal Co. Council, Councillor were a member of an unlawful organisation." What reply was expected to that question? Apparently a person is guilty address of welcome to Mr. Neil

Government,
"I was not present at this
meeting," the Sinn Fein member Also held for several hours on December 11 was Joe O'Neill of Ballyshannon. The restaurant and licensed premises of the said, " and I object to this Council being used to celebrate a party O'Neill family at East Port, Bally shannon, was raided, as was their licensed premises at Bundoran On December 11 also while driving his tractor to work on three miles away.

Some weeks previous to this

Joe O'Neill's car in which he and his father were travelling to Ballyshannon from Ballybofey was stopped by 26-County police. A thorough search of the car took while among the items actually sized was the jubilee issue of by two Gardai who have recently "the official organ of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. This publication of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. The Irish Workers' Union W

## S.F. Councillor's Views

WHILE an airport would be a great asset in that part of the country, he believed first things must come first. It was ridiculous to talk about an airport in Donegal while they had not got a helicopter rescue service along their coasts, said Sinn Fein member Seamus Rodgers at a recent meeting of Donegal Co. Council.

At this stage he was told to sit down by the Chairman, Mr. Liam Cunningham, T.D. (Fianna

'I will not," replied Councillor Rodgers. "You will not deny me the right of free speech; you are not going to muzzle me. I know you would try it for you are out to suppress freedom of speech, as witness the setting up of Lemass's 'People's Courts'."

The Council was debating a motion sponsored by Fianna Fail members Cunningham and Deery calling for an airport in North-West.

Continuing, Seamus Rodgers said: "Three men lost their lives off the Wexford coast several weeks ago. More lives would have been lost but for a British helicopter which came to the rescue. It is a shame that we cannot provide a helicopter rescue service of our own.

"A young man died not so long ago on an island off the west coast. That man's life could have been saved if a helicopter were available.

"We have an airport in Cork

competing with another semi-state body, C.I.E., and the Irish state body, C.I.E., and the Irish taxpayers have to pay for this competition. The same posi-tion might arise here." Here Mr. Cunningham (F.F.) intervened to say that he only

people first.

boys and girls are herded like cattle on to the boat at the quays in Derry, and not one of you will open your mouth. Many of our so-called tourists are emigrants home on holi-days to visit relatives."

Mr. A. Diver (F.F.): "You are

Seamus Rodgers: "I am not. The Bishop of Cork said the same thing some time ago and he was right."

### Dwindling Gaeltacht

Speaking on a motion asking compensation for small farmers in the Gaeltacht to offset the recent storm damage, Seamus Rodgers, who spoke in Irish and English, said there was a lot of humbug talked about saving the done about it.

"The population is declining rapidly, the youth is practically gone from many villages, football teams have vanished overnight. It is a sad state of affairs. People in high places close their eyes to not want to do anything about it.

Here Mr. Cunningnam (F.P.)
intervened to say that he only wanted to bring tourists to the country.
The Sinn Fein member replied to the country. that while they all wanted to see tourists coming they owed travelling facilities to their own on the streets of foreign cities. " Evidently the only right these

"What about the shipping people have is the right to services," he asked. "Young emigrate."

### Children's Beds Searched

Ferry, Gweedore.

John Gillespie was stopped on his way home from the E.S.B. station in Gweedore. He was taken to Bunbles barracks and later removed to Dungloe.

However, the was taken to Dungloe barracken to Bunbles barracks and later removed to Dungloe.

His home at Bunbeg was that day, raided, the front door being forced in, and his young sisters and brothers were made get up and dress, John Gilespie was released that afternoon.

Others arrested in West Done-gal on December 11 included work at the Gaeltarra Eireann John Gillespie, Bunbeg, a factory in Crolly. Earlier his Republican ex-prisoner, and Hugh home at Gweedore was thoroughly searched, young chil-

His home at Bunbeg was that day.

aided, the front door being The home of Donal O'Donnell,

released that afternoon, while Padraig McCafferty was under arrest at Annagry, his parents' home at Dunlewey was raided. Outoffices were included in the search. Two policemen tried to enter a room (through a window) where a young girl was sleeping. that occasion.

### ...... AN CUMANN CABHRACH COISTE ATHA CLIATH P.O. BOX 135, DUBLIN, 1.

Owing to circumstances outside our control, the Non-Stop Draw which was due to commence in January, has been postponed. All promoters will be contacted individually.

Is mise,

Aine Ni Dhoibhilin,

Runai.

## CEILI MOR

will be held at

Rinnce 8-11.15 p.m.

# All the raiding party seemed very disappointed when they found nothing. In general—with one exception—they behaved very roughly and aggressively even towards the women

rounded by Gardai from Ardara and Killybegs at 10 a.m. on December 11. Members of the including the beds and bedclothes, and seized a number of letters from personal friends.

### BALLYSHANNON

Principles Of Freedom

Terence MacSwiney

that must be kept in mind at all avert the moral plague of slavery times, men fly to arms, notwithstanding

among us still would the physical consequence,

## THE JUSTIFICATION OF may be the genuine comrade of succeed all at once, but we must to morrow. If it is imperative that we There will be objections on all the control of the co PHYSICAL FORCE

ONE of the great difficulties in discussing any question of importance in Ireland is that words have been twisted from their original and true significance, and if we are to have any effective discussion, we must first make clear the meaning of our

Love of country is quoted to tolerate every insidious error of weakness, but if it has any meanweakness, but it it has any mean-ing it should make men strong-souled and resolute in every' crisis. Men working for the ex-tention of Local Government toast "Ireland a Nation," and extol Home Rule as independence; but while there is any restraint on us by a neighbouring Power, acknowledged superior, there is dependence to that extent. Straightway, those who fight for independence shift their ground and plead for absolute independence, but there is no such thing as qualified independence; and when we abandon the simple name to men of half-measures, we prejudice our cause and confuse

Then there is the irreconcilable —how is he regarded in the com-mon cry? Always an impossible, wild, foolish person, and we frequently resent the name and try to explain his reasonableness instead of exulting his strength.

Among men fighting for freedom some start up in their plea
dom some start up in their plea
dom some start up in their plea
for liberty, pointing to the prosthe strange and wonderful buoyperity of England, France and
Germany, and when we debate
ideals, so little understood of
the means by which they won
their power, we find our friends
draw no distinction between true
he is forward in the battle of
freedom and licentious living;
The soldier of freedom knows
he is forward in the battle of
still shout of the glory of floating
but it would be better to be
make for a world beautiful, that
or ushed under the wheels of great if he must inflict or endure pain,
He may still correct his philosophy
the it is for the regeneration of those
The emancipation of accident or the brutality of a

If we leap forward for our
enemies blood, glorifying brute
termoval moral weekness,
That is the fundamental disthe fundamental disth

## MORAL FORCE

And so, through every discussion we must make clear the meaning of our terms. There is one I would treat particularly now. Of all the terms glibly flung about in every debate not one has been so confused as Moral

Since the time of O'Connell the ery Moral Force has been used persistently to cover up the weak-ness of every politician who was afraid or unwilling to fight for the whole rights of his country, and confusion has been the con-

old debates over O'Connell's memory, who, when all is said, was a great man and a patriot. Let those of us who read with burning eyes of the shameless fiasco of Contart recall for full judgment the O'Connell of earlier years, when his unwearied heart was fighting the uphill fight of the pioneer.

But a great need now is to allenge his later influence, challenge

we need only to distinguish moral meanness of retrograde times.

Force from moral weakness. There

But the time is again inspiring, flourished; then the increased is the distinction. Call it what and the air must now be cleared, numbers of the apathetic and the we will, moral courage, moral We have set up for the final test strength, moral force; we all of the man of unconquerable despair—everywhere a land derecognise that great virtue of spirit that test which is the first mind and heart that keeps a man and last argument of tyranny—unconquerable above every power recourse to brute strength.

We have surrounded with arises like a weed in the night L call it moral force, which is

of brute strength.

I call it moral force, which is a good name, and I make the definition: a man of moral force is he who, seeing a thing to be right and essential and claiming his allegiance, stands for it as for the truth, unheeding any consequence. It is not that he is a wild person, utterly reckless of all mad possibilities, filled with a madder hope, and indifferent to any havoc that may ensue.

mader hope, and indifferent to fictitious glory the carnage of the and blights the land where freemader hope, and indifferent to fictitious glory the carnage of the and blights the land where freemader hope, and indifferent to fictitious glory the carnage of the and blights the land where freemading through our enemies' that land and the soul of that blood, as if bloody fields were people become spectacles of disbeautiful: we have been congust, revolting and terrible, temptuous of peace, as if every terrible for the high things demader through the properties of the proper

And he faces every possible development with conscience at rest—it may be with trepidation for his own courage in some great ordeal, but for the nobility of the cause and the beauty of the result that must ensue, always with serene faith.

And soon the trepidation for And soon the trepidation for traitor or criminal; not satisfactor for the true irreconcilable is the simple lover of the truth.

Among men fighting for freedom and ways makes great men, and feeling in his heart. Death sobers do many who set out in hesitation we all.

and happiness of generations yet unborn.

For the strength that will support a man through every phase of this struggle a strong and courageous mind is the primary need—in a word, Moral

Force.

A man who will be brave only if tramping with a legion will fail in courage if called to If stand in the breach alone.

stond in the breach alone.

And it must be clear to all that possessed, or the lying passive in till Ireland can again summon her slavery already accomplished, banded armies there will be then it is the duty of every man abundant need for men who will to fight if he is standing, or revolt stand the single test. Tis the if he is down.

And he must make no peace tis the test that offers the surest till freedom is assured, for the moral plague that eats up a people whose independence is people whose independence.

### ONE TRUE

For one armed man cannot resist a multitude, nor one army conquer countless legion but not all the armies of all the Empires of earth can crush that wither up a people in a state of slavery. the spirit of one true man. And of slavery.

That one man will prevail.

There are the bribes of those in

challenge his later intuence, that one man will prevail.

But so much have we felt the power to maintain their ascending time who lack moral courage in meed of resisting every, slavish ancy, the barter of every principal in the name of moral fibre are dismissed with a smile—physical force men.

There are the bribes of those in his own freedom, but even for his enemy's regeneration.

This may be for most of us prehaps too great a dream. But for the question and for the true of the question and for the true dismissed with a smile—physical test; and filter with all ignoble practices, tand; he will never forget, even fatal to hide the fact. This is a we cried it long and repeatedly the wearing down of patience, in the, thickest fight, that the necessary step to bringing matters enemy of to-day and yesterday to a head. We cannot hope to

is greater than the body.

This is the justification of war.

If hesitating to undertake it means the overthrow of liberty

people whose independence is lost is more calamitous than any physical rending of limb from

should fix unalterably our guiding should fix unalterably our gutuing principles before we are plunged unprepared into the fight, it is even more urgent we should clear the mind to the truth now, for we have fallen into the dangerous habit of deferring important questions on the plea that the time is not ripe.

In a word, we lack moral strength; and so, that virtue that is to safeguard us in time of war is the great virtue that will re-deem us in time of servility. It need not be further laboured that in a state enslaved every mean thing flourishes. The admission of it makes clear that in such a state I evil be resisted.

In a normal condition of liberty yet they are not dangerous—in wise."

yet they are not dangerous—in wise."

the glow of a people's freedom

they waste and die as disease dies

they waste and die as disease dies

a an afraid to hide it. You are

a sunlight. But where in
a material to hide it. You are

filled with the danger to ignorant people degenerate, a little evil is people of having out everything; in an atmosphere to grow, and it I am filled with the danger to grows and expands; and evils you of suppressing anything. I

NOTHING BUT

resent being asked to forego what those who set more count by the he thinks a rightful need of ven-physical consequences cannot by geance, let him look unto him that avert them, for the moral self. Let him consider his feelings disease is followed by physical working to regenerate a fallen geance, let him look unto him-that avert them, for the moral self. Let him consider his feelings disease is followed by physical on the death of some notorious wreck—if delayed still inevitable. people must be more insistent to watch every little defect and weak tendency that in a braver time would leave the soul un-ruffled. That is why every difficulty, once it becomes evident, is ripe for settlement. To evade the issue is to invite disaster.

> particular and urgent question.
> "People won't unite on it"; that's
> one cry. "Ignorant people will be
> led astray"; that's another cry.
> There is always some excuse ready for evasion.

The difficulty is, that every party likes some part of the truth; no party likes it all; but If we leap forward for our enemies' blood, glorifying brute force, we set up the standard of blick that must be juden and stock to ack up the statuant of the blood must be shed, not glee the tyrant and heap up infamy fully, but as a terrible necesfor ourselves; on the other hand, sity, because there are moral if we hesitate to take the stern horrors worse than any physical action demanded, we horrors worse than any physical horrors worse from it in strength of soul, and let slip the horror, because freedom is in. strength of soul, and let slip the dispensable for a soul erect, dogs of war to every extreme of and freedom must be had at wakeness and wildness, to create and freedom must be soul depravity and horror that will

depravity and horror ultimately destroy us. WILL NOT HESITATE

So, physical force is justified,

not per se, but as an expression

of moral force; where it is un-supported by the higher prin-

A true soldier of freedom will not hesitate to strike vigorously and strike home, knowing that on his resolution will depend the restoration and defence of liberty.

But he will always remember that restraint is the great attri-bute that separates man from beast, that retaliation is the not at his enemy's life, but at his contract, torbearance, and misdeed, that in destroying the of life for all that will inspire his own freedom, but even for his

THE TRUTH That is why men of high spirit

Resolution alone will save us in our many dangers. But a plea for policy will be raised to evade a particular and urgent question:

we must have it all, every line of it. We want no popular editions and no philosophic selections—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the

must be the rule for everything concerning which a man has a public duty and ought to have a public opinion. There is a dangerous tendency gaining ground of slurring over vital things because the settlement of them involves great difficulty, and may involve great danger; but whatever the issue is we must face it.

It is a step forward to bring men together on points of agree-ment, but men come thus together not without a certain amount of suspicion. In a fight for freedom that latent suspicion would become a mastering fear to seize and destroy us. We must allay it now. We must lead men beast, vicious resource of the tyrans as seize the slave; that magnanimity is allay it now. We must tead use the splendour of manhood; and to discuss points of difference to will remember that he strikes with respect, forberance, and the splendour that he strikes with respect, forberance, and the splendour that he strikes with respect, forberance, and the splendour that he strikes with respect, forberance, and the splendour that the splendour tha

sides; from the blase man of the world, concerned only for his comfort, the mean man of business concerned only for his profits, the man of policy always looking for a middle way, a certain type of religious pessimist who always spies danger in every proposal, and many others.

We need not consider the com fort of the first nor the selfish-ness of the second; but the third and fourth require a word. The man of policy offers me his judg-ment instead of a clear consideration of the truth.

'Tis he who says: "You and kes clear that in such a state I can discuss certain things more important that every privately. We are educated; we understand, Ignorant people can't understand, and you only make

grows and expands; and evils you of suppressing anything. I do not propose to you that you can with the whole truth make ignorant people profound, but I say you must have the whole truth out for your own salva-

Here is the danger: we see life within certain limitations, and cannot see the possibly infinite significance of something we would put by. It is of grave imsignificance of portance that we see it rightly, and in the difficulties of the case our only safe course is to take the evidence life offers without prejudice and without fear, and write it down.

When the matter is grave, let it be taken with all the mature deliberation and care its gravity demands, but once the evidence is clearly seen, let us for our own salvation write it down. For any man to set his petty judgment above the need for setting down the truth is madness; and I refuse

#### STRONG MIND NEEDED

There is our religious pessimist to consider. To him I say take religion more seriously. I take it not to evade the problems of life. but to solve them. When I tell him to have no fear, this is not my indifference to the issue, but a tribute to the faith that is in

Let us be careful to do the right thing; then fear is m-consistent with faith. Nor can I understand the other attitude.
Two thousand years after the
preaching of the Sermon on the
Mount we are to go about whispering to one another what is wise.

is use.

To conclude: Now, and in To conclude: Now, and in every phase of the coming struggle, the strong mind is a greater need than the strong hand. We must be passionate, but the mind must guide and govern our passion. In the aberrations of the weak mind decryine resist.

At a later stage we must consider the ethics of resistance to the Civil Power; the significance of what is now written will be more apparent then.

Let the cultivation of a brave, high spirt be our great task; it will make of each man's (Continued on next page)

# NO 12 LEITRIM MEN WOULD CONVICT JOHN JOE McGIRL

"THERE is no reason why 12 jurymen in Leitrim should not have had the right to try John Joe McGirl, but there are no 12 men in Leitrim who would sentence him," said Sinn Fein member John Gallagher at a meeting of Leitrim Co. Council on January 8.

marked that if the trial had come before a judge and jury 1, 1, the College and the control of order a motion calling on the Council to protest strongly against the imprisonment of Councillor McGirl.

Table Calleger (Sign Eain) and come have the right to try him, but before a motion calling on the are not not below men in Leitrim who would sentence him."

The Chairman said that according to clause 30 of the standing of order any motion of a political control of the control of a political control of a

posed the motion and Shane
Nangle (Sinn Fein) seconded,
The chairman Manage (Sinn Fein) seconded,

The chairman, Mr. P. L. Coyle, said that it was an item which was not on the agenda. They could not deal with that matter

#### NO JURY

John Gallagher said at various times while he was a member of the council T.D.'s and a new senator have been congratulated and the Sinn Fein members did not object. These were all matters of a political nature.

"It is up to us to express our protest to-day. The charge against J. J. McGirl was for having a handful of ammunition in his possession and according to the law the fine for having ammunition is 10/-.

"If we are one happy family and one happy body we should and that was the proper place to protest against the wrongful im- raise matters of this nature.

"It is not our duty to come in "It is not our duty to come in the proper place to provide matter." bers. There is no reason why 12

### PRINCIPLES OF **FREEDOM**

(Continued).

soul an unassailable fortress Armies may fail, but it resists for ever. The body it informs may be

crushed; the spirit in passing breathes on other souls, and other hearts are fired to action, and the fight goes on to victory.

To the man whose mind is true and resolute ultimate victory is assured. No sophistry can sap his resistance; no weakness can tempt him to savage reprisals. He will neither abandon his heritage nor poison his nature. And in every crisis he is steadfast, in every issue justified. Rejoice, then good comrades; our souls are still our own.

Through the coldness and de-

pression of the time there has lightened a flash of the old fire; the old enthusiasm, warm and passionate, is again stirring us: passionate, is again surring us, we are forward to uphold our country's right, to fight for her liberty, and to justify our own generation. We shall conquer, Let the enemy count his dread-

Let the enemy count his dread noughts and number off his legions of Rome and Carthage?

And the Spirit of Freedom they was in the County of the Maynark of the Maynark of the Maynark of the Maynark Sursing Home, Water legions of Rome and Carthage?

And the Spirit of Freedom they was in the County of the Maynark of the Maynark of the Maynark Order of the Maynark Sursing Holland Republican. legions of Rome and Carthage? His last term of imprisonment And the Spirit of Freedom they was in the Curragh Concentration Camp during the 1940s. Hold we our heads tight.

through every consistent, straightforward and consistent, straightforward and fearless, so shall we discipline the soul to great deeds, and make it sadomitable. In the indomitable indomitable. In the indomitable are surrance of our Burial took place locally next soul lies the assurance of our altimate victory.

(To be continued).

An Independent member re- jurymen in Leitrim should not marked that if the trial had come have the right to try him, but

of order any motion of a political nature. "This is of a political

John Gallagher: Was congratuform Gallagher: Was congratu-lating T.D.s and Senators a political matter? You quote standing orders when it suits you. Chairman: This is completely

different from congratulations.

Mr. J. Reynolds asked if the Committee which the council had

set up to review standing orders unanimously.
met yet. Chairman: I have ruled it out

Shane Nangle: It does not mean that you must rule it out of order.

John Gallagher said that if the councillors are unanimous in passing the resolution the chairman must accept it.

The Chairman then said that was a matter for "the Dail"

here and discuss political resolu-tions irrespective of the nature of them. It is my duty to protect the members of the council when matters of this nature come before

#### THE IRISH PEOPLE

John Gallagher: It is a matter for every one of us to-day to protest against the imprisonment of Mr. McGirl. It is a matter for no other body only the Irish

Chairman: Next item on the

John Gallagher: I am speaking on behalf of 5,600 Leitrim people, a number which might well increase to 10,000 tomorrow morning.

Mr. Guckian (Independent): There is no councillor who does

#### DEATH OF TED MOORE

With regret we record the death of Ted Moore of Rath-curly, Mooncoin, Co. Kilkenny

challenged is alive and animating tion Camp during the 1940s.

Hold we our heads high, then, from Maypark to Carrigeen and we shall bear our flag bravely Church on Sunday, January 7, through every fight, Persistent, The funeral was one of the largest

Burial took place day,
day,
Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam,

not regret the sentence imposed on Mr. McGirl. If the trial came before a judge and jury he would not have been sentenced, but there is nothing the Council can do. We will not get him reprieved.

Chairman: That is the position.

We are absolutely powerless in this matter. Nangle: There is one

other thing you will not see, Chairman; you will not see the day you will raise this matter in Leinster House Mr. McHugh said it was

Mr. McHugh said it was un-fortunate that a member of the council should be imprisoned. "It affects the people he repre-sents, but I don't think there is anything we can do about the

John Gallagher: There is a oposal before the house, and es there is no amendment I think issued especially for this Departit should be taken as passed

the Acting Co. Secretary said they had mer.

Chairman: I have ruled it out adjustants that monthly reports my duty to the other members of the council if I did otherwise.

He said standing orders to the TRANNA BOY IS THEFT.

He said standing orders were there and had to be observed. "They are in the course of being redrafted." he added.

John Gallagher: Why didn't you quote the standing orders to members of Fianna Fail and Fine Gael at other times? This is a matter of national interest and surely we are entitled to an explanation if you are Chair-

The Chairman ruled the motion

# Plight Of.

### Fianna Eireann Notes

G.H.Q.

The home of a Fianna officer in Ballinakill, Co. Laois was State police on the morning of December 6 last. They were led by Supt. Finlay of Abbeyleix. They seized a minute book of Sluagh meetings, an agenda of the Fianna Ard - Fheis, and a book containing the names and addresses of the boys in the Sluagh. This Sluagh since its foundation has come under much pressure from the usual sources

The Q.M.G. announces that he still has a large number of Fianna coat badges in stock. These can be had for 2/- each from G.H.Q.

The Dept. of Associate Mem bership has been re-organised. If you are not in a position to join Na Fianna, you can become an associate member. For an annual ubscription you are entitled to a Fianna coat badge, a member-ship card, and a quarterly paper

The A.G. reminds all Sluagh

IS TIRIETY?

Personal thrift is important; because the time will come when you will need a reserve of finance to call on. To be thrifty does not necessarily mean that you should be miserable. Wise spend; comes to purchasing equipment. It is wise to spend a few shillings extra when buying a tent or haversack; buy new when postatical will us will find that they are the second of the second of

spell of life than the secondhand one men it comes to being charltable remember that within the Republican Movement there is need for great charity. Reoublican prisoners' dependants should be first for your donation, so please support An Cumann Cabhrach.

### DUBLIN BATTALION

Plight Of
North Leitrim

In the Sligo Champion of January 6 the Kiltyclogher correspondent writes as follows:
One wonders what steps the Government intends to take Government intends

Every townland in the district shows the ravages of emigration. What are you going to do about North Leitrim, Mr. Leimss? Ard 10 mg before Christianity came you going to do anything or is there a belief in certain circles that English visitors admire ruined homes and untilled fields. Where will it all end?

Support

An Cumann Cabhrach

Support Cumann Cabhrach

An Cumann Cabhrach

### EDENTUBBER ECHOES

(To Michael Watters, George Keegan, Oliver Craven, Paul Smith and Patrick Parle, soldiers of freedom killed accidental explosion at Edentubber, Co. Louth, on Nov. 11.

Lone is the cross now hallowed by loved names Passed into legend on a day of woe In bleak November, four short years ago; Heavy the hillside, heath-bound, where they came Pure visioned, their allegiance to proclaim To the Dark Rose; where, seeking to o'erthrow The age-old shackles of a faithless foe, They faded in the fullness of their flane.

Lone yet despairing not, aye passionately brave, As winter winds pronounce a plain ite caro', We call from out the shadow of the grave, Watters and Keegan, Craven and Smith and Parle: Proud peerless patriots, fallen in your prime, Your names shall live; yea to the end of time,

Scán a' t-Sléibhe

## ultac asus 'An tultac'

In eagran na nottag de "An sagare uasat seo, aé tá Saeit t-tittae" (páipéan Comateas paoi immi anois 50 bpuit ian-titao) peincean 50 bpuit "oub- nace à béanain teis an spionao Had) deincean go diput "oubscáit bnóm ós cionn na
n-Cineann posta ó ceitgead
cun báis an Constabla Ó Piaca
s Contae Doine, agus ó
toicead na póitíní óga eite be
curo na Sé gContae mémeác
teis an mí seo canc i mDeata
an Ctáir, Co. Ágroináca."

Tá pears pióm au so teón

Tá pears pióm au so teón

teis an mi seo care i mDealad a scaoilea madant, ná muair an Ctáir, Co. Anomáca."

Tá peair si nóm ar so teón sa cantair saclada i dtír seo Art Ó Lionáπο as Co. Anomáca.

An bruit sreim anois a Sou ma cantair saclada i dtír a cuitaca" as Sadáit beatac na sacladaíocca.

Deiri muintir Rami na sasana aca—an "An c-Ultrae"?

Penisoe agus ceancair cite sa la iomba Sael a deir andis so Cuaseceair inac lao sso na Califac de la cuase de la cuase la cuase de la c bi an pion-spionar Jactae sal

-rear o na Rosa.

#### ROSSES DEATH

Republicans in Gweedore and the Rosses regret the death at a comparatively early age of Con O'Donnell, Knockastolar, Bunbess, November 26 last was very Co. Donegal. Con took an active part in the Black-and-Tan War

He was with his unit of the learning was followed by a concert processe fire order in May 1923 and remained steadfast to his Republemental Group, Waterford. remained steadfast to his Repub-lican ideals down through the years. Deepest sympathy is ex-

tended to his wife and family.

Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam

in the open, hunting, training and constantly watching the coast. Their clothes were the skins of the animals they killed, and their beds were of moss and rushes. This outdoor life save them great muscular strength, agility and stamina, it taught them too to be vigilant and patient, and to be vigilant and patient, and to be capable of withstanding came out of the hills and forests expert soldiers, and no nation could excel them in rapid marches, quick retreats and sudden sallies. By these means it was that they so often baffled foreign armies, FEANNA TO-DAY in the open, hunting, training and

### FIANNA TO-DAY

FIANNA TO-DAY

Join Fianna Etreann to-day and keep Yourself mentally and physically fit, like the Fianna of old. The face of Ireland may have changed but as always it remains for us in Fianna to guard domestic enemies. You can acquire great knowledge, become self-reliant and serve the Republic by joining Fianna.

Apply to:

C/o P.O. BOX 187, DUBLIN.

### KILKENNY CEREMONY

The Manchester Martyrs Com-November 26 last was very successful.

and remained with the Republic following the Treaty.

He was with his unit of the Sean O Duinn, Wexford, This A torchlight procession

#### No Surrender

Cell 88. Kilmainham Gaol. 7th May, 1916.

I leave for the guidance of Irish Revolutionaries who may tread the path which I have trod this advice, never to treat with the enemy, never to surrender at his mercy, but to fight to a finish

I see nothing gained but grave disaster caused, by this surrender which has followed the end of the Irish Insurrec-tion of 1916—so far at least as Dublin is concerned.

The enemy has not cherished one generous thought for those who, with little hope, with poor equipment, and weak in number, withstood his forces for one glorious week.

(Extract from a letter of Eamonn Ceannt's to his wife on the eve of his execution.)

# Biography of Patriot Lord Mayor

writing of this biography of the forms of freedom and democ-Terence MacSwiney, probably the racy, in an attempt to suppress most widely known of all the all desire for freedom in the leaders of the 1919-21 period people that so stubbornly resisted because of the publicity which his them for over seven hundred hunger strike got in the world years.

He, by his passive resistance unto death, did more than anyone else to bring world opinion around to condemnation of England's murderous attack on a small defenceless country. Mrs. England's murderous attack on a Swiney and Pearse to keep alive honesty. There is no dishonesty small defenceless country. Mrs. the fire of freedom. In some nor woolly-headed thinking about Chavaset new sused her material to generations the fire has died to a it. If history is to be re-written, give us the background picture of the time and to put her subject in the proper perspective.

The best part of the book is that which comes after the 1916 period in Cork, in which she gives us an account of MacSwiney in greater detail. In my opinion there was too much time taken up in vindicating men who need no vindication.

Their lives after that period, and especially their deaths, are sufficient to show the least discerning that the fact of their not rising in Easter Week in Cork was due, not to any intrinsic fault in themselves, but rather to the divided councils of the leaders in

TERENCE MacSWINEY, by ment of MacSwiney until he Moirin Chavasse (Dublin: Clon- reached his full stature at his more & Reynolds Ltd.). Price trial by British courtmartial. Here 25/-. the age-old pattern repeats itself, MUCH patient research and guilty, the oppressor using a hard work has gone into the military court, dispensing with all writing of this biography of the forms of freedom and democratically and the court of the cou

thrown up mere spark; in others, as in the 1919-21 period it has blazed from re-rewrite MacSwiney's biography every hilltop; but now in our own and leave out his hunger strike generation an attempt is being and the events leading up to it. at the behest of the British Government-to give that dimly burning fire its final quenching through the medium of the 26-County State.

brought against the accused is as always, allegiance to an Irish Republic for the whole of Ireland. The lessons of history seem to have no meaning for the 26-County rulers.

The last chapters in the book are particularly moving, and here we see again England at her old WORK FOR LANGUAGE
But when Mrs. Chavasse deals
strike as immoral. It is the same regard to self-discipline and the

**Book Reviews** 

teach it at all rather than teach country for its second object.

FIRE OF FREEDOM Counties are more clear thinking.
They do not allow Irish history
Generation after generation has to be taught at all. Such an leaders like Mac- attitude has at least the merit of it. If history is to be re-written, then by all means let someone re-rewrite MacSwiney's biography

MacSwiney was shaped in a heroic mould. All this is brought out admirably by Mrs. Chavasse in her sympathetic handling of her subject. He was a man of the 26-county state. The Military Court is again the order of the day and the evidence brought against the accused is as a man for whom the life of the spirit was all-important. He was of the stuff of martyrs.

#### SELF-DISCIPLINE

But as Mrs. Chavasse points out, he realised that one does not become a martyr overnight, "You

to teach history than to tell the truly Christian because it had truth? If the truth is too bitter God for its object; it was truly for modern ears then better not Irish because it had love of

The authorities in the Six "He believed that the end of bunties are more clear thinking, human action was God; he held I quote from Mrs. Chavasse almost as strongly that for every man there was a secondary end, the good of his country... Both these ends, in his view, required not only a dedicated life, but could demand the sacrifice of life itself. He did not overlook duties to family and kindred, but they could not annul those greater obligations. To fulfil them freedom was necessary, not as an end in itself, but as the necessary means that gives the power to create the first state and to train the upright man.'

#### A MORAL PLAGUE

"Subjection to another nation The "1916 Song Book" consuppresses freedom, first in its tains 29 songs and ballads includeconomic basis, since a subject by causing a moral weakening. The real evil of subjection lies in the corrupting influence that a in conquerer brings to bear on the But when Mrs, Chavasse deals strike as immoral. It is the same regard to self-discipline and the mind and spirit of the conquered with MacSwiney's work for the old England ruled by Tories, the necessity of self-mastery, if Irish-in order to establish and main-line language and his literary same England that was up to her men were to prepare thenselves tain its ascendance. A moral work, his association with his old tactics in Cyprus and Sugz for the struggle that he saw was plague eats up a people whose undered colleague, Tomas Mac and now again in the Congo; the one tar away.

Curtain, and his own work as same die-hard Tory administrator when he succeeded tion, with the same old imto the Lord Mayorally, then we perfails intentions.

So he lived a life of most nation and every individual is rigorous asceitsm, not an asceitsm stifled if he has no right to self-one to the Lord Mayorally, then we perfails intentions.

Much nonsense is talked nowabard to a subject race, based on the conditions of the same old the conquered to a subject race, have a difference and the mind and spirit of the conquered to establish and main-mem were to establish and order to establish and in order to establish and order to establish and order to mind and spirit of the conquered in order to establish and main-tain its ascendance. A moral istrator when he succeeded tion, with the same old im- rigorous ascetism, not an ascetism stifled if he has no right to self- for its own sake; for such is development, a thing that is ebest picture in the whole best picture in the whole of her subject.

Iroops Must Go and the pamphlet. The Murder of James Crossan. Both cost of each (by post 8d.). A see the gradual develop- history. What other way is there old. In the first place it was that freedom does not bring strife 68 Upper O'Connell St., Dublin.

but harmony and brotherhood." which he considered so essential for the well-being of the nation and of every individual in it.

### **New Editions** Of Song Books

The "Kevin Barry Soldiers' Ine "Revin Daily Sources nothing to be desired.
Song Book" which has been out modestly priced at 25/-,
of print for some time has now
been reprinted. It contains 32
songs of Ireland's heroes includsongs of Ireland's neroes including Keein Barryl, Sean Treacy, Ing. Keein Barryl, Sean Treacy, Maurice O'Neill, The Boy from Tralee, England's Gallouss Tree. HAYE YOU The Soldiers of '22, Sean Sabhat The Soldiers of '22, Sean Sabhat of Garryowen and Feargal O h-Annluam. The well known recitation "The Man from God Knows Where", by Florence Wilson, is also included.

suppresses freedom, first in its tains 29 songs and ballads includeeconomic basis, since a subject ing The Soldier's Song in Irish
nation is a prey for plunder, its
interests are always subordinate
to those of the occupying power;
secondly, in a more direct way.

15. The Foggy Dew, Who Fears

15. The Foggy Dew, Who Fears Oration at the grave of O'Donovan
Rossa in Glasnevin Cemetery, Canada, Africa, Australia.
1915. The Foggy Dev, Who Fears This must surely constitute a
to Speak of Easter Week, Will
My Soul Pass Through Old
Ireland, Sixteen Dead Men. Let
Me Carry Your Cross for Ireland,
Lord; The Wamen of 1916, My Soul Printed on art paper it runs
to 120 pages and is available
still from the United Irishman
Old Howth Gun and Ireland Over
All are also included.

All are also included.

The two books can be had in

but harmony and brotherhood." It is fitting that after 42 years
Those were the ideals for a book, ably and sincerely which MacSwiney lived and died, eheerfully and gladly, in the hope the this sacrifice might not be in younger generation how far they are the first the things of bringing about that freedom which he considered so essential on the litting that after 42 years about, about, and sincerely and sincerely and sincerely and of sever them. It is fitting that after 42 years

Mrs. Chavasse is to be congratulated on a work well done. It is evident that she has spared o pains in her researches, and the book has all the qualities of patience, industry and sincerity, that will make it a standard work for any student of the period. The publishers have produced a book that is pleasant to handle and the printing and general layout leave nothing to be desired. It is

-Seán de hóra.

# READ?

RESISTANCE is the story of the struggle for freedom in British-Occupied Ireland. First published in December 1957, 17,200 copies have since been sold in Ireland, Britain, U.S.A., Canada, Africa, Australia. This must surely constitute a

The two books can be nad in the shops for 9d, or by post for 11d, each from:

10 cach from:

10 cach from:

11d each from this office are the booklet, British from this offit are the booklet, British from this office are the booklet, Brit Also available from



# NOW ON SALE

This booklet, which is already in big demand, is essential reading for every Irish person who has at heart the cause of his country's welfare. Well written and thoroughly documented, it examines the fortunes of the Irish people over the past 40 years, and traces the failure of the partition system of government as shown by the supreme test of results.

The chapters deal in sequence with: The First Dail; Partition—'for the better government of Ireland"; Treaty of Surrender; Coercion Still Reigns; The Fruits of Betrayal; and Epilogue. The author, publishers and printers have combined to produce a handsome volume, which on its merits as a review of the state of Ireland will find a place in the bookshelf of every thinking Irish man and woman.

# SPECIAL RATES

Single copies 1/2 each, post free, from Republican Publications, P.O. Box 187, Dublin, Larger quantities 8/- per dozen (9/- post free). Cash with orders please. by home with the state of the s

LAST BULWARK AGAINST FOREIGN INFLUENCE

# Why Ban Must Be Retained and dancing classes in the coming year,

## Inside Occupied Ireland

"WE hear a lot of talk these days about the ban and the foreign games ru'e, and whether it should be removed or not, and I think that we in this part of our Province that is governed by a foreign Power can answer that question best," said Mr. H. A. McGurk, chairman, in his address to delegates at the annual convention of the South Derry G.A.A. District Committee at Newbridge recently.

"We who are fed daily through the Press, radio and television that we are British and part of Britain know what would happen to our games if the rule was changed. We have seen what has happened to our dances and other phases of our Irish way of life amidst all the foreign 'blitz' in this area.

"Remove the ban," said Mr.
McGurk, "and our games would

McGurk, "and our games would then play second fiddle, not because foreign games are better, but because the 'shoneens' thought them more fashionable.

Let us follow the teachings of Padraig Pearse who once said: 'Don't criticise foreign games don't play them; don't criticise foreign dances, don't dance them. Our own games and dances are better than foreign ones'."

Having reviewed the year in

### SAVAGED BY DOG

A 20-year-old girl clerk, Miss Iris Black, employed at Omagh R.U.C. Barracks was attacked on January 18 by an Alsatian dog used for tracking Resistance fighters. She was taken to Tyrone Co. Hospital where several stitches were inserted in her lip. She also received other

It is understood that she was petting the dog when it lashed at her with its paws. In Cookstown some years ago a dog broke loose from its R.U.C. handler and attacked a woman on the street.

Tracker dogs were introduced to Occupied Ireland originally by British Army units and are used extensively on security patrols.

#### TYRONE CAA

At the annual general meeting of Moortown St. Malachy's Gaelic Football Club in East Tyrone on is a ra Sunday, December 31, Thomas J. Mitchell was again re-elected

question—are they using their club to promote the aims and objects of their association, or

to merely play a game of foot-ball on Sunday, and to forget about everything Gaelic and National until the next Sunday, when he becomes a Gael again

the area to try and form language their duty in 1962.

There was a very urgent need these classes at the moment s the younger generation didn't know the first thing about Irish dancing. It was a disgrace to go to a ceilidhe and watch the dancing being done in the name of Irish dancing.

This position would remain so long as club members and officials went to the door of their own ceilidhe, pay their admission money, and then motor off to some of the big commercial dance halls which they thought was

### **Derry Supports** Irish Dancina

Gaelic football clubs which and encourage Irish were praised by Mr. Joseph McIntyre, outgoing secre-tary, in his report to the North Derry Board G.A.A. convention in St. Patrick's Hall, Ballerin, on Sunday, January 7.

Calling for support from other clubs, Mr. McIntyre expressed the hope that clubs which had been lacking in this respect for one hour only.

He appealed to all clubs in would see their way to fulfilling their duty in 1962.

### ATHRU POLASAI AG U.N.O.?

FEAR maith a déarfadh ceárd atá romhainn i gcúrsaí idirnáisiúnta. Má séantar na prionsabail a leag Tone, et, O Conghaile, an Piarsach agus muintir na Céad Dála síos, beidh an ghlúin sin againne náirithe ós comhair gach Eireannach dá dtiocfaidh ar an saol go bráth." adúirt Proinsias Mac Aonghusa nuair a thug sé léacht do Ghasra an Phiarsaigh i mBaile Atha Cliath ar 22ú Eanáir.

'Ach má leantar le prionsabail a leanúint sna gnóthaí eachtracha na Céad Dála, prionsabail comh-bhráithreachais idir lucht oibre D'iarr an l bhráithreachais idir lucht oibre agus tíortha beaga agus móra an fadh Rialtas Bhaile Atha Cliath agus trortha beaga agus mora an ladh Riattas Bhaile Atha Cliath domhain, beidh linn agus beidh laragas do'n phobal faoi céard a muid faoi mheas san am atá romhainn," ar sé.

Labhair sé freisin faoin ráiteas a rinne Seán Lemass le gairid ag

a rinne Sean.

The property of the first of the people who sent me here if I did not oppose this care.

The number of Republican the prisoners in Mountoy Jail exceeded the number in Crumlin the sent method in the people who sent method is a first of the people who sent method is a f

is a rá go bhfuil rún ag an Rialtas sin a ndroim a thabhairt leis an bpolasaí a bhí aca ag na Náisiúin

Mitchell was again re-elected bpolasaí a bhí aca ag na Naisiún president.

He was first elected to this honorary position when he became Sinn Fein T.D. for Mid-Ulster in 1955.

Thagair Mac Aonghusa do na ráiteasaí ar fad a bhí a ndéanamh Ulster in 1955.

alary increases for the engineer-ng staff. Where was the small man to get the money for these increases, he asked. He himself had nothing personally against the engineers but he thought they could get di along well with the salaries they had. Where was the man at the bottom of the scale to get the money to pay them? He was being pushed out yearly by increases in rates and taxation of all describing.

descriptions. Following a discussion, Coun-llor McElwaine's motion that no creases be granted was defeated 13 votes to 3.

The Council was discussing a

Co. Manager's order dealing with

#### ONE MONTH

"crime" was collecting for the
Republican Prisoners Dependant's
Fund at a G.A.A. match in
Nenagh last September.

In Strong was collecting for the
Remanded to Mountjoy Jail until
January 25.

### BUTLER AGAIN

British Home Secretary Mr. R A. Butler—the man responsible to the British Parliament for Occupied Ireland—is coming to Belfast again in March.

He has accepted an invitation to be guest speaker at the annual luncheon of the Unionist Council on March 23. The annual con-ference of the Council is being held in the Ulster Hall the previous day.

Butler has been to the Six Counties on many occasions his official capacity. In 1958, 1959 and 1960 he toured the Border and inspected sand-bagged barracks and other security precautions.

At Nutt's Corner Airport in December, 1960, in the course of a press conference he made his famous threat of trade sanctions against the 26-County Govern-ment unless it took stronger action against Irish Republicans.

Butler also intervened in a debate on Occupied Ireland at Westminster in March, 1960. to say to the Six-County Unionists: "Your Border is our Border; your soil is our soil."

One wonders what he will have say in Belfast on March 23?

### 56 ATTACKS IN 1961

Two members of the Crown Forces had lost their lives in the past year and in addition there had been 56 major incidents, Stormont Home Affairs Minister Faulkner told Central Armagh Unionist Association at Porta-down on January 6.

He paid compliments to the R.U.C. and B-Specials and said that if it were necessary security arrangements in the occupied area would be strengthened still further.

At Downpatrick on January 18 he described Resistance attacks throughout 1961 as "a resurgence of Republican activity."

## 45 NOW IN

A total of 43 are serving sen tences of from four to fifteen years penal servitude in Belfast of these 30 have been jailed by the Military Court and 15 by

In England two are serving life imprisonment and one woman is doing 21 months.

### ARMS DUMP

Three men were arrested in Dublin on January 17 following the seizure of an arms dump at Rialto by Special Branch detec-tives from Dublin Castle, One was arrested on the street, the others in their homes. Two of them were later released.

The third man was held at the Gearoid O Broin of Toomevara, Co. Tipperary served one month in Mountjoy Jail recently. His Barracks, He was charged before

## Kiltyclogher Arrests

Three men arrested at Kiltyclogher, Co. Leitrim, earlier in the month were jailed by the Military Court at Collins Barracks, Dublin, on January 19.

They were James McCabe of Garrison, Co. Fermanagh; Richard Walsh of Luffany, Mooncoin, Co. Kilkenny, and Michael F. Henne sy of Knockanevin, Kildorrery, Co. Cork.

that while held prisoner at Kilty-clogher barracks under the Offences Against the State Act they refused to answer questions and give information to the

James McCabe and Richard Walsh both said they were not interested in the proceedings. Michael Hennessy said: "I don't recognise these proceedings at

A police witness said that or January 10 he was a member of a party of police which went to a house at Kiltyclogher and he saw a man who had jumped from a window struggling with one of the police. He ran to the police-man's assistance but the man escaped and after a chase and another struggle he caught him and took him to Kiltyclogher station. The man was dressed in dark green khaki battledress.

When interrogated he gave his ame and address but refused answer any other questions. He took responsibility for a haversack found in the house. He was James McCabe.

bedroom of another house at Kiltyclogher. Both men wore green battledress. Richard Walsh took responsibility for two haver-sacks found in the house. At Kiltyclogher barracks they District Court.

were refused to answer questions other than giving their addresses.

In a statement from the dock Michael Hennessy said:

"It is obvious that no offence was committed by me offence I am charged with was committed in Kiltyclogher barracks when I refused to become an informer.

"The only option before me when I was questioned was to become an informer-and I am not an informer."

Richard Walsh and James McCabe were each sentenced to four months imprisonment, and Michael Hennessy was sentenced to six months. He had been jailed for two months on the same charge last July.

### Republican Prisoners

Omitted inadvertently James McCace.

Bolice evidence was given that Prisoners in Mountioy Jail, Richard Walsh and Michael Dublin, were Joseph Maguire of Hennessy were in a downstairs Ballinagh, Co. Cavan, and Patrick bedroom of another house at Murphy of Inistinge, Co. Kil-

Both men were sentenced to six months imprisonment last September by a 26-County

## JOINT PATROL URGED

A proposal to have an area of Republican activities, and that approximately five miles on either side of the Border patrolled jointly by the R.U.C. and the ——Dungamon Observer. Civic Guards was contained in a question which Miss Murnaghan. the newly-elected Liberal member for Queen's University, put to Lord Brookeborough in Stormont on Thursday last.

Miss Murnaghan, who was ask-Miss Murnaghan, who was asking her first question in the
House, wanted Lord Brookeborough to request Mr. Lemass to
consider a temporary scheme on

Minus Murnaghan

Donegal by land without the
possibility of encountering the
forcome Forces for they would
bortole for the four-mile-wide bottleneck at Ballyshannon.

determination to put an end to her proposals, incidentally

COMMENT: Miss Murnaghan certainly got off to a bad start. She wants to bring the Crown Forces back into the 26 Counties. No one could then enter Co.
Donegal by land without the
possibility of encountering the

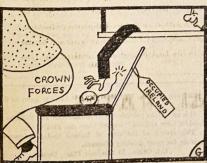
The said it would ensure complete freedom of movement for to the British Crown from the patrols in the area, to demon-strate beyond question that both Governments are agreed in the selves. Brookeborough rejected

### -35 YEARS OF COERCION-

(AND COLLABORATION)

1927 \_\_\_\_ 1962

- COSGRAVE and FITZGERALD-KENNEY
- DE VALERA and BOLAND
- LEMASS and HAUGHEY



"Crown Forces Cannot Relax"-Faulkner.

# Mor Wolfe Tone

DHEALRODH gur sa bhliain 1787 d'fhill an Ruiséalach ar Éirinn. Deir R. R. Ó Maidín gur eirin. Deir R. R. O Maidin gur chuir sé roimhe, tar éis dó filleadh, cúrsa léinn a dhéanamh d'fhonn é féin d'ullmhú le haghaidh ghairm an mhinistéara. Ina dhiaidh sin chuaigh sé go hOileán Manainn go n-oird-neofaí é.

a thug air filleadh ar Bhaile Atha
Cliath go ceann tamaill, agus le
linn dó bheith sa bhaile d'athraigh
aill de rialtas Shasana fen Spáinne ins an chuid sin den
sé a intinn faoin ghairm a bhí i
nadán dó. Agus faid a bhí sé ag
Blinn dó Agus faid a bhí sé ag
Blinn dó Agus faid a bhí sé ag
Blinn dó Blinn a bhí sé ag
Blinn a bhí sé ag ndán dó. Agus faid a bhí sé ag maireachtaint lena athair ins an

na Parlaiminte. D'éirigh eatarthu acu ansin ar chéad phlean Tone coilíneachta Spáinneacha a raibh san ailéar agus ba ghearr gur a cheartú agus a mhéadú. fonn orthu an ceangal leis an

chlàinn an-anna.

Chaith Tomás Ruiséil agus be ag.

Tone mórchuid ama le linn samh. le cur go dtí Richmond.

Tone mórchuid ama le linn samh. le cur go dtí Richmond.

Tone mórchuid ama le linn samh. le cur go dtí Richmond.

Tadh 1790 ag cur is ag cúiteamh

Ins an mheamram nua seo diúiltú aon lagmhisneach ar Thone
fé chúrsaí na tíre sa choaí go moladh go mbunódh na Sasanaigh áfach. Tar éis dó dul i gcomhairle
fé chúrsaí na tíre sa choaí go moladh go mbunódh na Sasanaigh áfach. Tar éis dó dul i gcomhairle
fé chúrsaí na tíre sa choaí go moladh go mbunódh na Sasanaigh áfach. Tar éis dó dul i gcomhairle
fé chúrsaí na tíre sa choaí go moladh go mbunódh na Sasanaigh áfach. Tar éis dó dul i gcomhairle
fé chúrsaí na tíre sa choaí go moladh go mbunódh na Sasanaigh áfach. Tar éis dó dul i gcomhairle
fé chúrsaí na tíre sa choaí go moladh go mbunódh na Sasanaigh áfach. Tar éis dó dul i gcomhairle
fé chúrsaí na tíre sa choaí go moladh go mbunódh na Sasanaigh áfach. Tar éis dó dul i gcomhairle
fé chúrsaí na tíre sa choaí go moladh go mbunódh na Sasanaigh áfach. Tar éis dó dul i gcomhairle
fé chúrsaí na tíre sa choaí go moladh go mbunódh na Sasanaigh áfach. Tar éis dó dul i gcomhairle
fí chúrsaí na tíre sa choaí go moladh go mbunódh na Sasanaigh áfach. Tar éis dó dul i gcomhairle
fí chúrsaí na tíre sa choaí go moladh go mbunódh na Sasanaigh áfach. Tar éis dó dul i gcomhairle
fí chúrsaí na tíre sa choaí go moladh go mbunódh na Sasanaigh áfach. Tar éis dó dul i gcomhairle
fí chúrsaí na tíre sa choaí go moladh go mbunódh na Sasanaigh áfach. Tar éis dó dul i gcomhairle
fí chúrsaí na tíre sa choaí go moladh go mbunódh na Sasanaigh áfach. Tar éis dó dul i gcomhairle
fí chúrsaí na tíre sa choaí go moladh go mbunódh na Sasanaigh áfach. Tar éis dó dul i gcomhairle
fí chúrsaí na tíre sa choaí go ma choaí gra cho fé chúrsaí na tíre sa chaioi go moladh go mbunodh na Sasanagh raibh siad beirt, i adeireadh báire, coilineacht mhfleacht ins na ar aon aigne fúthu. Le linn na hOileáin Sandwich (dá ngairm-tréimhse céanna, is dócha, is tear fé láthair Oileáin Manaul ins ea chinn siad ar na tuairimí an Aigéan Ciúin. Moladh fós go polaitíochta úd a raibh sé i ndán gcuirfí stór mór den uile chineál don bheirt acu an chuid eile dá earraí míleata ar fáil don choilifteasaoltí a chaitheamh á leathadh eacht seo, ionas go mbeadh na i méace mhuintír na hÉireann, saidhúidí andair ciúil, neomat ar méace mhuintír na hÉireann.

Tomás Rujséjl

An Bráthair S. N. Mac Giolla Easpaig a scríobh beathaisnéis seo Thomais Ruiséil. Cló Morainn, Baile Átha Cliath a

D'ainneoin na difríochta ina gcuid tuairimí bhí an bheirt an tógtha lena chéile agus shocraigh siad coinne le haghaidh dinnéir lá arna bhárach ionas go bhfeadfaidh an scéal a chioradh ar gha sa scoidhna a rinne Sasana sha coilíneachta seo a ghabháil, in clieáin na siad coinne le haghaidh dinnéir lá arna bhárach ionas go bhfeadfaidh an scéal a chioradh ar ghnó a mbeidh trácht air ar an chion a bri acu ar a chiora an bri acu ar a chiora an bri acu ar a chiora dhi geomhiuadra a chéile de bharr an dara teang-mháil seo. As san amach ba nos gcabhródh sé leis chun meamram cheilt geomhiuadra a chéile go mon minic agus níorbh fhada gur fhás diúthcharadas catarthu, Sa bhliain chéanna sin thóg Tone teach beag ar cios i mBaile an mGael cois farraige, áit ar bheartaigh se an samhradh a labch an scéal go léir a chioradh chaitheamh ar mhaithe le sláinte a mha. Ba mhinic Tomás Ruiséil a bligeas agus d'air sé air cabhrú ar mhaithe le sláinte a mha. Ba mhinic Tomás Ruiséil e lo ireiteach an dara meamram. Glacadh chomh patuar céanna 'The Same a chaitheamh ar mhaithe le sláinte a mha. Ba mhinic Tomás Ruiséil e lo ireiteach an dara meamram.

measc mhuintir na hÉireann. saighdiúirí ansin réidh, neomat ar Ag an am so freisin chuir siad bith, chun dul i gcabhair ar aon

díreach chuig Mr. Grenville (cé go raibh an chonspóid idir Sasana agus an Spáinn socraithe fén an sin) á rá go mbeadh sé féin toil-teanach dul anonn go Sasana chun an cheist a chíoradh leis an Aire, dá mb'áil leis siúd fios chur air. An iarraidh seo fuair sé freagra uaidh a chuir deireadh le pé dóchas a bhí fágtha ann. Bhí Grenville sásta ina intinn nach raibh an plean a bhí molta ag Tone agus a chairde gan fiún-tas, ach shíl sé nárbh aon mhaith chforadh ó síocháin déanta idir an dá thír

#### SPIORAD ROMÁNSÚIL

Ní ródhiomúch a bhí an Ruiséalach ná Tone nuair a fuair siad an tríú diúltú seo. Mhóidigh an Ruiséalach go ndéanfadh sé a dhícheall feasta chun a chinntiú go mbeadh aithreachas ar rialtas Shasana fé. Níor ghá do Thone móid den tsórt céanna a thabhairt. Ní dhearna seisean ach ceann a bhí glactha cheana aige d'athnuachaint, rud a rinne sé go fonn-

go raibh siad lán-dáiríre nuair a thug siad na móidí sin. Is é is dóichí go mór nach raibh i gceist acu ach cúrsaí magaidh mar blianta ina dhiaidh sin gháireadh Tone nuair a smaoiníodh sé ar Airí Rialtais de chuid Shasana bheith ag scríobh chuig leithéidí na beirte acu. D'amharcadh sé ai neofaí é.

d'fhoilsigh an leabhar ar 9/-.

D'éirigh constaic éigin sa ghnó

a thug air filleadh ar Bhaile Átha

Cliath po constaic éigin sa ghnó

tils le combtheasta a thug a bhí préamhaithe chomh daingean sin i ngach duine dá chlainn na féin agus a bhí chomh láidir den céanna ins an Ruiséalach.

Seo iad na focail deireannacha a scríobh sé fén eachtra: "Dá nglacadh an Rialtas leis an phlean adán dó. Agus faid a bhí sé ag maireachtaint lena athair ins an Chora de araith sé i ndán dó an-tionchar amach. Tíobóid Wolfe Tone an amach. Tíobóid Wolfe Tone an amach. Tíobóid Wolfe Tone an Eara at i gceist.

Caidreamh a d'éirigh as argóint ac ar a geist.

Caidreamh a d'éirigh as argóint ac ar a geist.

Caidreamh a d'éirigh as argóint ac ar an phean a bhí ceaptha roinnt blianta roinnte sin a beil an thick agus a mhean a deirigh as argóint ac ar an phean a bhí ceaptha roinnt blianta roinnte sin háitíseach agus a shifleadh duine agus d'inis sé an scéal go léir don ar an chéad amharc. Léirigh sé tacait le diospóireacht i dTeach tacamh ar chéad phlean Tone coilíneachta Spáinneacha a raibh chúige sinn) ar chéad phlean Tone coilíneachta Spáinneacha a raibh chúige sinn) ar a chóstaí Mhéiriceá.

na Parlaiminte. D'eirigh eatarthus an aildar agus ba ghearr gur tuiseadh disbh araon go raibh said i bhfaid bheirth ar aon aigne fe chtirsaí polaitheoirth a na rifeach agus ghlac sé páirt stiad i bhfaid bheirth ar aon aigne fe chtirsaí polaitheoirtha na i réiteach mearnraim a chuir dheireann. An uair tid—1790— Tone ag triall ar an Dhica bhí an Ruiscálach gos mór i leiteach mearnraim a chuir dheireann. An uair tid—1790— Tone ag triall ar an Dhica har na white an aithne a bhí ag Tone ar na taibh an a thine a bhí ag Tone ar na the an athne a bhí ag Tone ar na the ann a the ann an the ann ar chaitheamh aimsire ná le amach doibh fein. Mhíigh sé do mar chaitheamh aimsire ná le amach doibh fein. Mhíigh sé do mar chaitheamh aimsire ná le amach doibh fein. Mhíigh sé do mar chaitheamh aimsire ná le amach doibh fein. Mhíigh sé do mar a thaithe a bhí ag Tone ar na taibh ag the ann a thaithe a bhí ag Tone ar na the ann ar chaitheamh aimsire ná le amach doibh fein. Mhíigh sé do mar chaitheamh aimsire ná le amach doibh fein. Mhíigh sé do mar chaitheamh ag stíor-mhaintha sa chaitheamh aimsire ná le amach doibh fein. Mhíigh sé do mar chaitheamh aimsire ná le amach doibh fein. Mhíigh sé do mar a thaithe a bhí ag Tone ar na taibh ag Tone ar na taibh ag Tone ar na thaithe a bhí ag Tone ar na taibh ag Tone agus bheadh an Ruiséalach na Starta. Aíach, lancréidiúirt a mar chéatí phleach agus Cambhaith an Ruiséalach na Starta agus bheadh an Ruiséalach na shaintir doir mhaiteach agus Cambhaith an Ruiséalach na shaintir dhaint agus bheadh an Ruiséalach na shaintir dhaint a shaint ar aibh agus bheadh an Ruiséalach na shaintir dhaintir a shaint ar aibh agus bheadh an Ruiséalach na shaintir dhaintir a shaintir a shaintir a the ann a chairt a thristain thaintir a theath ar an thaint a thristain thaintir a thristain thaintir a thristain ina bhunaitheoir Scol Lancastrach agus Comhlucht Comhoibritheach in Oileáin na Mara Theas agus é ag feidhmiú freisin, mar bhall seachtarach den *British and* Foreign Bible Society i láthair na

(Leanfar de).

### Coercionists Never Learn

In the Wolfe Tone Weekly of August 30, 1939, the following appears under the heading "The Same Again":

The Same Again":

Last Wednesday, August 23, an unsigned proclamation was issued from Merrion Street, and the same and the

Colonel Francis Bennett. Colonel Daniel McKenna.

Major John V. Joyce. Major Cornelius Whelan.

Major Patrick Tuite.

This is the same body, with the same personnel, against which Mr. de Valera and his colleagues protested so elo-quently in other days. Only two members of

Military Tribunals of 1931-2, 1933-7 and 1939-47 were still alive in November 1961 when Mr. Lemass revived Military Courts in the 26 Counties. One week in the 26 Counties. One week subsequent to the British Ambassador's call on him, Mr. Lemass filled the three vacant places. "The same body, with the same

personnel, against which Mr. de Valera and his colleagues (including Mr. Lemass) protested so eloquently in other days."

### · Duffy Is Dead?

Charles Kickham whispered this message through the spy-hole of O'Donovan Rossa's cell in Millbank Prison, England, in 1869. Rossa, grief-stricken at the death of his closest friend, wrote these verses about Edward Duffy of Ballaghaderreen.

The world is growing darker to me, darker day by day; The stars that shone upon Life's path are vanishing away; Some setting and some shifting, only one that changes

'Tis the guiding Star of Liberty that blazes bright as ever

Liberty sits mountain high, and slavery has birth In the hovels, in the marshes, in the lowest dens of earth.

The tyrants of the world pitfall-pave the path between,

And o'ershadow it with scaffold, prison, block and guillotine.

The gloomy way is brightened when we walk with those

The heavy load is lightened when we bear and they approve; The path of Life grows darker to me as I journey on, For the truest hearts that travelled it are falling one by one.

The news of death is saddening, even in festive hall, But when 'tis heard through prison bars 'tis saddest then

of all;
Where there's none to share the sorrow in the solitary cell,
In the prison within prison—a blacker hell in hell!

That whisper through the grating has thrilled through all

my veins:
'Duffy is dead': a noble soul has slipped the tyrants' chains.
And whatever wounds they gave him, their lying books
will show

How they very kindly treated him, more like a friend than

For these are Christian Pharisees, the hypocrites of creeds, With the Bible on their lips and the devil in their deeds; Too merciful in public gaze to take our lives away;

Too anxious here to plant in us the seed of life's decau. Those 'Christians' stand between us and the God above our

head; The sun and moon they prison and withhold the daily bread; Entomb, enchain and starve us, that the mind they may control

And quench the fire that burns in the ever living so

To lay your head upon the block for faith in Freedom's God; To fall in fight for Freedom in the land your fathers trod;

For Freedom on the scaffold high to breathe your latest
breath,

Or anywhere 'against tyranny is to die a noble death.

Still sad and lone was yours, Ned, 'mid the jailers of your race.

With none to press the cold white hand, with none to smooth the face; With none to take the dying wish to homeland, friend, or

brother,
To kindred mind, to promised bride, or to the sorrowing

mother.

I tried to get to speak to you before you passed away, As you were dying so near me and so far from Castlerea; But the Bible-mongers spurned me off, when at their office I asked last month to see you-now I'll never see you more.

If spirits once released from earth could visit earth again You'd come and see me here, Ned, but for these we look in vain.

In the dead-house you are lying, and I'd 'wake' you if

I could:

But they'll wake you in Loughglynn, Ned, in that cottage
by the wood, For the mother's instinct tells her that the dearest one is

That the gifted mind, the noble soul from earth to heaven

is fled,
As the sisters rush out towards the door and look out

towards the trees

To catch the sorrow-laden wail that's borne on the breeze.

Thus the path of life grows darker to me, darker day by day: The stars that flashed their light on it are vanishing away: Some setting and some shifting, but that one which changes

The beacon light of Liberty that blazes bright as ever.
—JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA. ......

Did you read the FORTY YEARS AFTER series in this

paper?

It is now being published with Introduction and Epilogue in booklet form entitled "Ireland Since the Treaty." This review of the state of Ireland to-day is essential reading for every thinking Irishman.
U.I. Office, 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin.

Price 1/post free 1/2

### BY SUBSCRIPTION

IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY GETTING

### "THE UNITED IRISHMAN" EVERY MONTH

TRY A SUBSCRIPTION 12 Months — 6/-Overseas — \$2.00

enclose	e
NAME	Carmon
ADDRESS	

UNITED IRISHMAN, P.O. BOX 187, DUBLIN

### Tory-Unionist Newspaper Lectures Lemass

## Govern

HERE is no better example asserts that "the national terri- complain—or so the "Speci of the recent pressure from tory consists of the whole island Correspondent" likes to think. of the recent pressure from pro-British elements in the 26-County Government than a strongly-worded carticle which appeared in the article which appeared in the Property of the County Government than a strongly-worded the External Relations Act in 1948 "had become the following the ber 13.

Nothing could be plainer. Mr. emass is told crudely, even brutally, to coerce Irish Republicans to the fullest, or else—
"Govern or get out."

#### SOLOHEADREG

The article commences by saying that any examination of the latest Republican activities and the reaction of the 26-County Government must begin with a reference to their origin.

The young criminals who murdered Constable Hunter at lenesboroush are the direct political descendants of the "heroes" who on January 21, 1919, murdered two policemen at Soloheaddese, Tipperary.

On the same day in 1919, the newly-elected Sinn Fein members of Parliament, meeting in Dublin, adopted a Declaration of Independence and ratified the establishment of the Irish Republic.

At the same gathering Mr. Carhal Brugha (Charles Burness, an Englishman). as Republican Minister for Defence, declared that the LRA, had now become the army of a lawfully constituted government, and was untitled, morally and the officials and agents of the foreign invaders.

(Cathal Brugha was, of course,

the same aims as that movement and differs only as to means; the British Ambassador. The of friendly and unambiguous claim made in the 1937 Constitution of Mr. de Valera which claim made in the 1937 Constitu-tion of Mr. de Valera which protest to Mr. Lemass, the public In other words abandonment bereavement.

tory consists of the whole island of Ireland. . . . "

Belfast Telegraph" of Decemerely turned the guns which killed for a republic against Northern Ireland." He then It urges Mr. Lemass to take Northern Ireland." He then very extreme steps against Republicans and Republicanism. The heading to this article by a part of the property of the Special Correspondent in the 26 cowardly" in proceeding against Counties sets the tone. It reads: Republicans "because they lack "Govern or get out is the choice for Lemass".

Special Correspondent in the 26 cowardly" in proceeding against Republicans "because they lack courage and conviction in this grave matter".

#### DURING THE WAR

Mr. Lemass is accused of fail-ing to grasp the "Republican nettle" and this is partly dictated, we are told, "by the fear that if stern punishment were meted out to these miscreants they might become heroes overnight.

But the "Sp.cial Correspondent" re-assures Mr. Lemass that "this did not happen when they were executed during the war. And such a reaction is now very unlikely. . . "

"Take courage, Seán Lemass" eems to be the keynote here. The time has come to act and this s the line indicated :

Sentences of six months im-prisonment are not the answer to a murderous conspiracy, as is proved by the fact that several of those so sentenced have reappeared after their release in a similar role.

It remains to be seen whether this new policy, indicated by the revival of the Military Tribunal with wider powers of punishment, is going to be firmly carried out.

urmy carried out.

Is, for instance, the Republican propaganda journel, the 'United Irishman', with its incitements to violence, to be allowed to continue in unrestricted circulation and is the border patrol to be made effective?

The fact of the matter is, of The fact of the matter is, of course, that the British Ambassador's action on the instructions of his government put the whole affair in proper perspective and the Irish people resented such outside interference.

Movement.

And after that the teaching of history in the schools could be seen to. The youth are being perverted! What would Edmund perverted! What would Edmund contains the perverted what would Edmund perverted what was tell as the contains the perverted with the perverted was tell as the perve Ignatius Rice say to this:

In this field, the Christian Brothers are among the worst offenders. The popular pictorial history of Ireland which they have published and of which thousands of copies have been circulated in our schools is nothing more nor less than a glorification city of the company of th this field, the Christian history.

And he complains:

Although the attention the Roman Catholic hierarchas been drawn to this noxi-

#### 'TIME IS RIPE'

Now the time is ripe for "firm ction" against the Republican teitrim Comhairle Ceantair of Sinn Fein a vote of sympathy was Movement. pondent" has all the inside infor-

Its numbers are now relatively small, a few hundred at the most, and its activities are now confined to Dublin and the border districts. In Cork and most of the South it has virtually ceased to function.

What say you men of the South to this?

The "Special Correspondent" then refers to the difficulties facing Mr. Lemass in dealing with the Republican Mroment: the fact that he professes to have

the "Special of all idea of a free and united Ireland and—most impo

Finally, a word of praise is added judiciously. Mr. Lemass instructions of his government in year added judiciously. Mr. Lemass instructions of his government in year am of integrity, intelligence and the Irish people resented such outside interference.

Next it was suggested that greater firmness and efficiency is needed in stopping assistance in the form of funds and munitions from America to the Resistance Movement.

#### SINCE THEN

But all that was on December posed by the 26-County Military seized at Killea, outside Derry Court up to then was still six City, by Irish freedom-fighters, It months. On December 15 it rose to two years, on December 15 it 10 four search and on December 15 it was destroyed by incendiary bombs. 21 to four years and on December 22 a Co. Derry man got eigh years.

"Wider powers of punishment" was one of the things wanted. If the "Special Correspondent" of the "Belfast Telegraph" were writing now, he would doubtless have something different to say. The Imperialists have got what

they wanted.

### Sympathy Voted

Sinn Fein a vote of sympathy was passed with Paddy McLoughlin and family, Drumrane, Ballina-more, on the death of his father

minutes silence was observed at a meeting of Comhairle Ceantair Chorcaighe Thuaidh of Sinn Fein in memory of Owen Harold, late Vice-Chairman of the Comhairle Ceantair. Eamon Mac Gabhann. Cathaoirleach, spoke in glowing terms of the deceased and the meeting then adjourned as a mark of respect. Deepest sympathy with his wife, daughter and other relatives was expressed.

A vote of sympathy was also passed with the O'Sullivan family, Glanworth, on their recent SENTENCED BY MILITARY COURT

### THE CASE OF C. J. CAROLAN

Carolan, a Donegal man sen-tenced by the Military Court on December 22 is worthy of note. He lived at Leitrim, Bogay, Newtowncunningham, not far from the Derry Border.

In the huge sweep of Co Donegal on December 11, C. J. Carolan's home was not raided. He was not an active Republican but he was a Republican sympathiser. In 1943 he was imprisoned in the Curragh Concentration Camp.

On December 12, the day after the raids and arrests in Donegal. a British Post Office van was

#### 90 YEARS OLD

Killea is not far from where C. J. Carolan lived. Later that day (Dec. 12) his home was tity of ammunition-some of it rusty-was also found.

ments under O.A.S.A. he replied "Where I was on Monday and Tuesday is my own private business." He was taken to Dublin and on December 22 was jailed for eighteen months by the Military Court. He did not recosnice the court.

On December 31 the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau Bureau ssued a statement saving that the 1871 model rifle and ammunition seized by police near Newtowncunningham, Co. Donegal, were not the property of the Resistance Movement in Occupied Ireland.

Then things began to happen. On January 16 C. J. Carolan was unconditionally released from Mountjoy Jail. It was six weeks since his arrest. The prison

The case of Charles Joseph | governor had called him up a few days previously and told him he would be released the following Monday. He could have added: "quietly.

Evidently someone had made a mistake. Or was it that the 26 - County Government had something to show after the burning of the mail van by arresting and jailing C. J. Carolan—and seizing a rifle of the type used in the Franco-Prussian War?
But where does JUSTICE enter

into it? The Military Court is supposed to see to that. It must not have done so in this case,

### SECRECY SURROUNDS TRIBUNAL

Pressmen were not present at the first sitting of the revived raided by 26-County police. They found a 90-year-old Martin Henry rifle in an attic. A quan-November 27. November 27

rusty—was also found.

The "capture" was hailed with delight and the impression was freely given that it was connected with the destruction of the British Post Office van. C. J. Carolan was arrested and charged with possession of arms and temperature. That evening a statement was issued to the press from the office of the Commissioner of the

strict security precautions were in operation an hour before the court sat. Camera men had their cameras taken from them before being allowed the court sat to the Registratof the Court. Lt.-Col. Art Cullen, asked reporters before the court sat to refrain from giving the names

rain from giving the names the officers engaged in the

hearing.
"I make this request for what must appear to you to be

obvious reasons."

To-day's court consisted of three military officers in uniform. Around the block of buildings in which the head-quarters of the Eastern Command is situated, Special Branch detectives were on duty.

Another 12 Special Branch officers were in the small court

## Support the Dependants of Republican Prisoners

Subscribe to

# An Cumann Cablusach

## ANNUAL COLLECTION NOW TAKING

Tá breis azus 90 Éireannac i bpríosún ar son a dzíre

Head Office: 30 GARDINER PLACE, DUBLIN 1.

## Mand Gome MacBride

### Gerard McKeown's Recollections of a Famous Irishwoman

I MAKE no apology for including the name of Maud Gonne I remember the team well. They release anew. She restarted her League, who undertook the most One did not always agree with pard, the late Mrs. Sheeby. O'Connell Street, but now the adequate circulation. Her attitude on political matters, Skeffington, Helena Maloney, personnel of her platform was The net result of the whole campaign was that Michael Concerning to the her Women Prisoners Defence in the properties of the pr policies which the Republican Movement could not sanction. Nevertheless, she is entitled to be included, because of the way she fought during the Land League days against evictions, and to maintain the Irish people on the land of their fathers.

She also fought for the release of political prisoners and their just treatment whilst in prison. Nor did she forget the unfortunate criminals, who were contained to the cont demned and forgotten. All her life she struggled for a reform in the Prison Code, so as to make it more humane and just.

For these reasons, Madame Gonne MacBride can be con-sidered a fighter for social and political justice, and in that respect she is as worthy to have of Famous Irishwomen, as any the revolutionary women ters with whom we have already dealt.

### WIDOW OF JOHN MacBRIDE

I knew, and was associated with this great Irishwoman, She was the widow of the executed 1916 leader and veteran fighter Boer independence. Major MacBride, and mother of Sean MacBride.

she was well over 70 years of age, but was still fighting for the Republican Cause, and the cause of the Republican prisoners, just as she had fought for the Fenian prisoners half a century pre-viously, when she was known as Europe", a description given to her by W. B. Yeats.

My first recollection of Maud Gonne was during the month of October, 1931. It was Sunday October, 1931. It was Sunday morning, and the infamous Free State Coercion Act known as Amendment No. 17 to the first Free State Constitution had been passed through the 26-County Parliament the night before, and had been rushed to the Viceregal Lodge for the signature of Mr. James MacNeill, then Governor-General of the Irish Free State...

### AGITATING FOR PRISONERS

Under that Act, the organisa-tion of which Maud Gonne was President had been declared an "illegal organisation". The organisation's name was "The Women Prisoners' Defence gue", and its activities con-ed in agitating for the release of Republican prisoners in Irish and English jails, and collecting money for the maintenance of the wives, mothers, and other dependents of the men in prison.

Madame MacBride held weekly meeting in Dublin every Sunday at 12 noon, at the corner Cathal Brugha Street O'Connell Street. Under the new Act these meetings were pro-claimed, and on this particular Sunday morning a large force of police were present to enforce the ban.

Promptly at noon Madame MacBride and her team of

Co. Dublin, and Mr. Tom Mullins,
T.D. for Cork (now Secretary of Fianna Fail).

No longer did Fianna Fail
Deputies speak on it. They were replaced by younger men, mostly

same dirty work that the Cos-grave Party was doing in 1931. I doubt if you would find Mr. Mullins or Mr. Brady on a public platform protesting against the detention of Republican prisoners nowadays. How could they, when the party to which they belong has made it a major of its policy send Republicans to jail for doing the same work (trying to free nd) as they were doing in 1931, just 30 years ago.

### COERCION ACT DENOUNCED

The police closed in on the group of speakers, but Mr. Mullins broke loose and succeeded in mounting the platform, off which he was pulled, but not before he had succeeded in an-nouncing that the meeting would be held despite the ban. He roundly denounced the new Act.

It was then that I saw the most extraordinary public meeting of Military Court. The evidence my life. The speakers, including against Conway was so slight—the two men, broke into sections, a fingerprint on a motor car and kept moving up and down O'Connell Street, speaking as they walked along. Instead of Cathal Brugha Street being the the meeting venue O'Connell Street became the venue

speakers, the crowds followed the most beautiful woman in by keeping the demonstration going for two hours. She repeated the same tactics the followin Sunday, and announced, "Fo every meeting the Government verdict reversed. bans, I will hold three."

### RELEASES BY F.F. IN 1932

The result was that no more banned, and prisoners released.

My personal association with That committee produced a Madame MacBride came at a pamphlet, which as far as I can much later date, though I knew recollect now, was entitled "The much later date, though I knew recollect now, was entitled "The her to speak to as early as 1932. Conway Case". The main burden I first met her at a Prisoners' of the work of preparing the Reception held in the Mansion pamphiet fell upon Miss Jacob. House after the 1932 releases Over 50,000 copies of that from Arbour Hill. I was on that pamphel were circulated through-occasion one of the delegates out England and Ireland, representing the Standing Committee of Sinn Fein.

Madame MacBride and Madame MacBride and her Women Prisoners Defence League were off the streets of Dublin for the remainder of 1932, but when Republicans began to be arrested again in 1933, by the Fianna Fail Government, she

WHEN YOU REQUIRE **EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHY** Telephone 338348 AIDAN MOORE, I.P.P.A. Clontarf Camera Centre 53 CLONTARF ROAD DUBLIN

he way How times have changed members of the Republican Move-Land Fianna Fail is now doing the ment.

### 'INHUMANITY TO IRISHMEN'

At first Madame was only mildly critical of the Fianna Fail administration, and kept suggesting that the officials in the Department of Justice were mainly responsible for the continuation of the police war against Republicans. As the years went on she became more and went on she became more and more critical, and when Sean Glynn of Limerick was found hanged in his cell in Arbour Hill Military Prison after a long spell of solitary confinement, she became outraged, and openly attacked the 26-County Government for what she called "its in-humanity to fellow-countrymen".

Then, in 1936, came the intensification of the coercion against the Republican Movement when a fingerprint on a motor car taken from a garage where he worked-that the whole country was shocked at the verdict

#### VERDICT FORECAST BY MINISTER

No jury would have convicted the police, and Madame Mac- him, and to make matters worse, a Minister of State had forecast the verdict in a speech delivered at Lucan on Bodenstown Sunday. 1936. Madame MacBride set to work immediately to have the

She gathered around her committee representative of all sections of Republican and progressive thought in Dublin, was a member of that committee. The Labour Party was repre-sented as was also the Republican meetings were banned, and sented as was also the reproductive Madame MacBride carried on her Movement and kindred organisa-prisoners' agitation until Fianna tions. Miss Rosamund Jacob, the Fail was elected to office in Irish historical writer who died March 1932, and the Republican recently, was also a member of prisoners released. the committee.

#### MADAME THE DRIVING FORCE

was reviewed in the British and Irish press, The British Civil Liberties Association became in-terested. Conway became front page news not alone in England and Ireland, but in the European press as well.

Madame MacBride through her knowledge of French and of Paris, was altogether responsible for this, It was she who got the ing of the beautiful artificial committee together, It was she flowers which she made at Roe-who collected the money to make buck, and told me the story of papers on this subject, and to the publication of the pamphlet how she started a small factory point out that the Popes-over-possible, and it was she, through for their production towards the

The net result of the whole campaign was that Michael Con-way was reprieved. I am con-vinced that the reprieve was secured through that pamphlet, which was the last supreme effort of this valiant woman. Today Michael Conway is a monk in an enclosed Order of the Catholic Church.

My other close association with Madame MacBride was in connection with the Anti-Occupation Drive, which became operative in 1938, just before the Republican Bombing Campaign in Britain. On the first Sunday of August in that year, I addressed from the Madame MacBride Occupation demonstration Co. Donegal, the Border o from the same platform Madame MacBride an A demonstration miles from the Border of Co. Fermanagh.

### **FXPELLED FROM** SIX COUNTIES

I had travelled to Bundoran by train. Madame MacBride wanted to travel the same way, but the committee decided against it Michael Conway of Tipperary because there was an Expulsion was sentenced to death by a Order against her in the Six Military Court. The evidence Counties, and she was certain to because there was an Expulsion brought up in an atmosphere of Order against her in the Six hostility to Ireland. She had Counties, and she was certain to been presented at the British she went by car to Sligo, and Edward VII, and her whole out-from there on into Bundoran, look was tinted as she says her-The meeting was very successful, self "by ignorance of the history

I travelled back with her in the car that night, and we did not reach Dublin until well after five in the morning. We had a meal in Boyle, Co. Roscommon, and all the time Madame talked of the old days of the Land League, of the Fenian prisoners, of her friends Tom Clarke, and James Connolly, of the evictions in Donegal when she was a girl, and finally of her two dear friends Harry Boland and Michael Collins, who lost their lives on opposing sides in the Free State War. It was that night that I first heard some of the stories which I later read in her auto biography, A Servant of th Queen.

### LETTERS SUPPRESSED

The last occasion on which I met Madame MacBride was when she asked me to tea at her home in Roebuck House some few years before her death. At this period she was beginning to be confined to the house and was not able to be active any more on political platforms.

Nevertheless, she was con-cerned over the fact that 500 Republicans were interned with-out trial, and what annoyed her most was that any letters she wrote on the subject were refused publication in the newspapers because of the Press Censorship then operating.

many things, including the second volume of her auto-biography on which she was working. She died before she could finish it. That evening she talked of

She also spoke much that even- the nation."

# RESISTANCE

(Story of the struggle in British-occupied Ireland)
NORMAL PUBLISHER'S PRICE 2/6 A SPECIAL OFFER

(WHILE STOCKS LAST) A MINIMUM OF 4 COPIES FOR 5/(POSTAGE 1/- EXTRA)

Fill in coupon below: To: REPUBLICAN PUBLICATIONS, P.O. BOX 187, DUBLIN.

I encloseforcopies	of	"RESISTANCE"
Name		
Address		

lost their jobs, or for women and fixing the prices of com-whose bread-winners were still in modities which mankind needed. prison and who were finding the times grim and hard.

and of all her achievements the problems of the Madame MacBride was proudest this case I think she of this, because it brought happi-wrong, because contro ness and economic security to is only one step toward many of her old comrades who emancipation of the whole people

Madame Gonne MacBride was when the the daughter of an officer in the Government it British Army. She had been a just Christ built of my own country". Her girl-hood ears were mostly spent in Howth, Co. Dublin, or in England meal or France, where she went to and school.

#### FOUGHT AGAINST LANDLORDISM

During a visit to Donegal, when she was only 18, she discovered the poverty and misery in which the people lived. She saw the battering-ram knock down the cottages of the poor, and the people driven off the land because they could not pay exorbitant rents to foreign and absentee landlords.

Then, and then only, did she realise that there was something wrong in Ireland. Instinctively, she took the side of the people against their oppressors, and from then on her whole life was a struggle to secure Irish freedom and social emancipation for the whole people of Ireland.

Madame MacBride was born and reared a Protestant, but after her marriage to Major John MacBride, she became a convert to the Catholic Church, and in her old age was a frequent con-tributor to The Father Mathew Record, published by the Franciscan Fathers at Church Street,

#### 'CONTROL OF CREDIT BY THE NATION'

Most of her articles in this publication, and indeed many of her latter-day contributions to the daily press, dealt with the economic situation in Ireland. She always and ever advocated "complete control of banking by

end of the Free State War. Her clear that the control of money end of the Free State War. Her clear that the control of money main object in doing this was of and credit was not to be used course, to create employment for by private institutions or in Republican men and women who dividuals for the purpose of conhad been interned, and who had trolling the lives of the people,

Madame MacBride was obsessed with the idea that control of Her little factory was a success, credit would eventually solve all the problems of the nation. In this case I think she was quite wrong, because control of credit is only one step towards the final worked and suffered for Ireland.

Madame Gonne MacBride was the daughter of an officer in the Government of this nation can a just Christian Social Order be

### OBJECT YET TO BE ACHIEVED

But this much can be said for Madame MacBride: she recog-nised the necessity for a new Social Order, and did all she could by personal effort and agitation to bring such an order of society into existence. In that respect, we must remember her with Mrs. Skeffington, and Madame Markievicz as one of a trio of famous Irishwomen, who struggled for the twin-objects of national and economic freedom.

The Ireland for which three great women struggled has not yet been achieved. It remains for the younger generation to follow along the lines which these great figures pointed out, so that in our time the Republic of Ireland, proclaimed in arms in Easter Week 1916, can be living reality and an example to the world.

## D. Mac Giolla Phadraig

Bookseller and Stationer 12 CATHEDRAL ST. DUBLIN

### 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

# Lemass Supports British Occupation

## DESPICABLE ATTACK ON RESISTANCE

Mr. James C. Heaney of New York has forwarded us this exchange of correspondence between himself and Mr.

THE EDITOR. United Irishman.

I am enclosing copies of certain correspondence between myself and Premier Sean Lemass, which

may be of interest to your readers.
Following the November 12
raid on English Occupation Forces in County Armagh, I wrote Mr. Lemass, expressing amazement at violent attacks on the Irish Patriots who participated in the raid. Shortly thereafter I received Mr. Lemass's letter of November 25th last.

of the Premier's attitude on Par-tition. He proposes that Ireland wait and in time Stormont will see the error of its ways. How gullible can one be?

Mr. Lemass, in his letter, alleges that Irish Republicans snot Occupation Forces "in the It is sad indeed to see the Premier of Ireland repeat Stormont's version of which direction Her Majesty's Forces were faced in this engagement.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Lemass opposes the use of force the use of force (and Irish troops) to re-unite the Congo and Katanga Province. I have learned to suspect men who employ double standards. I can not agree with Mr. Lemess that it is right for Irisamen to die in order to re-unite the Congo-but wrong for Irisamen to die in order to mentary that it appears to be Ireland's official policy.

Speaking solely as an American observer, if Ireland's future lies the hands of men obsessed such ideas, I can only say "God Save Ireland". Obviously policy.

leaders will not.

Respectfully yours,

James C. Heaney,

(Attorney at Law). 538 Efficott Square Bldgs., Buffalo 3, New York, December 27, 1961.

Premier Sean Lemass. Dublin, Ireland.

I noted with interest press reports quoting you on a Novem ber 12th Irish Republican Move ment attack on English forces in County Armagh. Your violent condemnation of Irish patriots does not serve Ireland and the Irish. Irish-Americans have long wondered why you have consistently failed to condemn English attacks on the Irish in Ulster and at the same time strongly condemn Irishmen whose only "mistake", as you call it, is to believe in the principles of Pearse and

been to speak up for freedom for the Algerians and Hungarians but never a word for the poor Irish dates. of Ulster. You have advised the world that the partition of Germany is an evil thing, but what challenge to the democratic right have you done to eradicate the of our people to determine have you done to eradicate the English partition of Ireland?

As a fourth generation Irish-American, I, like many others, am mystified at your utter failure to use the United Nations as a their people's democratic ri sounding board for Irish complaints. Ireland waited so long name. for admission to the United Nations but Irish spokesmen thus far have failed to represent the Irish since being admitted.

Irish history shows tyranny in Ireland has always been maintained by the sword. It can be eliminated only by the

If feel certain that the brave men participating in the November of the affair added the feeling of other 12 raid in County Armagh will be remembered by the Irish people long after persons such as you and I. I have never heard your Government's position. As regards the attitude of the this matter and would therefore appreciate hearing from you since the total of an address which I made to the Oxford Union in October, I assume you feel that you have! I feel certain that the brave assume you feel that you have 1959, on the subject of the Par-

Trusting you will advise me

Respectfully yours,

James C. Heaney,

November 20, 1961.

Attorney at Law. 538 Ellicott Square Bldgs., U.S.A.

Mr. James C. Heaney.

Dear Sir.

I have received your letter of November 20th. The essence of democratic freedom is the right of a people to determine all questions of national policy by their free votes. In the matter of the reunification of Ireland. the Irish people have repeatedly expressed their rejection of a policy of seeking this national objective by methods of violence. Connolly. At the most recent General
I am wondering why Irish
Election, the Party which suppolicy in the United Nations has not succeed in securing the elec tion of a single one of

The continuation of the cam paign of violence is, therefore, a of our people to determine national policy, as well as to constitutional government and to the moral law. A Government which failed to take action to protect

the shot in the back by men who immediately ran away across the Border in the knowledge that those whom they had ambushed could not pursue them, to describe those who perpetrated it as "brave men" is debasement of the words. Indeed, those features

Yours truly.

Sean Lemass.

Roinn an Taoisigh, (Dept. of the Taoiseach), Baile Atha Cliath. (Dublin)

25th November, 1961.



## REPUBLICAN ANSWER -USUALLY SUPPRESSED

IN his reply to Irish-American Mr. Lemass poses once again as the champion of the demo-cratic process. The Republican Movement suffered a reverse in the recent 26-County General Election, he says, therefore Election, he says, therefore Irishmen have no right to fight in British-Occupied Ireland for

Many points in Mr. Lemass's letter require comment. He mentions "the party which supported a policy of violence" Presumably this reference is to

Now Sinn Fein does not advocate physical force. It does pledge that given the support necessary to assemble an All-Ireland Republican Parliament it form a government. That government will then use all ourable means to make its rule effective over every inch of Irish soil. To quote Mr. Lemass: "A government which failed to take action to protect their people's democratic rights

#### NO FREE VOTE

The issue Mr. Lemass speaks of was not put to the Irish people. British laws enforced by British arms prevent a free vote of all the people of Ireland being taken. The 26-County state is not Ireland; its government is not the Irish Government—it rules over part of Ireland only.

Lemass states that the Resistance Campaign is a chal-lenge to the democratic rights of the Irish people. But why does such a campaign exist at all? Is it not because of the continued presence of British troops on Irish soil. Does their not constitute a most flagrant violation of the national and democratic rights of our people? Is this not a challenge to constitional government and to the moral law?

Why does Mr. Lemass's government not "take action to protect their people's democratic rights" in this regard if it wishes to vindicate its claim t be "the Irish Government"?

#### RIGHTS DENIED

On the contrary Mr. Lemass-in occupation - has revived milioccupation — has revived mili-tary courts in the 26 Counties. That decision of his govern-ment was put into effect just two days before he wrote to Mr. Heaney, Citizens have been denied the right to trial by jury; no legal training necessary to be a member of Mr. Lemass's Military Tribunal. Is this not a denial of the fundamental rights of Irish

and from 1957 to 1959 th government to which Mr. Lemass belonged had a Concentration Camp at the Curragh, Over two hundred Irishmen were held there without charge or trial "for an indefinite period." Far from protecting democratic rights Mr. Lemass has violated them and denied them under pressure from a

Mr. Lemass is quick to join the pro-British elements in this country in condemnation of the Irish freedom-fighters of to-day He has no words of denunciation for the armed invaders of Britain; he does not deplore the action of quisling Irishmen in making common cause with those invaders and bearing arms against the Irish people.

#### BRIDGEHEAD

'He speaks of the Resistance fighters at Jonesboro' on November 12 as "running away across the Border." Was any evidence found on the 26-County side to indicate they did so? Who saw them cross into the 26 Counties? No one. Who said they did so? British Crown Forces only but their word is good enough for Mr. Lemass. After all he is doing his utmost to protect them and help them consolibridgehead in

British forces at Jonesboro' did not create the Border. Men-both English and Irish-of Mr. Lemass's generation did that. It was put there by brute force. It had been maintained for forty years by force— against the will of the Irish people. Young Republicans of this generation seek to remove it and with it all British Occupation Forces. They do so in the only way that force can be overcome-by force.

And on November 12 they did not attack an Irishman as such. They ambushed an armoured Crown Forces patrol - "a security patrol", as the R.U.C. described it.

Some of the crew of the armoured car dismounted at Jonesboro'. They were armed, The machine gunner covering them from the vehicle was careless. A few Resistance fighters open fire from behind a wall, inflicted casualties, and with drew casuatries, and with a rew successfully. They were not concerned with the way the Crown Forces were facing. It was a typical guerrilla opera-

There is no cause for shame—or horror—in that. Rather is there cause for pride: Irishmen in arms have hit back effec-tively at their armed oppressors - at the enemies of their

Mr. Lemass questions the bravery of those freedom-fighters of to-day. He disregards the terrible odds facing them. One observer estimated this at 200 to 1 five years ago. To-day a thousand to one would be

armoured patrol vehicles of the British. He forgets (or pre-

tends to do so) the heavily-fortified barracks, the huge reserve of reinforcements, the guarantee of the support of British Imperial might, the denial of belligerent status if captured . .

Against all this a few unselfish, unpaid guerillas—in the best fighting traditions of our race have pitted all they have: their lives, their liberty, their ingenuity and their armament, such as it is: nothing heavier than a Bren gun-or a gelig-nite bomb. Their actions over the past number of years have demonstrated physical courage of a very high order.

But the guerrillas have moral courage too. They know that even their most successful operations will be misrepreoperations will be misrepre-sented to the world and, even worse, to the very people for whom they are fighting—the Irish people. The whole weight of the British propaganda machine is thrown against

#### MASS MEDIA

dd to this the yelping of collaborationist politicians of Irish birth and the misuse Add to of all the mass media of com-munication these collaborators control, not to mention the suppression of almost every voice which seeks to give the Resistance point of view.

Yet these young men fight on tenaciously, relentlessly, strong in their faith in the Irish people, confident that their cause will ultimately prevail. They are the salt of their generation and history will record it so.

Britain with the help of Irish renegades. If to-day the British and their Irish allies feel some of the disadvantages of that Border, then that is their look-They created it in the first place.

And as to horror, Mr. Lemass has surely given reason for that by the savagery and brutality of the sentences he has imposed on young men fighting for their country. There is no bravery in that, Mr. Lemass.

Rather is there reason for shame, Real shame that Irishmen professing national principles can be found to inflict such punishments on their fellow-country-men at the behest of England,

But then Mr. Lemass and his henchmen are politicians in the worst sense of the term. They have staked their political future on collaboration and they will use every means, how-ever despicable, to denigrate those whose courageous actions threaten their downfall.

Mr. Lemass's letter to Mr. James C. Heaney is a classic example

And Mr. Heaney is to be con gratulated on his able and timely defence of the young krishmen fighting for their country to-day.
—ULTACH.

# Editorial

### The Pressure On Lemass

The changing pattern of the events which affected the Republican Movement over the past few months makes an interesting study.

No sooner was the 26-County General Election over than the pro-British Imperialists of the North-East were telling the 26-County Government that the time was ripe to crush Irish Republicans once and for all.

These voices became almost hysterical following the Joneso' ambush of November 12. Lemass spoke of "murderous activities"—but took no action. The British Ambas-sador called on him two days

On November 22 the minute Tribunal was revived. Three days later one man was arres-November 22 the Military home from work. Meanwhile the clamour for more vigorous coercion of Republicans by the 26-County Government reached a crescendo. Even Orange Lodges in the 26 Counties were pressing for action.

Then on November 26 another armoured patrol of the Crown Forces was ambushed at Cullohill. That evening Stormont Home Affairs Minister Faulk-ner told the 26-County Government that it must act to maintain British rule. He said: "There must be action

on two fronts-firstly, preventive action to ensure that there are no more attacks, and, at the same time, a determined drive to bring the miscreants before a court which has power to impose sentences which will be a real deterrent."

Mr. Lemass did not wait for the British Ambassador to call on him again. Early next morning nine Dublin Republicans were arrested in their homes. Minister for Justice Haughey addressed a conference of all Chief Superintendents of police in the 26 Counties, They were told what to scale action against Republeans.

Next day Haughey saw all news-paper editors in Dublin, They got their instructions: muzzle the Republican Movement; its point of view must not be heard. And the "Evening Mail" of that date said that 1,000 Gardal would be patrol-ling the Border by the week-

Then the raiding of homes near the Border—and far removed from the Border—began in Arrests were occurearnest. Arrests were occur-ring daily. No privacy was respected in the latest 26-County drive in support of British rule. Private corres-pondence was read by police-men; women's bedrooms were burst into in the early hours; children were forced to get up and dress. . . .

borough was cautious in wel-coming the re-introduction of On December 1 Lord Brockemilitary courts in the 26 Counties. He said at Brooke-borough, Co. Fermanagh, that this step indicated that more vigorous action was to be

added : "The effectiveness of this measure will, of course, depend on the use made of it, but events during the last few days certainly

seem to show that the Eire authorities really mean to something to stamp out these murderous gangs,"

But while the raiding, searching, arresting and attempted intimi-dation of Republican people went on apace in the 26 Counties, the first sentences imposed by the revived Mili-tary Court (four months and six months) on December 7 not appease the Im-

Speaking in Belfast that night, Mr. Faulkner did not mince words: "If the sentences handed out in Dublin to-day are the measure of the Eire Government's determination in connection with the Republican Movement, then I can only say that it shows an appalling lack of realisation of the seriousness of the Republican threat."

continued: "There was nothing effective in the sentences given. . . I suggest to Mr. Lemass that justice must not only be done, it must be seen to be done."

Faulkner had not long to wait. One week later sentences of two years imprisonment were imposed in Collins Barracks, Dublin. By Christmas the Military Tribunal was handing out anything up to eight years penal servitude

All this was duly noted in Occupied Ireland. The pres-sure on Lemass eased. The tumult and the shouting died down. And the "Belfast Tele-graph" on January 1 noted graph" on January 1 noted editorially "... the heavier sentences now emerging from Eire's special court are a wel-come portent for the new year."

January passed very quietly, Five were jailed more Republicans by the Military Tribunal, two of them for five years each. Collaboration continued along the Border. Two arms dumps were found.

By the third week of the month Faulkner was congratulating the 26-County Government. On January 20 he said at Down-patrick: "In recent weeks there has been much more activity on the part of the Southern authorities than we have seen before. I welcome these developments quite unreservedly, and I hope that the Dublin Government will take security measures as strong as we have taken and will not let up until the Republican Move ment is a thing of the past.'

And he concluded: "We will not be satisfied about the security of this state until measures of a strength equal to our own have been taken against illegal bodies by the Dublin authorities."

Apparently the 26-County Govwas toeing the line a Those savage sentences were what was wanted—for the moment at any rate, Mr. Lemass had submitted to the Hence the great pressure. silence throughout January.

But it is important that someone should keep the record straight.
That is why we have recalled these things. And it is more important still that we should trace the evil of these outrageous sentences to its root-cause—British Imperialism.

## HEAVY SENTENCES BY MILITARY COURT

FURTHER heavy sentences were imposed on Irish Republicans by the 26-County Military Court during its second month in operation. A Dublin man and a Monaghan man were sentenced to five years' penal servitude each.

They were Thomas O'Neill of Mary Aikenhead House, James's Street, Dublin, and Peadar Doyle of Coolderry, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan. Both were found guilty of being in possession of arms and ammunition with intent although they denied that there was any intention of using them in the 26 Counties.

At the Military Court in Collins sentenced Peadar Doyle to five Barracks, Dublin, on January 25 Peadar Doyle was charged with charge, 18 months imprisonment ng in his possession three rifles, three Thompson submachine guns, one Sten gun and a quantity of ammunition with intent to endanger life and property.

He was also charged with no having a firearms certificate and with having 65 lbs. of open-cast

### NOT RECOGNISED

Both Peadar Doyle and Thomas O'Neill refused to recognise the Military Court but reserved the right to cross-examine witnesses and make a statement.

gelignite in his possession under circumstances as to give rise to reasonable suspicion that object.

The latter charge was brought under the Explosive Substances Act of 1883 — a Coercion Act of the British Parliament which was passed in order to combat the Fenian dynamite campaign in England at the time. Many Irish patriots down through the generations have suffered savage sentences of imprisonment under this Act,

Police evidence told of a raid on the prisoner's home and farm Coolderry by a party of dai. In a corner of a byre a hole in the floor was uncovered. was a tar barrel which contained the arms and ammunition The gelignite was found in a hay

When questioned the prisoner accepted full responsibility for the arms and said his father knew nothing about them. He was arrested and taken to the Bridewell.

#### 'NO INTENT'

In his statement from the dock, Peadar Doyle said: materials found at my home did not constitute any danger to anyor to property-in the 26

"There was no intent to use them in the 26 Counties as the Resistance Movement operates only against the British Crown Forces in the North,

"While in the Bridewell it was suggested to me that I was being used by other people, I stand by the Resistance Movement one the Resistance Movement one hundred per cent and I wish to

on the second and five years penal servitude on the third, all to run concurrently.

Thomas O'Neill was charged with being in possession of two Sten guns, one Thompson machine gun, three Lee-Enfield rifles, five revolvers, a bayonet and a quantity of ammunition with intent to endanger life and property.

was also charged with refusing to answer questions and give information to the police while a prisoner at the Bridewell.

Asked if he wished to have time to prepare his defence, Thomas O'Neill said: "I don't think it makes any difference to

Police evidence against him was that in a raid on a flat at Fatima Mansions, Rialto, Dublin, the arms and ammunition mennot have it for a lawful tioned in the charges were seized. Other weapons and ammunition and some grenade cases also found were suitable only for

training.

The prisoner was arrested at Anglesea Road, Ballsbridge, and he accepted responsibility for the material. He refused to answer further questions.

### FOR TRAINING

Cross - examining the witness Thomas O'Neill asked: "Am I being charged with intent to endanger life simply because I took responsibility for the arms and ammunition?"
Witness: "Yes."

In his statement the prisoner said: "The weapons were for use in training only."

The military personnel con-stituting the court retired. Later they sentenced Thomas O'Neill to five years penal servitude on the first charge and four months on the second, the sentences to run concurrently.

Thomas O'Neill was held in the Curragh Concentration Camp for 18 months (1957-9). He is a married man with a family. (See Kiltuclogher Arrests, p. 7)

### Tribunal **Protests**

(Continued from Page 1).

1916 Proclamation where equal not kangaroo courts . . . ."

The Chairman then adjourned

At Donegal Co, Council, Seamus Rodgers (Sinn Fein) promake it clear that if anyone is being used it is those who are continuously searching the homes of the people in the Border area,"

The three 26-County Army officers who constituted the court then retired. On resuming they

30 Gradies P.

### Tribunal Officers

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

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

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

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

### POLICE TACTICS IN DONEGAL

The death occurred on January 24 of the mother of Padraig O Curaoin, Ard O'Donneil, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal, When her son was arrested on December 11 last and held in the local barracks for some hours, her home was raided by 26-County

Mrs. O Curaoin had been sick in bed and she was kept sitting in a chair throughout the search. It is felt that this raid on her home hastened her death. It was well known locally that she had been unwell for some time. The police must have been aware the fact.

She suffered from a heart compaint and excitement was bad for her. Padraig is a member of the local Sinn Fein Cumann which arranged to have Mass offered for

arranged to nave Mass offered for the repose of her soul. Later on January 24, when Padraig O Curaoin went to Bun-doran for his married sister, Mrs. Dawson, and her husband, he was heart redea the married to the state of the kept under observation by police

They followed the mourners to Ballyshannon where they were halted and questioned. The car was searched and a suitcase of personal belongings of Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, both of whom objected, was also searched.

### **NEUTRAL IN E.E.C.?**

(From Page 1).

two bodies represent the first tentative steps taken by West Germany, France and the Benelux countries towards a unified Europe.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, sponsored by the U.S. as a first bastion against the westward march of Communism, was at the same time being set up but met with internal and external difficulties which slowed down its development. Gradually the main European nations saw in N.A.T.O. not merely the bulwark-force originally envisaged by the U.S., but principally as a European Army which could hold the balance of power between West and East.

The gradual evolution of N.A.T.O. towards that end has gone on since then, until now, practically speaking, all that remains to be done is the superimposing of the N.A.T.O. armour on the E.E.C. frame. Thus, in being committed to the political aims of the Common Market, for the furtherance and defence of which the N.A.T.O. armies will undoubtedly be destined, we are at the same time signing a blank cheque which could have far-reaching and unforeseen

#### INIMICAL TO IRISH INTERESTS

As yet the political aims of the E.E.C. are a chimera, a vague conglomeration of policies based more on negatives than on positive foundations. We have a certain amount in common with some of those negative attitudes-we too are anti-Communist and anti-colonialist. But when the positive aspects of those political aims come to be worked out they could contain much that would be inimical to Irish interests.

If, as suspected, they conform with the terms of the N.A.T.O. constitution, then we shall have taken a step which could hardly ever be retracted. We shall have betrayed the destiny of the Irish nation and the trust imposed on us to fulfil it-the restoration of national unity and the setting up of a 32-County Republic.

Well might the "Irish Independent" (with which we do not often agree) query in an editorial: "How many people in the country have any inkling of what the political aims of E.E.C. are? How much has the Government done to enlighten us in any detail?"

The leader-writer has a good point in his last question. For, if Mr. Lemass and his henchmen have any knowledge of the political implications of the Common Market, then it is their duty to tell the people what they are. If, on the other hand, they do not know, then their application to join the E.E.C. is a deliberately-conceived piece of political manoeuvring designed to mislead the people and distract their attention from the primary national aim-the unity and freedom of Ireland.

the meeting.