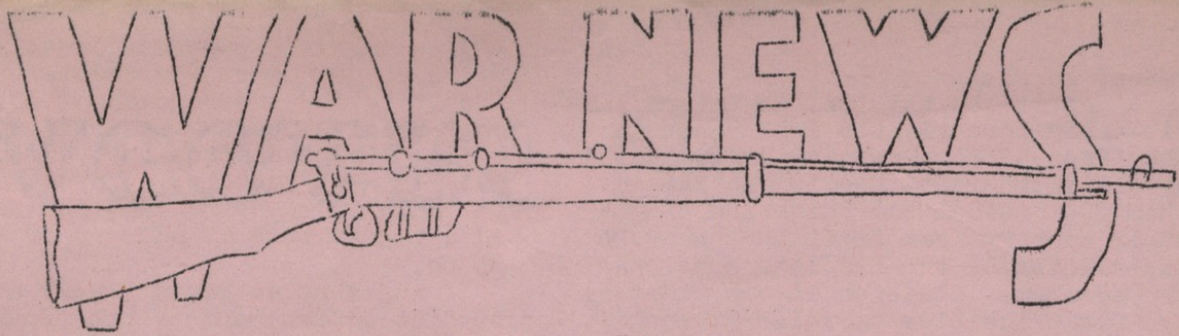


WAR NEWS



ISSUED BY THE REPUBLICAN PUBLICITY BUREAU DUBLIN. 2nd DECEMBER 1939.

LIBERTY.

LIBERTY is dead in Ireland. The ancient City of Rome had but one fiddler to mark its passing, but in Leinster House a symphony choir sings the dirge over the emaciated corpse that was the Irish "Free State". And more tragic than ancient Rome - as deputies take the stage in that democratic playhouse in Kildare Street, removed by four hundred and eighty pounds from the sordid reality of normal living, they do not even know that it is a corpse they are serenading. But the country knows it.

Since 1921, "Irish Governments" have wandered round and round on the British leash, drawing nearer and ever nearer to the focal point and screaming each time louder and more insistently that Ireland is free. Ireland is not free and the country knows it.

In the year 1848, a Treason Felony Act was passed by the British Government, and in the year following its passing (I quote from the recent statement of Mr. Justice Brown in a Belfast Court) quite a number of the Fenian Brotherhood were prosecuted under it.

That Act was used one hundred years ago by the British Government to punish Irishmen who had the temerity and the extraordinary lack of good sense to attempt to break the chains that dragged their country in the wake of the carrier ship of the British Empire. And nothing has changed since.

For that Act and those prosecutions, (again I quote Mr. Justice Brown) established a precedent whereby William McAllister an Irishman could be arraigned in a Belfast Court in 1939. He was a member, they say, of the Irish Republican Army and his crime was, like that of those earlier felons, that he had sought to overthrow British Rule in Ireland.

Yet Mr. de Valera and his satellites on both sides of Leinster House claim we are free. Two years ago, the

Fianna Fail Government adopted a Constitution designed for the whole of Ireland North and South. And today as a result of what Mr. de Valera fondly calls his Constitutional methods we are no nearer to realisation of that dream of Unity and Freedom which has obsessed Irishmen for 700 years.

Actually the dream has receded. In the Twenty-Six Counties that once were anomalously called the "Free State" of Ireland, petty persecutions, internments without trials, large scale man hunts, have been followed by a new Act on the part of what Mr. de Valera acclaims as the lawfully elected Government of the People of Ireland - an Act of Attainder.

By this ruling, all persons convicted under Mr. de Valera's Coercion Act of attempting to forward in any way the Cause of Irish Freedom, breakfast with Mr. Chamberlain, dinner with Sir Thos. Inskip always excepted, will be deprived of office and lose the right to a pension. What pension? Is it the reward for their service in fighting for Irish Freedom that is now to be taken from them because they will not accept Mr. de Valera's conception of Freedom and will continue the fight?

In the past the British Government passed similar Acts and thousands of Irishmen were attainted for the crime of Patriotism, for which the "Irish Government" would punish the I.R.A. The houses and lands of those earlier offenders against British oppression were handed over to English planters who carefully scattered on a resisting soil the seeds of British Imperialism. For whom does Mr. de Valera intend the new vacancies? Perhaps he hopes to please his British masters by extending the scope of the already powerful British not so Secret service system in this country by providing yet a few more places for the thousands of aliens who have flocked to Ireland within

recent months.

Was it for this Mr. de Valera and his party were elected into power in the "Free State" Dominion Parliament by a disillusioned people who saw in them the Freedom and Salvation of their country from British tyranny. He was elected by the People and he betrayed them. Blazoned in our minds are the principles on which he was elected. Speaking from the platforms in 1927, he gave his reasons for entering the "Free State" Parliament. "Your only hope", he said to the people of Strokestown, "is to get rid of the Treaty completely and entirely. You are bound to no commitments of this Treaty and if you don't get rid of it, make up your minds to live in slavery".

Mr. de Valera did not get rid of the Treaty. He made and settled an Economic War and paid ten million pounds and the people can only guess what else for ports which even Britain had ceased to defend, but British troops are still garrisoned in Six of our Counties.

"Our policy", he said "is to resist every attempt of England to Rule the Irish people whether through "Free State" Ministers who are representative of England or through the British Cabinet". Now we have Sir John Maffey, a British Representative, only too well remembered by the Connaught Rangers in India, to tell us how we can least offend the great Empire of which we form so truly humble a part.

And Mr. de Valera and the British Government expect us to thank God on our knees for the liberty which enabled us to declare our neutrality in the present crisis. We have even been congratulated on our alleged neutrality by Britain's ally. The "Journal des Debats" devotes a leading article to Eire's strange neutrality. France approves of it and so, we presume does Britain or Sir John Maffey would have something to say in Government Buildings. This Neutrality is far from hostile says "Le Journal". Who sneeringly remarks "The British have underlined this by sending for the first time since the secession a diplomatic Representative, Sir John Maffey, and cargoes of food, eggs etc., cross regularly to British ports. Other less obvious signs prove the friendly character of this Neutrality."

In fact, so friendly is the character of this much vaunted Neutrality of ours that the United States, in spite of an influential Irish population, have decided to regard Ireland as a war Zone. And if the United States, why not Germany? Particularly since this mock censorship of ours, set up according to the Government to prevent the publication of any news likely to offend or enlighten any of the

belligerent powers, now devotes itself to the suppression of all anti-British feeling in Ireland while propaganda from the poisoned British news agencies derogatory to the only belligerent that has earned our gratitude is allowed free scope.

And here we would flatly contradict a Statement by the "Journal des Debats" mentioned above, that anti-British feeling is dead in Ireland. Anti-British feeling is stronger now in Ireland than it was in 1914 and 1915. The Irish people have no delusions regarding Britain as the defender of Poland, as the Crusader for the Faith, or as an upholder of honourable treaties.

"Never has the word of England in any capital case been kept towards the Sister Island" ran the address sent by the Mansion House Conference to the President of the United States in 1918. We can see no reason to change that view.

In Dec. 1916, Mr. Lloyd George wrote:-- "Centuries of ruthless and often brutal injustices, centuries of insolence and insult, have driven hatred of British Rule into the very marrow of the Irish Race; and to-day she is no more reconciled to British Rule than she was in the days of Cromwell. Nor might we add than in the days of Lloyd George.

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SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT FOR INCITING "FREE STATE" ARMY.

Henry Morgan, a young Tyrone Republican, was sentenced to Six Months Imprisonment by the Military Tribunal, Dublin on Nov. 23rd, on charges of possessing seditious documents and inciting an Officer of the "Free State" Army, "to refuse, neglect, or omit to perform his duty by handing him a document purporting to have been issued by the I.R.A. PUBLICITY BUREAU" and addressed to the Officers and Men of the "Free State" Army.

Volunteer Morgan was arrested by "Free State" Military outside Collins Barracks, Dublin while distributing the pamphlets which pointed out the evils resulting from Foreign domination and urged the Soldiers to make common cause with the I.R.A. in ending British Aggression.

As a Soldier of the I.R.A. Volunteer Morgan refused to recognise the Court.

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PASS ON THIS "WAR NEWS" TO A FRIEND.

"ÉIRE SAOR, ÉIRE SAEÓEALAC."

A n-eireócaíó la Connrad na Saeóilge ná le h-aon dream eile an Saeóealg a cur 'á laðairt arís ar fuaid éireann uilíís faid is atá greim docht ag Sasanna ar dtír? Ní eireócaíó.

Cuiread Connrad na Saeóilge ar bun i 1893. b'fionn teanga 7 cultúir Saeóeal b'aithéócaint agus tá sé soiléir do cáic go bfuil a' teip orda. Níl an ceannrath 'na laðairt Saeóealg a' fairsingíú a'c a málairt. Tá an b'arla 7 cultúir gall a' neartú sa Saeóealac f' n agus f' n am go mbeid na h-aithéaca agus na málairt a'c a' anois an caillte, beid an Saeóealg sa b' beirid leis.

Ní féidir ceist na náisiúnta 7 ceist na teanga a d'oisil ó na céile. Go dtí go n-admócaíó ciníaca an domhan gur náisiún neamh-spleadac í Éire, ní beid tor ná meas ag aoine ar ár dtéanga. Níl Éire saor anois 7 tá a rian san ar an nSaeóilg. Sasanna atá i mbun gnótaí na h-Éire 7 sí teanga Sasanna a beid 'á laðairt in Éirinn go dtí go mbeid briste glan agáin le Sasanna.

Beir luic ceannais Connrath na Saeóilge gur dream neamh-poiliticeac iad ó tús. D'éiríó Dubglas de h-íde ar ceannas an Connrath i 1915 toisg go raib buine de laocra na óasga ar an gCoiste; 7 d'fás Cú Ulad - Uachtarán an Connrath anois - an Cachtair uair i mbliana toisg gur cuiread rún i b'píóim i dtacó Saeóil a beid a ndaora ag cúirteanna Sasanna. Deinead aná cuib eainte f' n gnóim san Cú Ulad 7 buðairt buine nó beir a b' i láctair nár ceart do'n Connrad aon daint a beid aca le luic poiliticeac mar ná raib aon daint ag cúrsaí na teanga le cúrsaí náisiúnta. Sin eainte go bfuil ciall léi! Daoine a d'iarraib teanga tíre b'aithéócaint agus iad sasta leigint don dtír féin imteac le h-ais an tsaoíal.

Tá an ionad tionnchar an f' láctair ag obair cun na tíre seo a gallú. An Radío ceann aca 7 bar líom gurb' é an ceann is measa é. I n-ionad an Radío a beid a' cabríú le Saeóilg 7 le Saeóealac is amlaib atá buile bá s 'á bualaí aige orda.

Rub eile, níl an dream atá i gceannas na tíre ná an dream atá sa Connrad féin i ndáirírib i dtacó na Saeóilge 7 is maic a tuigeann luic foilumta na teanga ná fuilid. Foilumistéas Saeóealg cun pas d'fásáil i sgrúdaíte 7 sin eile. B'fionn Saeóealg riactanaic go minic cun postanna d'fásáil a'c bíteas sasta le h-aon truplaí Saeóilge 7 ní laðrann daoine í a'c nuair a caitéann siad a óganam.

Níl an Saeóealg a' bul cun cinn 7 ní raíab faid a sgarfar í le cúrsaí na saoirse. Raíab sí cun cinn 7 sroisib sí barr na réime nuair a beid beire leis na constaic atá roimpe anois, nuair a beid Éire saor agus ní beid Éire Saeóealac go dtí go mbeid sí saor.

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MANCHESTER MARTYRS ANNIVERSARY IN THE NORTH.

Republicans in Belfast celebrated the Anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs - ALLEN, LARKIN and O'FELLEN - in a fitting manner by distributing many thousands of copies of "WAR NEWS" on November 23rd. The papers were distributed not only in Nationalist areas but also in the Unionist Strongholds of Shankhill Road and Newtownards Road.

On the same day a large number of copies of the "WAR NEWS" were pushed under doors and through letter-boxes in Omagh, Co. Tyrone. Intensive Police Raids were carried out in Belfast and Omagh as a result of this action, but no arrests were made.

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JOIN THE IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

M'ALLISTER SENTENCED.

Another Ulster Republican, William M'Allister, was sentenced to 7 years Penal Servitude at the Belfast City Commission on Nov. 24th. He was charged with "Plotting to deprive and depose King George VI, from style, honour and Royal name of the Imperial Crown of Gt. Britain & Ireland; also that during the month of January 1937 at Belfast and Eire he did conspire to levy insurrection with members of an Illegal Organisation called the I.R.A., otherwise Oglagh Na h-Eireann."

The Treason Felony Act under which he was charged was passed in 1848 for the suppression of the Fenian Brotherhood. As a soldier of the I.R.A. M'Allister refused to plead. It was alleged against him that a raid on his home resulted in the capture of documents proving him to be a highly placed Officer of the I.R.A.

M'Allister who succeeded in eluding the Police for 30 months was arrested in London last July and transferred to Belfast for trial. On being sentenced he declared "It is not Treason to fight for your own country. I believe my country should be Free, and I have been prepared to take any and every means to obtain that".

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SENSELESS POLICE PERJURY.

Sentenced to 20 years Penal Servitude at Manchester Assizes, on Nov. 22nd, on charges of possessing explosives and conspiracy to cause Explosions, John McCabe, a member of the I.R.A. sprang smartly to attention and declared "As a member of the I.R.A. I say Long Live the Republic".

The evidence against him was perfectly clear - at least on the count of possessing Explosives. Police raided his home and found therein "two highly Explosive substances". McCabe took full responsibility for these powders. Haunted however, by some obscure uneasiness that the prisoner might slip through their fingers in spite of the clear cut evidence against him, the Police also claimed to have found several torn pieces of paper which when pieced together formed an agenda, the contents of which implicated McCabe with at least ten other members of the I.R.A. and contained instructions for transport and dumping of ingredients in the manufacture of Explosives. To clinch the

GIVE GENEROUSLY TO THE
PRISONERS DEPENDANTS FUND.

evidence McCabe and another well known Republican were mentioned on the paper by name and rank. The prosecution alleged that this document was in McCabe's own handwriting. Although it was of no advantage to him to deny its authorship, McCabe emphatically declared that the Agenda in question was "planted" in his house. It is clear, therefore, that the British Police Authorities have once more resorted to perjury in their efforts to secure the conviction of a Republica.

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DEPORTEE ARRESTED IN DUBLIN.

Frank Quinn of Tyrone, who was Deported from London last July, because of his activities with out EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, was arrested in Dublin on Wednesday, Nov. 22nd.

At the time of his arrest, it is alleged he was carrying an attache case containing rifle ammunition. When charged in the District Court, he refused to answer and entirely ignored the proceedings. He has been committed for trial before the Military Tribunal.

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I.R.A. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
B O M B: ENGLAND.

As a result of I.R.A. action five telephone boxes and a Post Office Box were blown up in Birmingham on Friday, Nov. 24th. Other Units demolished two Police Boxes and a Telephone Kiosk in the Harrow Road district London, by means of Explosives on Saturday, Nov. 25th.

BOMBS Exploded later in a row of ten telephones on the Bayswater Road-Marble Arch Corner of Hyde Park.

TIME BOMBS placed in St. Michaels St., Paddington, London and also in Coventry failed to Explode. People in London and Birmingham who were awakened by the Explosions made a rush for the Air Raid Shelters.

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THE PRISONERS DEPENDANTS FUND.

Republican Organisations are to be congratulated on the wonderful success of the Sale of Work for the Prisoners Dependants Fund in the Mansion House, Dublin, which realised over £150.

Sinn Fein, Mna na Poblachta and Cumann na mBan worked side by side for the same objective. Co-operation brings success. This fact should be noted in future. Thug Fuireann-Cheoil na h-Ard Craoibhe, Connradh na Gaedhilge, Cuirm-Cheoil iongantach oldche Diardaoin an 23adh. la de mhaí na Samhna.

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THE LESSON OF THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

The Fenian Movement had its roots in the Young Ireland Movement, as Young Ireland was largely inspired by the United Irishmen, while their Movement, embracing Tone and Emmet, was a distinct echo of the Confederation and Eoghan Ruadh O'Neill, their common aim was Irish liberty. The Fathers of Fenianism - O'Mahony and Doheny in the United States, with Stephens and Kickham in Ireland - had participated in the Rising of 1848. The funeral of the Young Ireland exile, Terence Bellew MacManus from San Francisco to Glasnevin in 1861 - a decade after his escape from Van Diemens Land gave almost a world impetus to the Movement that culminated in the Fenian Rising in 1867, as the funeral of the Fenian hero, O'Donovan Rossa, from New York to Glasnevin in 1915, proved the signal for the Rising of 1916. Truly they are blind of malice who will not see that, as '48 followed '98 and '67 followed '48, another flowering must inevitably result from the martyr blood that has nurtured the sacred soil of Ireland in our own day; and so on, generation after generation, until Ireland is forever free, really and entirely free.

Stephens, aide-de-camp to Smith O'Brien at Ballinacorney in 1848, was there wounded and reported dead. Kickham, who practically lost sight and hearing in a gun accident at 13, was 23 at the '48 Rising, and leader of the Confederate Club at Mullinahone. O'Mahony of Kilbehenny was not only leader of the local Confederate Club, but was able to bring hundreds of family followers to the struggle when he resolved to strike another blow immediately after the failure at Ballinacorney. After various hair-breath escapes, he crossed to Paris, where he was joined by Stephens. There they soon made the acquaintance of many of the leading European Revolutionaries of the time, and closely studied their methods. Soon they resolved on another armed effort by the whole race, Stephens taking Ireland as his field of operations, O'Mahony the United States. Like them, Michael Doheny escaped to Paris; but in 1849 we find him in New York, and in 1853 a leading spirit in the Emmet Monument Association, the purpose of which is as manifest as that of the Wolfe Tone Memorial Committee. Thus in time Stephens and Kickham are active in Ireland. O'Mahony and Doheny in the United States.

In 1854, the Fenians in the New World had 30,000 armed and skilled men, and arranged with the Russian

Ambassador for co-operation in a descent on Ireland. The following year they sent Joseph Donioffe here to report on conditions; and it was agreed that the United States supplied £100 per month, 10,000 men could be organised and enrolled in Ireland. Two years later came Owen Considine on a like mission. St. Patrick's Day 1858, a decade after the Ballinacorney episode, an oath-bound Society, variously known as the Fenians, Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood and Irish Republican Brotherhood, spread out from Cork. The same year the Phoenix Society was active in Kenmare, Bantry and Skibbereen. After a visit by Stephens to Skibbereen, 90 of the 100 members of that literary Society joined the military movement, and drilled practically in the open until its leaders were arrested and tried in Tralee, March 1859. One of them, Daniel O'Sullivan, a school teacher, refused to recognise the court, was sentenced to 10 years penal servitude, and died - a "folor" in Australia. The others were released, on conditions, one of them being O'Donovan Rossa who, with Stephens and Luby, then carried the movement all over Ireland.

Stephens visited America that year, and the Organisation there was grouped under Centres, Stephens as Chief Organising Officer, being Superior to O'Mahony as Chief Centre Organisation and expose England's duplicity. Stephens returned home; but visiting American Officers soon reported that he aimed at an Organisation of hundreds of thousands of men before proceeding to arm them. O'Mahony himself came over the following year, to find Stephens away in Paris, and this did not tend to harmonious relations. The following year came the American Civil War and the funeral of Terence Bellew MacManus who, a decade earlier had escaped from Van Diemens Land. This "greatest funeral ever witnessed on earth" expanded into a procession right across the United States. Reaching Cobh, Oct. 31, it was computed that, on Nov. 10th, 50,000 Fenians joined in the march through the streets of Dublin, while 200,000 citizens witnessed it. The National spirit was truly on the uprise.

(Owing to lack of space, we have been obliged to hold over the remainder of the above article, which has been written by Seelig (J.J.O'Kelly). We hope to complete the article in our next issue)

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THE NEW BRITISH NAVY.

As forecasted Exclusively in this paper last week, the 26 Counties of Ireland are going to buy War Ships from England to do the work that England demands that Mr. de Valera's Government shall do - of course at Ireland's expense. Torpedo boats and armed trawlers from the British Navy will patrol our coasts.

Let us watch and see what appointments are made as a result of the advertisements at present appearing in the Irish papers. No men that are known to have Republican sympathies, we fancy, need apply. WHO IS IRELAND'S ENEMY - IS IT GERMANY OR IS IT ENGLAND?

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THE SINN FEIN ARD FHEIS.

No word of the Sinn Fein Ard Fheis was allowed to appear in any Irish paper. Journalists attended, photographs were taken, the papers in the usual way obtained Reports of all that happened; but nothing was printed. It was not a matter of objection being taken to any particular discussion or resolution. The instructions issued by the Censor were absolute "There must be no mention whatever of the Ard Fheis, not even the fact that it was held".

The Ard Fheis of Sinn Fein is guided by the same Constitution that it had when Mr. de Valera was its President and salaried official; it has held its meetings each year without objection from the usurping Government that is in power. Sinn Fein cumainn meet normally through the country, yet publication of news connected with Sinn Fein is forbidden this year, though it was allowed in all previous years. What has happened in 1939 that makes it different from all the other years since Mr. de Valera split the Organisation that had been the strength of the country, since his tools stole its books, since he, Treasurer of Republican Funds, withheld them from the Republic? Can the answer be that Mr. de Valera is afraid? We can think of no other reason for this new development. Mr. de Valera has very good reason to be afraid of the turn of events in this country. HIS DAY IS NEARLY OVER.

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NED MURRAY RELEASED.

Ned Murray of Newport, Co. Mayo, was released from Arbour Hill Prison on Nov. 23rd. He was in ill health at the time of his arrest due to long years of active service to the Irish Republic. Prison conditions had so seriously affected him, that he was removed from the Prison in a state of collapse.

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PROGRESS OF RELEASED HUNGER STRIKERS

Sean Lynch, Jeremiah Daly and Dick McCarthy who were unconditionally released from Arbour Hill Prison, recently are reported to be improving in health.

It was wrongly stated in the "Free State" Press that Jeremiah Daly had abandoned his Hunger-Strike before his release had been secured. As a matter of fact Mr. Daly entered St. Brigid's Hospital as a free man, having been given the choice of recuperating in that Institution or entering a Private Nursing Home. It will, therefore, be seen that Jeremiah Daly's Hunger Strike was as UNCOM- PROMISING AND SUCCESSFUL as that of his comrades.

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THE ATHLONE RADIO STATION.

When Radio Athlone goes dumb don't be downhearted! Who owns the Athlone Radio Station? Is it the Irish People who pay for it, or is it the British? It now transpires that Irish people are to be denied the service of their own station at any time that suits the English War Lords. What does it matter if every house in the country is listening for the (so-called) news. If nothing happens when you have settled down by the fire in the evening and switched on - this means that you are making just one more sacrifice for the Cause of Democracy and Small Nations. The Germans are Raiding England. Their planes might get some direction from the Athlone beam. It wouldn't be neutral, of course it wouldn't to help them to Bomb England! But is it neutral to help England not to be bombed?

DO OTHER NEUTRALS SWITCH OFF IN ORDER TO OBLIGE GERMANY, WHEN THE ENGLISH PLANES ARE LOOKING FOR BERLIN? WE WONDER!

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A FIANNA FAIL FACE SAVER.

The "Free State" Authorities again postponed their admission of defeat in the case of Mr. Patrick McGrath, who was removed to Jervis St. Hospital, after forcing the de Valera Junta to release him from Mountjoy Jail. The Dominion Premier has endeavoured to cloak his ignominious conduct in this matter by declaring that Mr. McGrath is still officially in custody. Accordingly he will be brought before the Military Tribunal on Dec. 7th. Whether the Attorney General will then institute a case of "nolle prosequi", or continue to adjourn the proceedings until the public shall have forgotten the incident is a matter for conjecture.

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