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"IRELAND UNFREE SHALL NEVER BE AT PEACE"

No. 129

Saturday, 16th March (De Sathairn, 16 Márta), 1974

UFF or SAS Murder Senator Fox

ONCE again, death, sudden and violent, has struck along the so-called Border. This time the victim was a Fine Gael Senator, Mr. William Fox, the first politician from the Twenty-six Counties to die in the present struggle.

From reports the Gardai raided the homes of known Republican sympathisers once the news of his kidnapping broke. Since the discovery of his body the Irish Republican Army issued a statement denying any part in his murder and pointing out that they have warned the Cosgrave Government on more than one occasion of the existence of a murder gang just inside the Fermanagh border at Magheraveely, near Clones. It is believed this gang carried out the attempted murder of Noel Thornberry and burned his home near Clones; that the same gang bombed Clones Meat Packers and burned a number of houses near the Monaghan-Fermanagh border close to Clogh and Smithborough. The Gardai should have the registration number of at least one of the cars used by the gang as they allowed it through their checkpoint outside Clones Meat Packers a few minutes before the explosion there.

BRITS IN PLAIN CLOTHES

The British Army in plain clothes are regular visitors to the Clones-Smithborough areas of Co. Monaghan. The Gardai know this very well, as they have arrested them on a number of occasions but were instructed by "higher authority" to release them and give them protection over the Border. What is the mission of these armed Brits in plain clothes and who are they? It is firmly believed that they are members of murder squads such as the SAS or UFF. Their mission? To murder IRA men who may have left the Six County area; to burn or bomb such as they did in Clones, Belturbet and Dublin in an effort to force the Dublin Government to adopt a more aggressive attitude towards Republicans, as they succeeded in doing by the Dublin bombs.

WHO BENEFITS?

It is in this light one must examine the killing of Mr. Fox. Who hopes to benefit by his murder? Not Republicans—whose homes will be raided and torn apart as a result. On the other hand, Brian Faulkner and his Assembly pals have been screaming loud for recognition of the six partitioned Irish counties as part of Britain by the Dublin Government.

HELP FOR COSGRAVE

There are many members of that Government such as the leader, Cosgrave, O'Brien, Fitzgerald and John Hume's friend, John Kelly, who would gladly give that recognition, but for fear of unfavourable reaction by the ordinary Irish people. The killing of Senator Fox could be seen by some as a means of helping Cosgrave and his Government in this direction. His murder could be used by Cosgrave



The late Senator Fox

to introduce internment, even more severe prison sentences, and conditions such as even the shooting down of "wanted" Republican leaders on sight by his own private political army, the Special Branch. Yes, indeed, the enemies of Ireland and a few power hungry native gnomes men could see real merit in murdering such a person.

UFF TAKE RESPONSIBILITY

Now the UFF have taken responsibility for this murder. This is the outfit which claimed responsibility for the attempt to murder Frank McManus. However, the Cosgrave Government doesn't want to believe this, and further they don't want the people of Ireland to believe it. Even though it is a well known fact that Mr. Fox was a close friend of many of the Provisional leaders and a strong critic of the British Army intrusion into the 26 Counties and that the IRA have disclaimed any connection with the crime, still the Cosgrave regime persists in their rumour-mongering. On the day of this murder and the escape from Mountjoy of the British agents, the Littlejohns, the best the Freestate security machine can do is arrest Mrs. Maura Drumm of Belfast as she walked peacefully along a Dublin street.

ON WHOSE SIDE?

Well, we may ask, on whose side is the Dublin Government or whose cause do they serve? Like that Jewish mob of old, regardless of justice they cry, "Release unto us Barabas". Their minds are firmly made up on whom they want crucified. Innocence or guilt makes no difference.

POSTPONE COUNCIL OF IRELAND-O'NEILL

THE former Stormont Prime Minister, Terence O'Neill, said this week that the Council of Ireland should be postponed to prevent the destruction of the Northern Ireland "Executive".

On television O'Neill enlarged upon the speech he made on the subject in Westminster on Wednesday. "All I am saying in view of the fact that the new Executive, a frail vessel, is sailing along quite happily and should not be sunk by imposing another institution on top of it, about which the people in Northern Ireland have serious doubts," he said.

The Council was "a rather grand affair" and he thought a "simpler" body might cause less fear. Catholics and Protestants in the Executive were trying to run the country and they should be given a chance.

O'Neill said that if the politicians proceeded with the Council of Ireland it could wreck not only the Executive but also the Assembly. "Let's take it a step at a time," he urged.

BOLAND ON THE "DOOMED PACT"

THE Sunningdale Agreement was as treacherous as the Act of Union and doomed to failure, the Aontacht Eireann leader, Mr. Kevin Boland, claimed in Dublin this week.

The only way to peace, he told a news conference, was for the British Government to issue a statement of intent to disengage from Ireland.

Attacking the Taoiseach's Dail statement on the "factual position of Northern Ireland", he said there was not the remotest possibility of the Agreement bringing peace.

He accused Fianna Fail of "unreserved connivance" with the Government and said that they proposed to accept a different status for the Six Counties, one which would ensure that there would never be a majority which would favour integration with the South.

Cosgrave insults Derry's dead

THE IRISH Civil Rights Association held its second annual commemoration of Derry's "Bloody Sunday" in Dublin with a march from the burned-out shell of the British Embassy, Merriem Square, to the G.P.O., where 14 wreaths were laid.

These wreaths were supplied by the American Branch of An Cumann Cabhrach.

Unfortunately, the wreaths could not be laid in the Garden of Remembrance, as planned, because the head of the 26 Counties administration, Mr. Liam Cosgrave, refused to allow the Tricolour in the Garden to be lowered to half-mast.

Mr. Cosgrave suggested that all those who died for Ireland could be commemorated on St. Patrick's Day, a date picked by himself and his collaborating colleagues in the hope of

eliminating the commemoration of the Proclamation of the Republic on Easter Sunday.

Mr. Cosgrave was prepared to use brute force to prevent the flag being lowered. It would be an insult to Derry and its dead to lay the wreaths if the flag was not lowered, so the Civil Rights Association chose the G.P.O., Dublin, as the building most symbolic of civil rights because it was there that the Proclamation guaranteeing equal rights and opportunities to the whole people of Ireland was first read by the Commandant General of the Republican Forces and the President of the Republic, Pádraig Pearse himself.

Before the wreath-laying ceremony, the meeting was addressed by Captain James Kelly, chairman, Civil Rights

Association. He explained the significance of the ceremony and the reason why it was being held at the G.P.O., instead of at the Garden of Remembrance.

After Captain Kelly's address some stanzas from Thomas Kinsella's poem, "Butcher's Dozen", were read by Caroline Bean Mhic Anna. Then prayers for the dead were recited by Rev. Columba Kelly, Belfast, and by Greek Orthodox Bishop Bartholomew from the United States, an Irish-American, who called for the transfer of the Price sisters and their comrades to Ireland, and the rejection of the Sunningdale Agreement.

The meeting ended with two minutes silence in memory of the dead of "Bloody Sunday".



ALAS, POOR YORICK! I KNEW HIM EARLY ON,
— FOR A SHORT TIME.

Treatment of Father Fell

I WOULD like to comment on the decision of the ecclesiastical and prison Authorities in England to refuse permission to Father Fell to say Mass in the prison where he is detained.

The permission, I understand, is withdrawn for weekdays only. Nevertheless it must be a great hardship on this priest to be unable to offer the Holy Sacrifice which would be his greatest consolation during his period of isolation from the world.

I remember the late Rev. Michael O'Flanagan telling me that a priest who was forbidden to say Mass suffered more than any soldier of freedom. Father O'Flanagan was, of course, referring to his own case. His priestly faculties were withdrawn for years because he disagreed with his bishop and insisted on being active in the Republican Movement, against the wishes of the bishop in question, who was the late Most Rev. Dr. Durlay, Bishop of Elphin.

In the end, however, Father O'Flanagan had his faculties restored, but only after an appeal to Rome. He suffered this deprivation for more than 20 years, during which period the only occasion on which he was allowed to celebrate Mass in Ireland was on the occasion of his father's funeral.

During that 20 year period, he visited the United States on many occasions, mostly as a Republican envoy, and when he did so the United States Hierarchy provided

him with Faculties to say Mass in public.

When he died, Father O'Flanagan was chaplain to a convent in Bray. He did not return to the Diocese of Elphin.

I refer to the case of Father O'Flanagan in order to show our readers that what is happening now to Father Fell is nothing new. Many Irish priests have been forced to suffer because of their loyalty to Ireland.

We have only to remember the Capuchins, Father Dominic and Father Albert, sent into exile because of their support for the I.R.A. in 1922, and whose bodies were returned to Ireland only within recent years.

I am glad to see that Mr. Frank McManus, M.P. has publicly stated that he will raise the case of Father Fell at the highest ecclesiastical court in Rome, if necessary. This priest of Irish descent deserves to be remembered and supported by all patriotic Irishmen.

Some may say that he was an advocate of violence. To such people I say, what about the statement of Bishop Tickle, who not only condoned, but praised, the actions of the murdering paratroopers in Derry?

It seems that it all depends on which side the priest is. If he is on Ireland's side he must be made to suffer, he must be degraded and held up as a criminal. I shall leave it at that.

— Séamus G. O'Kelly, Sundrive Road, Crumlin, Baille Átha Cliath.

R.U.C. WILL NEVER BE ACCEPTABLE

In spite of the mouthings of the SDLP since the Assembly Executive was set up most anti-unionists have no doubt that the RUC is a far from acceptable police force. Memories of the murders of Sam Devaney and Patrick Rooney and the conspiracy of silence within the RUC about them are too fresh to be smoothed over with lies and promises. Fresh too is the memory of the brutal torture of Patrick Shivers from Toomebridge Co. Antrim — only one example of RUC brutality which the courts recognised and out of which gave Shivers £14,000 in compensation.

Yet when an RUC special branch torturer was charged under the same law that he and his colleagues happily operate daily, the RUC go on strike. THEY are not terrorists they say. That of course has always been their opinion: As long as it is they who are doing the torturing, the beating or the killing, it is legal. Their uniform, they consider, gives them the right to do what they please and get away with it.

But yet more facts about these 'gentlemen' emerged last week after the publication of a document on intimidation by the Northern Ireland Community Relations Commission. Even though this body has covered up the worst aspects of sectarianism in an effort to give the Assembly some credibility some information is

given about the bias of the R.U.C.

In their survey they discovered that in the Whiteabbey and York St. RUC stations in Belfast, the RUC gave no confirmation of intimidation of Catholic families by the UDA. From the number of Catholic families forced to move out it was obvious that the RUC had been ignoring intimidation. The Community Relations Commission wonders was this because of "genuine mistakes", "confusion as to what is intimidation" or "fears for personal safety". Somehow they miss out on one point — the sectarianism of the RUC. The RUC has always been a sectarian body, acting in the defence of the sectarian six-county state. It has never been tried for its crimes, since in the eyes of those who control it, it has committed no crimes.

Its past activities were carried out in support of British imperialism's policy for Ireland just as its activities today are. For that reason the RUC can NEVER be acceptable especially under the Sunningdale settlement.

Students object to recruiting

Students at the University of East Anglia harried a senior British airforce officer there to interview potential recruits. As the interviewees hurriedly passed a resolution, to be debated at the Liverpool Conference of the National Union of Students, calling for the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland, and the release of all Irish political prisoners.

A general meeting of the Students' Union at Canterbury over the weekend passed a resolution, to be debated at the Liverpool Conference of the National Union of Students, calling for the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland, and the release of all Irish political prisoners.

Connacht greets Boal plan

Chonnacht has welcomed the recent proposal of Mr. Desmond Boal for a federal government in a united, independent Ireland as a solution to the Northern problem.

The statement continues: "As this proposal is the nearest in line to that advocated by the four Provincial Comhairli, we in Comhairlie Chonnacht hope that it will receive the earnest consideration it deserves from the Irish people, North and South, as believe it contains within it seeds of a just and lasting peace for the whole people of Ireland".

BRITS RAD IN ENGLAND

Last week the people of Hull, Yorkshire got a taste of what its like to live in Northern Ireland. 15 men of the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Volunteers, armed to the teeth with rifles and Sten-guns, raided an empty-house in Beverly Road, Hull, in what was supposed to be a "mock raid". The search operation was carried out with full police knowledge but without any police taking part in it.

Local residents were alarmed by the sudden appearance on their streets of armed soldiers. Normally this type of operation is carried out in army barracks or training grounds. It is now obvious from the recent military presence at London's Heathrow airport and incidents such as the Hull operation, that the British government,

regardless of who is in power, is preparing for military rule in order to maintain capitalism as a going concern.

It is a known fact that counter-insurgency training etc. now makes up most of the training of high ranking police and army officers — courses based on the theories of Brigadier Kitson. Police forces and army units throughout Britain have received anti-civilian training and equipment, and plans aired for military intervention in the miners strike. In a recent interview with the German magazine "Der Spiegel", Lord Chalfont, a minister of state in the previous Labour government, said that in his knowledge the use of troops to break the miners could not be excluded".

Lloyd-George plans partition

IN recent articles I have been tracing the history of that Westminster plan to rule Ireland through a puppet administration by means of a trick called "home rule".

We have seen how the Nationalists were weaned away by the Brits from whatever wholesome ideas of Irish independence some of them may have had, to adopt the role of quislings, just like the SDLP today, and the parties represented in Leinster House.

We got as far as the resignation of Arthur Griffith from Sinn Féin and his replacement by Eamonn de Valera, as president; and the calling by Count Plunkett of a national convention of all Republican and separatist organisations.

This was a direct challenge to David Lloyd-George, the Westminster premier. What steps would he take to try to outflank the Republicans?

Lloyd George now set up what he called an "Irish National Convention" to work out a scheme for the "better government of Ireland". He invited all parties to this, including Sinn Féin; but only the Irish party and the Unionist party attended. Sinn Féin ignored the convention, giving as the reasons that Irish independence was not on the agenda.

The convention collapsed after agreeing to proposals for the partitioning of Ireland into two states. These proposals were worked out eventually in the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and subsequently written into the Anglo-Irish "Treaty" of 1921.

By that time, however, Sinn Féin had won the 1918 election. Dáil Éireann Government for all Ireland had been established, the War of Independence had been fought and the occupation forces forced to sign a truce with the Army of the Republic (Óglagh na hÉireann).

Most of my readers know the subsequent history of how the Treaty was forced upon the Irish people under the threat of "immediate and terrible war", and of the bloody civil war (war in defence of the Republic) which followed in the wake of that treaty of surrender.

There is one point, however, I wish to raise here. Although Arthur Griffith was prepared to accept dominion status for a 32-counties Ireland, he never, at any time, contemplated partition. He was cajoled into signing the Treaty by the inclusion in that document of a clause which made provision for the setting up of what was called a "Boundary Commission" to determine the wishes of the population in certain nationalist areas such as Tyrone and Fermanagh, Derry city and South Armagh.

Lloyd George assured Griffith that the Boundary Commission, when it met, would cede such a large area of territory to the Southern state that what would be left would not be a viable political entity for the Unionists, and, as a result, full national unity would be inevitable, with British consent and support.

Both Griffith and Collins fell for this British lie, hook, line and sinker. They were in their graves when the so-called Boundary Commission did meet in 1925 and its report, instead of recommending the transfer of territory to the southern state, actually recommended the transfer of parts of Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan to the northern statelet.

The Free State representative on the Boundary Commission, Professor Eoin Mac Néill, resigned in disgust, but the government of which he was a member actually accepted the Commission's report and because Britain agreed to let the Free State off any further payments to the Imperial Government, William Cosgrave, the head of that government, and his Minister for Finance, Ernest Blythe, described the new arrangement (which meant Partition and occupation) as "a damn good bargain".

Final freedom struggle

From that day to our own, the two partitioned states set up by England in this country have

continued to function and flourish until the present phase of the War of Independence began with the Civil Rights agitation in 1968.

Within the last five years the Volunteer soldiers of Óglagh na hÉireann have succeeded in destroying the political, financial and economic structure of the Northern state to such an extent that the British were forced to close down the Stormont parliament and to look around for a substitute or alternative.

This substitute was produced at Sunningdale with the help of treacherous politicians from the 26 Counties government and from the so-called socialists and nationalists of the S.D.L.P. You will note that the recipe is as it was in 1910. The new Northern Executive is appointed by the British Government and holds office by virtue of its allegiance to the British Crown.

In the Sunningdale Agreement is written "the same bogus British guarantee that was given to Collins and Griffith in 1921, when the Boundary Clause was inserted in the Treaty of Surrender."

We are told that Britain will support Irish national unity when a majority in the occupied area agrees with it. You may be quite sure that every effort will be made through propaganda and financial inducement, that such agreement will never take place.

I ask you to remember that, on the very night on which Lloyd-George was telling Collins and Griffith that the Boundary Clause would bring Irish unity, he had sent a courier to Belfast with a letter to the then Unionist leader, Sir James Craig (afterwards Lord Craigavon). In that letter he wrote these words: "Ulster must not, whether she likes it or not, merge with the rest of Ireland".

I would ask you to take note of the words, "whether she likes it or not", for they contain the fundamentals of British policy in Ireland. This is, always has been, and always will be, to "divide and dominate".

New British gimmick

So that we have not progressed one step beyond 1910 as far as British imperialism is concerned, Sunningdale is the new British gimmick to hold Ireland in subjection and to maintain in our island home the imperialistic, capitalistic system of society.

For that reason, no plan for the future good government of Ireland, whether it comes from Sinn Féin, the Provisional I.R.A. or Unionist leaders, such as Desmond Boal and the late Tommy Heron, will be considered. Under such a plan or plans British overlordship is rejected and Irishmen would sit down together to work out the future of our common motherland.

Pearse and his comrades rejected British duplicity in 1916. The people of all Ireland rejected it in 1918. The Republican Movement rejects it today and all Ireland will reject it again tomorrow.

Sunningdale cannot work in Ireland for the simple reason that it is a British conception and, like the 1910 Home Rule Act, a British gimmick by which it is hoped to continue British overlordship in Ireland.

The recipe is as before, only this time there are new cooks who have decided to work out their own recipe which will result in freedom, peace and independence for all our people, Orange and Green, Saxon, Norman and Gael.

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PART TWO

The surest evidence of English fear is the slander they seek to spread about an enemy. They have slandered all our dead through the generations, from Sean Mor O'Neill to Liam O'Maol Iosa, and the Birmingham martyrs were not cold in their graves when the lie about them and their cause and their comrades was sent all over the earth. They sensed a national awakening in Ireland as a result of the judicial murder on Ash Wednesday, and they decided to meet and defeat it by linking up the name of His Holiness the Pope with their defamation of the living and the dead. The day following the sacrifice of McCormick and Barnes, the London "Daily Telegraph" featured on its front page a message supposed to have come from its own correspondent in the Vatican City, in which he said that he "had reason to believe that unofficial approaches had been made to the Pope for his intervention on behalf of the two IRA men executed at Birmingham." And the latest British lie continued that "this step was not rendered public owing to His Holiness's refusal". And then came the kernel of the lie.

"The reason for the refusal was that the men had a fair trial, while the crime could not be justified or extenuated even by the excuse of patriotic motive."

There was an adroit way, a typically British way, of seeking to represent the Pope as uttering a denunciation of the whole Irish Republican campaign in England and of pronouncing the Birmingham "trial" fair and impartial. The story went far and wide and was quoted in newspapers on the Continent and in America before the truth came along, and the truth was that there was not the slightest foundation for the British lie. The semi-official organ of the Vatican issued the following denial at the earliest possible moment:

"A number of Italian and foreign newspapers published a report that the Pope, urged to ask the clemency of King George in favour of commuting the sentences, had made it known that in view of an impartial trial he could do no other than pray for the repose of the souls of the two condemned men, and that patriotism could not justify the crime."

"THE TRUTH IS THAT NO STEP WAS TAKEN, AND THAT, THEREFORE, THE REPORT IS DEVOID OF ALL FOUNDATION."

"They can lie like hell," declared O'Donovan Rossa, who had intimate and bitter experience of the British and their lies, as well as of their callous cruelty. The latest rebuff from the Vatican (it has had to administer many another in the same quarter) will not deter them from trying again whenever opportunity offers.

"SUPPRESSED PASSION"

The spirit abroad in Ireland in the days following the holocaust at Birmingham was described in two words by Father Devlin, O.Carm., in the sermon he preached at the Mass for the martyrs celebrated in Whitefriars Street Church, Dublin, on Sunday, 11th February, at the request of Cumann na mBan, and attended by so many Dublin Republicans that there was scarcely standing room in the spacious Church. Father Devlin spoke feelingly of the two men who were in all their thoughts that day, and complimented their living comrades on their admirable bearing during those days of provocation and suspense when two valuable lives were in the balance, and were then snatched away by a ruthless and powerful hand. He spoke of the suppressed passion throughout all Ireland, and his words were an exact

description of the demeanour of the people. Their passion and resentment were suppressed in another way, however. Had we a real National Press in Ireland (without an "emergency censorship" operating in the interests of the British Empire), our daily papers would be filled with accounts of the spontaneous gatherings which sprang up all over the country; and of the angry demands that were made for the immediate severance of all relations and connection with the British Empire, for the stoppage of food supplies to England, for the routing out of Sir John Maffey and other Britishers, for the abolition of coercion aimed at the living comrades of McCormick and Barnes instead of at the enemies of Ireland in Ireland, and for the immediate release of all Republican prisoners.

But between the lack of national outlook and mentality in the proprietors of the papers, and the rigid censorship, the passion of the people was effectively suppressed, and reports of the meetings held and resolutions passed cut down to a few columns in small type. It was another attempt at the futile task of turning back the current of national tradition. And in spite of it the people found expression. Ballads have always made their appearance in Ireland when national feeling was deeply stirred, and ballads in Irish and in English poured from the printing presses in tens of thousands and were eagerly bought by young and old. Today, at every gathering, big and small, of Irish people, at the fireside, at the ceilidhe, at the market, at the fair, in the field and on the roadside, the praises of McCormick and Barnes and of their dead and living comrades are sung throughout the 32 counties. The provincial press, being, as usual, nearer to the pulse of the people, gave far more publicity to the outburst of passionate feeling than did the metropolitan dailies, and in their columns many a poem and song appeared in honour of the dead martyrs and in praise of the living who would follow in their footsteps and help to break our enforced and humiliating connection with the robber Empire.

Typical of these is the following from the pen of a young Missionary priest, published in the "Meath Chronicle":

IRELAND RESURGENT SPEAKS

Mourn, O my people, but for a little space.
Those valiant sons whom Tyranny has claimed
(Their youthful bodies wrecked, no spirit maimed)
Now see Eternal Justice face to face.

Around their resting place what shadowing wings
Of bitter shame or poisonous lie can throw
Their hateful outline on your Mother's brow?—
We shall outlive that race of alien kings!

Their names this day I counsel you to keep
And hold against the hour that needs must rise,
When murder's cry for Vengeance strikes the skies
And Albion falls upon her funeral heap!

Mourn but a space; but look! the sunset glow
Reddens with mystic fire our Western land—
The time has come to bid our manhood stand
Stroke upon stroke to heave, and blow for blow!

WORLD INTEREST

In spite of the fact that wars were in progress and one crisis after another occurring daily, the press and radio of the entire world commented on the judicial murder at Birmingham and, in all papers not influenced by British propaganda, the outrage on justice was very strongly condemned. In America, Africa, Australia and Canada, where there are many people of Irish birth or blood, the anger was almost more intense and deeply felt than at home. In the USA it certainly was able to get more vigorous and widespread expression, and gen-

eral denunciation of the "Hangman of the Earth" is still being spoken and written all over the Continent, from New York to San Francisco. Little did the two unassuming young Irish workmen think when they left Mullingar and Banagher to seek a livelihood denied them in their own country, that their names as martyrs for liberty would be spoken in every land on earth!

WHITHER NOW?

When popular feeling was aroused by the murder of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien seventy-three years ago, the men who exploited it for political ends were men who had venomously attacked the Fenian Movement a short time before, and who had no more love for it then than they ever had. It is to be hoped that history is not about to repeat itself. Since the murder of James McCormick and Peter Barnes there has been a wonderful upsurge of national feeling, of separatist feeling, in all parts of Ireland, and outside Ireland where there are Irish people, and it would be an insult to the dead were that feeling to be exploited by compromising politicians for the purpose of enabling them to follow in the footsteps of other compromisers, and, perhaps, come into control of the coercion machine the operation of which encouraged the British to take the lives of men who were outlaws in their own land.

It is for sincere and earnest and uncompromising Republicans to see that the cause in defence of which James McCormick declared he was proud to die is not once more besmirched by being made the vehicle by means of which insincere Irishmen will be conveyed to place the power under the British Crown. The men who have gone to their death, the men and women who are fighting for Ireland in British Empire prisons in this country and in England today, did not give their lives or fling away their personal liberty for the mere abolition of the British-made Border and the merging of two states in one All-Ireland Dominion of the British Empire. Their sacrifice was made, and is being made, for the restoration and enthronement of the living but suppressed and persecuted Republic of Ireland, and the complete severance of all connection with the British Crown. If we keep that thought and truth constantly before our minds, and work and plan and fight and endure towards that objective, and that alone, the sooner will victory be ours and our martyrs be avenged. Until that victory comes there will be no peace in Ireland or in England.

THE ESCAPE OF THE LITTLEJOHNS

ONCE again acute embarrassment is felt in the Dublin Cabinet. Mr. Cosgrave and Mr. Cooney in particular look like two foolish stogees. Once again the great "law and order" Government is a laughing stock for the world press. However, unlike the great helicopter escape, this one has all the signs of "inside" as well as outside help.

How could two men confined to the prison basement get into the prison yard without inside help? How could a prisoner supposed to have been on hunger strike for weeks make such an escape? The question now is: was he in fact on hunger strike? Who is responsible for saying he was?

The Littlejohns got £67,000 from a robbery in Grafton Street. This money was not recovered. They must have got thousands of pounds also from the British Government for their undercover work in Ireland. So, with no shortage of cash, they would be in a position to pay for assistance both inside and outside and with no shortage of "Garda Crinlions" around them "made hay while the sun shone".