

REPORTING REVOIDEN

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAID

NPHFI EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

UCD Humanities
Institute,
Friday and
Saturday,
November
13/14, 2015

Registration

1-day rate: €40/€20 (student/unwaged) 2-day rate: €70/€30 (student/unwaged) To register or to seek further details contact Oliver O'Hanlon at oliver.ohanlon@umail.ucc.ie

> THE printing presses of the Freeman's Journal newspaper were destroyed on March 29th, 1922, by a raiding party of armed men acting on the orders of leaders of the wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) opposed to the 1921 Anglo-Irish Treaty. This action was carried out because of a report in the Freeman of the Army Convention meeting at which the anti-Treatyites in the IRA finally repudiated the authority of the Dáil and broke ranks with their erstwhile army colleagues who supported the Treaty. The anti-Treatyites, as justification for destroying the Freeman's plant, claimed that the



KEYNOTE ADDRESSES:

Maurice Walsh

'Treading the Righteous Path of History': Journalists in Revolutions

Dr Walsh's latest book is 'Bitter Freedom - Ireland in a Revolutionary World 1918-1923'

Ronan Fanning

De Valera: the Emergence of the Public Man

☐ Prof Fanning is Professor Emeritus of Modern History at UCD. His latest book is 'De Valera: A Will to Power'

Committee

Dr Mark O'Brien (DCU), chair; Oliver O'Hanlon (UCC), hon sec; Dr Aoife Whelan (UCD) treasuer; Dr Joan Allen (Newcastle Univ); Joe Breen (Ind); Ray Burke (RTÉ); Dr Michael Foley (DIT); Felix Larkin (Ind); Dr James O'Donnell (NUIG); Dr Regina Ui Chollatáin (UCD); Dr Maurice Walsh (Kingston Univ).

report had been misleading.

The cartoon reproduced here appeared in the first issue of the Freeman when it resumed normal publication on April 22nd, 1922. It shows a phoenix rising from the ashes of the wrecked Freeman plant, holding a copy of the newspaper aloft in its beak. It is a highly accomplished drawing, and the fact that the phoenix is depicted breaking through the top border of the cartoon — an unusual feature — conveys graphically the newspaper's sense of triumph in its swift resurrection. There is no caption and no title, for the cartoon is self-explanatory.

It is signed 'Shemus', the nom de plume of the Freeman's regular political cartoonist, Ernest Forbes (1879–1962), an English artist who came to Ireland in 1920 to work for the newspaper. He contributed over 300 cartoons to the Freeman between 1920 and 1924, and he was later well known in London and in his native Yorkshire for his landscapes and portraits – both drawings and oil paintings.

For further information about Ernest Forbes, see Felix M. Larkin, 'Terror and discord: the Shemus cartoons in the Freeman's Journal, 1920-1924' (Dublin, 2009).



Our thanks to the UCD School of Irish, Celtic Studies and Folklore for support in staging the conference