

An Phoblacht



REPUBLICAN NEWS

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TO REALISE FREEDOM

THE IRISH people have paid Britain more than the cost of asserting nationhood. Centuries of plunder, the sowing of religious division, economic exploitation, widespread oppression and the continued bloodshed stemming from partition and national dispossession are the dear outcome for a proud people not prepared to submit. Irish republicans refuse to be broken and struggle against British force in the North and the propaganda and repression of its Free State creation in the South. We are proud of this tradition of resistance and we are especially proud of our patriotic dead — those who gave their lives for the ideal of Peace with Justice, a republic based on the Proclamation, and an end to British imperialist interference in Irish affairs. Unlike the enemy and his mercenary soldiers, we solemnly mourn our dead with the full

respect they are due. We swear never to forget them or their sacrifice and we pledge ourselves that the full honour due to them will be the blossoming of a free Ireland.

And that is why these arms of freedom are essential if true Irish independence is to be realised. Because, as the Irish Republican Army said in its Easter Statement last Sunday, armed force is the only language which Britain will listen to. All other paths have been well-trodden, the palms of the leaders of those dead ends well-greased with enemy coin. Only by the path of heroic struggle and under the disciplined and fearless leadership of the revolutionary Irish Republican Movement will Britain be ignominiously removed from Ireland and the centuries old sufferings paid for....



Lurgan intimidation

WITHIN the last three months, 27-year-old Paul Corey, a member of Lurgan Sinn Fein, has been arrested for the third time for non-payment of fines, totalling £212, imposed for taking part in so-called 'illegal marches' during the H-Block hunger-strike campaign of last year.

Last Thursday night at around 12.30 p.m. Paul was returning home when several RUC men ran after him up the pathway, grabbed him and bundled him into a waiting RUC car. On hearing the disturbance outside, Paul's father Joseph and brother Peter ran out and were pushed back into the hall by several RUC men, one of whom cocked his rifle and threatened to shoot them if they dared move. Paul's elderly grandmother then came outside to see what was happening and was physically assaulted by another aggressive RUC man. Mrs Corey later received three stitches to a cut on her leg.

Meanwhile, Paul was taken to Lurgan RUC barracks, held overnight and then transferred the following day to Crumlin Road jail. He was released later that day when his fine was paid anonymously.

The Corey family have repeatedly been on the receiving end of RUC/Brit harassment over the past several years, mainly because of their republican involvement and this latest incident is yet another attempt by the RUC to intimidate nationalist people into abandoning their republican activities.

Beechmount clean-up



ANGRY Beechmount residents on the night of April 8th decided to 'take the brush into their own hands' and clean up the Beechmount area of Belfast.

Helped by members of the local tenants' association and the O'Callaghan/Kavanagh Sinn Fein cumann, local people began the arduous and messy task of removing weeks of accumulated rubbish which corporation cleaners have repeatedly failed to remove. Several rats had been reported around the rubbish dumps and residents were fearful of either a health hazard or, more importantly, the risk to young children playing about the dumps.

Rubbish skips were placed throughout the estate and brushes and shovels were provided by the DOE. Nevertheless it took several hours of tedious labour before any semblance of cleanliness returned to Beechmount's streets.

Community action



A PHOTOGRAPHIC and historical exhibition dealing with the daily aspects of life in the St James area of Belfast was held on Easter Monday in the local Crescent Community Centre.

The exhibition which was free was organised by Paddy Brady from St James Crescent and was contributed to by local people who lent old photographs. It included different sections on various subjects: on the formation of the Jimmy Steele Band; women in Ireland; local papers - *Saisre* and *Irish News*; pre-school play groups; mothers' and toddlers' groups; and the local Robert Emmet / Francis Liggett Sinn Fein cumann; and also a special section of those from the area who had died during the present campaign.

Several hundred people attended the exhibition and video films were shown dealing with the Clonard area in August 1969; 'Spirit of the District' dealing with the St James community and another video, 'Strength of a District'.

...WAR NEWS... WAR NEWS...

New fire-bombs

THE IRA have continued to demonstrate their operational flexibility over the past week, with a series of bomb attacks - particularly in Belfast.

In particular, the emergence of a sophisticated incendiary bomb design shows that the IRA is quite capable of designing and manufacturing weapons of war where needed, to suit the specific requirements of different operations. Such an awareness should give nationalist people growing confidence in the IRA's unshaken ability to win.

FORKHILL BOMB

A booby-trap bomb planted by IRA Volunteers in the Forkhill area of south Armagh exploded a week last Wednesday, April 7th, but without causing casualties.

The bomb had been planted behind a stone wall on a border road but exploded without injuring any soldiers.

BELFAST CAR-BOMB

British soldiers and RUC men narrowly escaped death when only the detonator exploded on a small car-bomb which IRA Volunteers in Belfast had positioned in the Beechmount district.

The car containing the bomb had been parked in Beechmount Avenue, alongside a wall which forms part of an unoccupied warehouse, close to a social club.

When a Brit patrol, accompanying RUC men, arrived at the club around 10 p.m. on Wednesday 7th April, on a customary harassment

exercise of the drinkers inside, the bomb was detonated by radio control, but unfortunately only the detonator cap itself exploded and there were no injuries, although Brits and RUC men ran headlong in panic down the street.

Following the detonation the IRA engaged in the most extraordinary piece of 'psy-ops' propaganda, claiming that the bomb contained 300 lbs. of explosives and had been packed with iron bars, designed to cause the maximum devastation to civilians and local homes as well as to themselves.

The IRA, in a statement, refuted this incredible nonsense, saying that the car-bomb contained not 300 lbs. but 4 lbs. of explosives which had been sandbagged so as to con-

trol the direction of the blast. The small size of the bomb had been determined by the IRA's usual concern to avoid the risk of civilian injury.

The RUC and Brits, on the other hand, used their inflated claims as a pretext to inconvenience local families by forcing them to evacuate their homes overnight.

BELFAST INCENDIARIES

In a co-ordinated, although only partially successful, series of bomb attacks on clothing and furniture stores in Belfast last Friday, April 9th, the IRA demonstrated its growing technological know-how by using a silicon-chip design of incendiary bomb.

Described subsequently by a worried RUC as the newest and most sophisticated incendiary used in the North, the bomb incorporates two silicon chips and a small

Leading criminal shot

THE Belfast Brigade of the IRA shot and seriously wounded a criminal ring-leader in west Belfast last Saturday, April 10th, in keeping with a guarantee given to the nationalist community last December.

Twenty-five-year-old Danny 'Boy' Valliday, from the Divis Flats area of west Belfast, was taken from a drinking club off the Falls Road by IRA Volunteers on Saturday afternoon and shot several times in the head, but survived.

Last December the IRA warned that those who consistently preyed upon the poor and defenceless in nationalist areas, particularly muggers, armed robbers and 'fences', and who recruited young people into criminal activities, would be liable to be executed if they persisted.

Danny Valliday was extremely well-known in the lower Falls as a leading gangster who tyrannised sections of the nationalist community.



circuitry board powered by two tiny batteries. These are connected to a small cigarette lighter mechanism, and, in turn, to an explosive charge.

Worst damaged in the attacks was McCune Brothers furniture store on the Shore Road in north Belfast where one of three bombs planted ignited in the bedding department, causing a blaze at around 8 p.m.

In the south of the city, at Kane's furniture store in Botanic Avenue, one of the two bombs planted detonated, causing damage to furniture.

And earlier one of two bombs planted in a clothing factory shop in Berry Street, in the city centre, exploded but caused little damage.

In addition to these attacks, incendiary bombs were planted at Northern Furnishings on the Dublin Road, and at Gillespie and Wilson's furniture store at Chichester Street, near the city centre, but unfortunately these were discovered and rendered harmless before they could detonate.

REPORT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

In-built discrimination

BY HILDA McTHOMAS

FURTHER proof that the six counties are irreformable was produced in the recently published report of the Fair Employment Agency, on April 7th last. In its fifth report since its creation the Fair Employment Agency accused both employers and trade unions of indifference and complacency. Trade unions, the report stated, "would prefer to see the problem left to others to resolve."

It is clear, therefore, that the trade unions in the six counties are quite prepared to go along with the views of their sectarian membership, and will not say one word in protest at the fact that in 1982 not one Catholic is employed among the skilled workforce of Harland and Wolff shipyards (or, 'the Yard', as it is called), Short Brothers do not employ more than 4% to 8% Catholics, the Northern Ireland Electricity Service, a state body, counts less than 4% of Catholics in its senior management, less than 10% Catholics among its engineers and less than 13% Catholics among the clerical staff. Proof, if proof was needed, that ten years of direct rule by Britain have done absolutely nothing to diminish the deeply sectarian nature of the six county state.

As for employers, the report continues, they, "hide their head in the sand." They will sign beautiful declarations of intent to implement the principle of equality of opportunity inside their plant, but will not do anything to "oppose their traditional workforce." There is, the FEA reports, "an awareness of people's religion in most workplaces and offices."

TRENDS

The Fair Employment Agency was established on the rebound of the vigorous civil rights campaign of the late sixties, with the object of eradicating discrimination in employment. Unfortunately, it was not empowered to enforce the kind of positive discrimination that would have been necessary in order to



● Harland & Wolff, loyalist bastion of sectarianism for years, are prepared to turn to the Dublin government to aid their survival but are still not prepared to employ Catholics

begin that process and reverse the trends established by hundreds of years of colonisation and sixty years of unionist rule. For instance, there is little the FEA can do about the in-built cause of discrimination of the 'informal network', that is the fact of obtaining jobs through family or friends, which reproduces the old sectarian pattern.

Particularly hypocritical therefore is the reaction of Richard Gordon, director of the Confederation of British Industry in the six counties, who declared: "In the present recession, firms cannot afford to discriminate. We need the best brains and expertise available." What remains unsaid, as usual, is the fact that nationalists will continue to provide unskilled labour and the majority of the unemployed, as long as the sectarian state of the six counties remains, and as long as the British seem determined to prop up the artificial majority within it. It is a sign of how politically irrelevant politicians like Paddy Devlin have

become, when they come up with utterances like: "Many of the structural problems we have in this community can be dealt with by devolution."

Ironically, one of the most sectarian places of work in the North, Harland and Wolff, was recently in the news, as some of its workers sent a delegation to the Free State premier, Charles Haughey, to ask for contracts. Hundreds of jobs are under threat of redundancy in the shipyards and the loyalist workers of Harland and Wolff, to use the words of one of their representatives, "do not give a damn where the work comes from."

There was no talk on the part of the Free State government of any strings attached to any future contract that it might land on the lap of the Belfast shipyard, such as for instance, demands on the employment of more nationalists... Nationalists in the six counties can continue to 'sign on' for a while yet.

EASTER STATEMENT FROM THE LEADERSHIP OF THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT

'Only through armed struggle will we be listened to'—IRA

UON this, the sixty-sixth anniversary of the Proclamation of the Irish Republic, the leadership of the Republican Movement extends greetings to friends and supporters at home and abroad, to struggling peoples throughout the world, to the Irish people, to IRA Volunteers and political activists.

We pay a special tribute to the political prisoners and their families, especially to the families of the hunger-strikers and to the families of all those who have died since Easter 1981.

The sacrifices of our supporters and your commitment to the republican cause and the struggle for the thirty-two county republic, declared in arms sixty-six years ago has been unselfish and uncompromising, especially during the traumatic months of the epic and historical hunger-strike.

Whilst attention since last year has, through necessity, focussed on the H-Blocks and Armagh prisoners, our comrades imprisoned in Britain itself are never far from our minds and we draw your attention, at this time, to the plight of men and women incarcerated there. In British prisons, in a totally alien environment, they maintain their republicanism and while the public focus has not been upon the Irish political prisoners in Britain, we do not forget them or their families.

Beir bua a chairde, tíoefaidh bhur lae.

THIS time last year, our brave comrades in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh were alive. Their lingering fast to assert their integrity as political prisoners had yet to claim a life. Within four months ten of them were to die, martyred in the face of a British desire to inflict a psychological defeat upon the nationalist people of the North.

You, who experienced those four tragic months, saw clearly how the Dublin government, the SDLP and the Catholic hierarchy united with British policy-makers in their futile efforts to inflict such a psychological defeat upon us all. As Bobby Sands stated, 'I am dying not just to attempt to end the barbarity of H-Block, or to gain the rightful recognition of a political prisoner, but primarily because what is lost in here is lost for the republic.'

Those who sided with the British government, the pseudo-nationalists and crew-thumpers, clearly represent those forces ranged against the republic. They saw, as Bobby Sands did, what exactly was at stake and they took sides accordingly.

The lesson — an age-old one in Ireland — is clear for those who wish to see it. The 'stake-in-the-country' people, those whose interests coincide in the long run with British interests were, and are, never for the republic or the republican struggle even when that struggle manifested itself in a morally correct hunger-strike for just and reasonable demands.

This, more than anything else, was what motivated the Irish establishment and all its representatives, North and South, political and clerical, to assist the British government in its refusal to concede the political prisoners their demands. Such collaboration and assistance cost the nationalist people dearly.

We do not forget and will not forgive those who acted in such a manner. As republicans we know only too well what to expect from those who purport to represent 'moral' or 'responsible leadership' and as our struggle continues we will ensure that the lessons of that period are not lost upon our people and that those elements whom the hunger-strike clearly revealed as allies of the British government will not, at any time in the future, be able to project themselves as allies of Irish nationalism much less Irish republicanism.

THIS recent change of masters in the twenty-six counties makes little difference in political, national, cultural, social or economic terms for the Irish people. If the survival of the Irish people in terms of spiritual integrity, economic well-being and the continued plight of the working people and small farmers were not at stake the situation would indeed be laughable.

As it is, both major conservative groupings in the twenty-six counties govern their part of Ireland in the interests of the 5% who control 71% of Irish wealth. The Irish ruling class has more in common with the British ruling class than with its own working class. Their common



interests are manifest not only in the living conditions of our people but, of course, in the continued existence of partition and in support for the Western alliance. Charles Haughey asserts, as an attempted diversion in his own peculiar form of verbalised nationalism, that the North is his government's 'first priority' while at the same time Irishmen are imprisoned in Portlaoise prison and, more recently, actually tried in Dublin for escaping from Belfast prison. Fine Gael, in a fine illustration of Blue Shirtism, has charged one Irishman, at the bequest of the British government, for a 'conspiracy' allegedly committed in Britain itself. Yet another example of how the British queen's writ extends to the British neo-colonial twenty-six counties. And through all the hypocrisy, the taxpayer in the twenty-six counties continues to pay more for the maintenance of partition and the British presence than the tax-payer in Britain itself, while the Dublin and British governments attempt to foist a thirty-two county neo-colony upon us all.

That the Dublin government is able to get away with all this is due to apathy in the twenty-six counties and can be directly attributed to a failure by republicans in that part of Ireland to build sufficiently upon the contradictions inherent in the Dublin government's stance on national, social, economic or cultural issues or to consolidate the gains secured by the sacrifices of the risen nationalist people in the six counties. The Sinn Féin results in the recent twenty-six county election are a direct result of this failure and a clear indication of the work which has to be undertaken if we are really serious about securing the political leadership of the Irish people.

REPUBLICAN resistance must be waged on all fronts, and while the struggle is much more difficult in twenty-six county terms, nonetheless it must be pursued intelligently and with all the vigour at our disposal. We must, as a movement, become involved in people's struggles. We must be active republicans in our own locality fusing together local campaigns with the unresolved national question. To concentrate on one aspect of British imperialism — the military occupation of the six counties — is insufficient if in so doing we ignore other issues more directly affecting our people. That those grievances are caused by the lack of national sovereignty and the lack of real control by ordinary people over their own lives is irrelevant to most people and will remain so unless republicans strive to correct and educate in their own areas, in their workplaces and among their neighbours. This

can only be accomplished by a real involvement in people's affairs.

IN THE six counties, as well, there is a belated need for a conscious republican involvement in issues which directly affect ordinary people. The republican base in the six counties must be widened to take in more than military resistance to British troops and the loyalist RUC and UDR. Republicans must be involved with the people we profess to lead in their everyday struggles for better housing and against poverty and unemployment.

The British government is preparing to launch Stormont Mark 4. Republicans should be preparing to use this opportunity to further consolidate our position and to prevent the SDLP and other elements from speaking or purporting to speak for the nationalist people. Without the SDLP the British cannot foist their political stop-gaps upon us. The Republican Movement is committed to wrecking any arrangement or conspiracy hatched in Westminster or Stormont and we take this opportunity to re-emphasise, once again, our commitment to the complete destruction of British rule in Ireland and to the re-conquest of Ireland by the Irish people. We demand the immediate and complete withdrawal of British troops as a first step in this process.

ONLY through armed struggle will we be listened to, only through the struggle waged by the men and women of the IRA can we win national freedom and end division and sectarianism in Ireland. Before and since 1916 armed struggle remains the only option and the only means by which the demand for a British withdrawal can be pressed upon the British government.

We are confident that the IRA stands ready and able, as the IRA did in 1916, to press throughout the countryside and the city streets the political war against the British occupation forces and the RUC and UDR.

Republicans remain determined, as always, to secure conditions in which all the people of this country will unite in a thirty-two county democratic, socialist republic. Nothing else will suffice. Nothing else will be accepted.

We said this last year. This year, at the graves of our martyred dead, in prison yards and cells, we re-assert that nothing else can make up for the deaths, the sufferings and the self-sacrifice of our people and nothing else can guarantee the unity and freedom, both spiritual and physical, of the whole Irish people.

Beir bua, cáitídh muid a bheith saor agus gan amhras beidh muid saor.

Christian spirit of Easter

A BELFAST FAMILY of five were evicted from their Atlantic Avenue home last Thursday morning, April 8th, with the despicable connivance of a local priest.

Their ordeal began at 9.40 a.m. that morning when Mr Michael McAllister, aged 29, answered a knock on his front door. Standing on the doorstep was Fr Hutton, one of the local priests from the nearby Holy Family Church who stepped to the side as soon as the door opened. Suddenly, several burly bailiffs, accompanied by the RUC, pushed past Michael shoving him against the wall as they ran past him into the hallway. Michael, realising what was happening, tried to stop one of the bailiffs but was kicked around the ankles. His younger brother Brian who arrived on the scene was arrested by the RUC and bundled into a landrover outside.

WHEN an AP/RN reporter arrived on the scene, as a result of an anonymous telephone call to the Republican Press Centre, bailiffs were busily removing the contents of the McAllister home, neighbours were standing around shocked and disgusted at what was happening, but foremost in their condemnations was their contempt for Fr Hutton whom they labelled a 'Judas' in the role he played in the eviction. Maeve Armstrong reports.

ON entering the McAllister home, myself and an AP/RN photographer went upstairs past several bailiffs and RUC men who gave us intimidating looks. In one of the bedrooms we found Michael McAllister. My first impression was one of shock, which turned to pity to see him surrounded by his three young children, Michael aged 3, Edward aged 2, and 10-month-old Jerry, who were totally bewildered as to what was happening. Their mother Mary had gone into town earlier that morning and had no knowledge of the eviction.

The McAllisters had been squatting in the six-bedroomed house for almost two-and-a-half years, moving in when Mary's sister, a legal tenant, moved to another house. Since then the McAllisters have been periodically harassed by the Newington Housing Association (owners of the house) and in particular by Lee O'Hagan, development officer for the Association who instructed the Enforcement of Judgements office to issue the McAllisters with a 'Warrant for

possession' ordering them to vacate the premises under threat of eviction.

The Newington Housing Association was established in 1975 when twelve members were elected on to a committee following a public meeting. The original twelve members, however, have changed over the years and now include a Methodist minister and Presbyterian layman. In 1975 the Association acquired a dozen houses and today owns over fifty properties which it bought at the rock-bottom price of £50 and £60 a premise. As in the case of all Housing Associations 'Newington' is answerable to the Housing Executive who are in turn accountable to the Department of the Environment. The Executive control rents and retain the right to allocate houses to high priority cases on their own housing list.

'MINI'-EXECUTIVES

In reality, therefore, Housing Associations operate as pseudo — 'mini' — executives; rents are paid into the Association's bank account to clear their overdraft which they, in turn, borrow upon to buy up property etc. But in Newington the eviction of Michael McAllister



● Fr Hutton, local priest in Newington, turns his back and walks away, leaving a member of his parish and young children in the hands of government bailiffs

has raised several angry questions in the community as to the role of the committee.

Firstly, why was Michael McAllister not re-allocated a house during the past two-and-a-half years when he was rated in Housing Executive terms as a 'high priority case'? Furthermore, why was the drastic action of forcible eviction used against a family whose only crime was having nowhere to live? As relevantly, why has there been no public meeting to elect committee members — on individual merit since the formation of the Association in 1975, as there should be under Housing Association guidelines issued by the National Federation of Housing Associations?

More sinister is the involvement of the church and Housing Association in a collaborationist conspiracy during the eviction with members of the RUC's Community Relations branch.

When I questioned Fr Hutton, a member of the committee, about his role in the eviction he became very uptight, evaded any reply saying that he had 'no comment', and slammed the door in our faces. The same attitude prevailed when Lee O'Hagan was asked why they had evicted the McAllisters. Several days later in a further attempt to give the Catholic church the right to reply I came up against the same arrogant attitude from Fr Carlin who said: "Republican News did



● Michael McAllister and his three confused young children, suddenly finding themselves without furniture

you say? Well print all the lies you want!"

He then wiped his mouth with his napkin and closed the door. The easiveness of these central personalities leans very pointedly towards a cover-up by the church, and the Housing Association who appear on all fronts to have a *tere-tete* relationship with government bailiffs and the RUC.

According to a confidential source close to the Newington Committee, who approached

AP/RN, Michael McAllister was evicted because "he was the only squatter on Newington's list and as such he was a scapegoat. They set out to make an example of him to other potential squatters."

After tremendous pressure from local people who approached a member of the Committee, Michael McAllister was re-allocated a flat in Castleton Gardens — but not, however, because of any pricks of conscience on behalf of Newington Housing Association.

A CONNECTION between the Dungannon tout Pat McGurk and the discovery of an SAS surveillance operation near Portadown has been made by local people in Annaghmore, the location of pigeon clubrooms where the Brits were found.

For some time prior to the discovery of the Brits 64-year-old Pat McNiece, on whose property the Annaghmore Homing Pigeon Club is situated, had become suspicious about the continued removal of a board which he had used to block a gap in the hedge. Then last Tuesday, April 13th, his daughter, 17-year-old Pat McNiece, heard suspicious noises. At first she thought a bird was flying about inside the building. She told her parents, and her father and club secretary Barney McKeown then went to investigate. They pressed open the door and were immediately confronted by a soldier with blackened face, who shouted at them, "Put your fucking hands up!" They were ushered into another room where there were three more armed Brits, sleeping bags, tins of food and pools of urine on the floor.

Mrs McNiece, worried about her husband, came to the club to investigate and was suddenly grabbed by a soldier who clamped his hand over her mouth and drag-

Spy-post uncovered



● Mrs McNiece pictured outside the Annaghmore pigeon club

ged her away from the window when she called out for help to some of her children. Barney McKeown ripped a blue curtain down off a window to attract attention.

The soldiers cursed and radioed to their base that they had 'three bodies', obviously a code-word for prisoners.

A restless crowd of about 30 people gathered outside and the soldiers made off when an orange-coloured transit van containing several soldiers came to their rescue. Two plain-clothes soldiers were in the front seat and five uniformed soldiers clambered out of the back, surrounded the clubrooms and provided cover for the SAS men to withdraw. As they sped off some local people threw stones after them.

Annaghmore has no notable republican reputation, although Mr McNiece has a son in Long Kesh and several others from the surrounding countryside have been jailed. However, in the vicinity of the club is the home of the mother of Una Cullen, the common law wife of the Dungannon tout, Pat McGurk. McGurk was arrested by the RUC last February and is responsible for the arrest and prosecution of eight Tyrone men. It is believed that the RUC have blackmailed him into turning 'queen's evidence' against republicans in return for immunity from prosec-

ution for the hit-and-run death of a pedestrian in Annaghmore, Isaac Minnish, which he was questioned about late last year.

Although McGurk was arrested in Dungannon he had been living for several years in the Cullen's Annaghmore home and Una Cullen has been visiting her mother on alternate week-ends, being provided with an RUC escort into and out of the area. There has been speculation that the SAS surveillance post may have been part of a 'come on' trap for IRA Volunteers suspecting that McGurk may have been accompanying Una Cullen. The soldiers had obviously been there for some days and possibly on a number of other occasions as the full gas bottle of a Super Ser heater which normally last for several months — it is only used for a weekly half-an-hour meeting — was empty after four weeks.

Locals also believe that several members of the pigeon club, who are UDR soldiers, have been supplying the Brits with information on the use of the club and the times of the meetings.

Freedom walk

SINN FEIN, in conjunction with An Cumann Cabhrach, are organising a 'Freedom Walk' on Sunday, May 2nd.

People who have friends or relations imprisoned in Ireland, Britain or America, are asked to 'sponsor' them and walk on their behalf. On completion of the walk participants will receive a certificate for presentation to their sponsored prisoner. Sponsors will also participate in a raffle for prisoners' handicrafts.

Further details and walk cards can be obtained from An Cumann Cabhrach or Sinn Fein, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1 (telephone 726932).

Sponsored run

A SPONSORED run is to be held in west Belfast this Saturday, April 17th, the proceeds going towards the Falls Women's Centre. The run starts at 1 p.m. from the Pass 'n' Grove community centre in Beechmount to the Falls Park and back. Anyone can take part. Forms can be obtained from 51/53 Falls Road.

New T-shirt



A 'SPIRIT OF FREEDOM' cotton T-shirt (seen above) printed in black on white or yellow is now available from Republican Publications, Belfast. It comes in three sizes, large, medium or small and retails at £3.

Anyone wishing to purchase bulk orders of the T-shirt, or H-Block badges and posters, republican posters or any of the published writings by Bobby Sands should contact John Connolly, 2a Monagh Crescent, Turf Lodge, Belfast (telephone 620768).

Phoenix record



A DOUBLE 'A' side record by republican ballad group 'Phoenix' entitled 'A tribute to Bobby Sands/The ballad of Frankie Hughes' is still available.

The record, which was produced in memory of the martyred H-Block hunger-striker, can be obtained from the Sinn Fein POW Dept., 5 Blessington Street, Dublin. Rates are available on request.

Join Sinn Fein

ANYONE interested in joining Sinn Fein should contact their local cumann; or head office at 44 Parnell Square, Dublin.

I am interested in becoming a member of Sinn Fein

NAME

ADDRESS

Leabharlann Halla an Lín

Aoibhneas is ciúnas i lár Bhéal Feirste

LE COLLA Ó MUIRÍ

FÉADANN tú a rá go bhfuil Leabharlann Halla an Lín i gceartlár Bhéal Feirste. Tá sí suite ós comhair Halla na Cathrach. Ach ar dhul isteach ann duit, shílfeá gur in aois eile a bhí tú. Tá aoibhneas agus ciúnas ann a chuirfeadh fonn Leinn ar an té is aineolaí. Leabharlann príobháideach atá ann, cé gur féidir le Tadhg an mhargaidh dul isteach agus nuachtán a léamh ann ar a sháimhín só.

Tá an leabharlann sa nuacht le cúpla bhliain anuas mar gheall ar fhadhb airgid: tá sí ag brath ar dheontas ó rialtas na Sasana agus níl sé ró-chinnté go mbeid deontas le fáil aici amach anseo.

Bunaíodh an leabharlann mar an 'Belfast Reading Society' i 1788. Sula tháinig sí go dtí an suíomh ina bhfuil sí anois, bhí sí suite i Halla Ban an Lín, áit a bhfuil Halla na Cathrach anois ann. Chuidigh lucht gnó an lín leis an halla sin a fháil, mar bhí síadán páirteach sa chumann ón tús.

Ach deirtear linne nach i gcoinní an saol ina dhúibh is ina bhfuil, agus ní thig liom gan a bheith ag smaoineamh ar alt de chuid Gearóid Adams a raibh sa pháipéar seo le déanaí; fuair lucht gnó an lín a mbrabús, ach is iad na hoibríthe a bhí fosta leis agus iad mar sclábhaithe ag lucht foisthe.

CUMANN

Is é an céad leabharlann dá raibh ag an chumann, áfach, ná Thomas Russell, an t-Éireannach Aontaithe, a crochadh i nDún Padraig sa bhliain 1803. Tugaimse 'cumann' ar lucht na leabharlainne mar is é teideal oifigiúil an chumainn ná 'The Belfast Library and Society for Promoting Knowledge.'

I dtús báire bhí rudaí suimiúla seachas rudaí liteartha ag an chumann, mar shampla iontaisi. Tugadh na rudaí sin uilig d'Iarsmalann Bhéal Feirste nuair a cuireadh an t-Iarsmalann sin ar bun.

Ní ba dhéanaí slógadh Iarsmalann Bhéal Feirste isteach in Iarsmalann Uladh.

Rud bocht atá ann gur ghlac coiste an chumainn le rún i 1792 a dhearbhaigh 'that every future member of their committee shall upon his admission sign a declaration that while he is in office he will not consent to the choice or purchase of any book which is not in the English language.' Treascraíodh an sócrú sin ar ball, ar an deá-uair agus glacadh le leabhair i dteanga eile.

HALLA AN LÍN

Sa bhliain 1896 bogadh an leabharlann go dtí an foirgneamh ina bhfuil sí anois. Leagadh an foirgneamh amach ag Langyon, Lynn agus Langyon. Ba é Séarlas Langyon a leag amach foirgneamh Ollscoil Bhéal Feirste. Ó shin i leith chuaigh clú na leabharlainne i méid. Is iomaí údar a bhí buíoch don leabharlann.

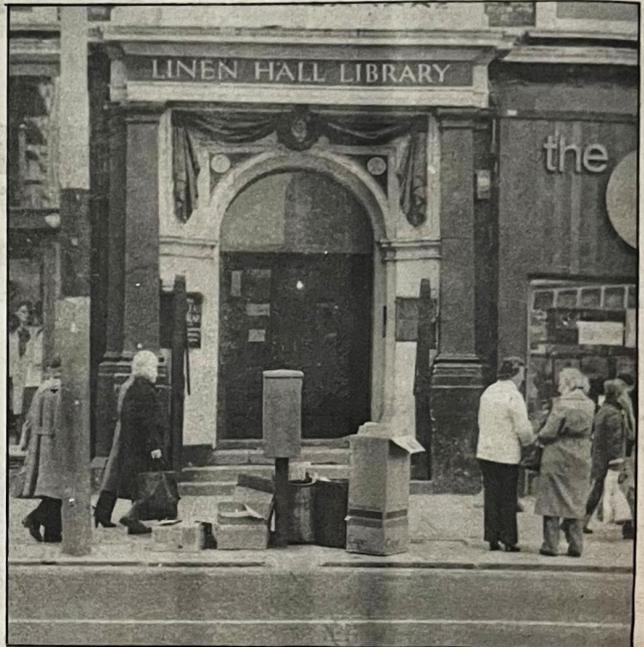
Duine de na daoine cáiliúla a raibh dáimh acu leis an leabharlann ab ea Alexander Irvine a scríobh 'My Lady of the Chimney Corner'. Sna Stáit Aontaithe rinne lucht rachmais iarracht é a dhúnharú mar gheall ar a chuid oibre sna ceard-chumainn.

Tá cnusach maith sa leabharlann de shaothar Robbie Burns. Bhí caint ann go rabhadh chun é a dhíol, ach níor dhíol. In 'Nuair a bhí mé óg' insíodh Seamus Ó Grianna dúinn gur cuireadh an dláioigh mhull-aigh ar a chuid léinn nuair a múineadh dó faoi shaothar Burns, saothar a rinne an 'Murder Machine' nearmart air.

Nuair a bhí W.S. Beckett ag déanamh taighde ar an chluib saoir is sine in Éirinn ní raibh mórán d'ábhar scríofa ar fáil dó faoi na blianta tosaigh agus bhain sé sár-úsáid as Leabharlann Halla an Lín. Dála an scéil, tá Mullach Imeanna ann mar ainm Gaelach ar an cheantar sin, Cliftonville, as a dtagann an club saoir.

CLÚ

Ach is é an cnusach Éireannach is mó a thuill clú agus cáil don leabharlann. Tá iomaí ar an chnusach sin ar fud an domhain. Tá tréamh-seachain agus irisleabhair polaitíochta gach saghas ann. Faoin bhliain 1917 bhí breis is 5,000 leabhar sa chnusach, agus i réamhrá an ainmliosta deireann James Alexander Lindsay: 'The Irish section contains many rare and valuable books relating to the history and topography of Ireland.' It also possesses an



● Leabharlann Halla an Lín i gceartlár Bhéal Feirste



● Seomra i Leabharlann Halla an Lín

interesting and valuable collection of Maps of Ireland and the Provinces, especially of the 16th and 17th centuries. It is particularly rich in items of local interest and those relating to Ulster generally.'

I measc na leabhar san ainmliosta tá "'Introduction to the Irish language for the use of the Irish classes in the Royal Belfast Academic Institution' 1835". Bheadh tairbhse le fáil ag slíoch scoláirí na ranganna sin sa bheith in Éire Nua a mbeadh an Ghaeilge ann mar theanga labhartha a bheirfeadh féin-mhisneacht dóibh, agus a mbeadh Béarla beo ann chomh maith.

'Meas sibh gur ceannródaí é John Pepper an Belfast Telegraph: Bhuel tá leabhar san ainmliosta thuas-luaithe 'Our Ulster accent and Ulster provincialisms. By one who listens,' le W. McMurdie (1897).

Cuid tábhachtach den Chnusach Éireannach fosta is ea na cláir, bíllí laimhe is a leithéid a bhaineann le drámaíocht i mBéal Feirste. Le gairid fuair an leabharlann timpeall 1,700 leabhar ó bhailiúcháin J.J. Campbell, nach maireann, leabhair atá foirteanach don Chnusach Éireannach. Tá lámhscríbhinní ina measc.

seo de stair na tíre.

Ach mar a dúirt mé, tá cúrsaí airgid ag cur brú ar an leabharlann anois. Go dtí lár na seascaidí d'foc an leabharlann aistí féin, ach ní mheastur gur féidir léi dul ar aghaidh sa todhchaí gan deontas. Bhí orthu bailiúcháin de phictiúirí William Conor a dhíol d'Iarsmalann Traidisiúin Uladh. B'ealaíontóir é William Conor a rugadh i mBóthar na Sean Lóiste i mBéal Feirste.

I láthair na huairé focann na bailí £15.00 sa bhliain as ballraíocht. I bPoblacht Sóisialach b'fhearr nach mbeadh leabharlann príomh háideach den chineál sin ann, ach go mbeadh an saibhreas liteartha céanna le fáil i leabharlann poiblí. Ní chuirfeadh sé sin isteach ar chearta duine ar bith.

Ach sa staid ina bhfuilimid anois tugann an leabharlann failt staidéir do mhuintir Bhéal Feirste, failt a mbeidís ní ba mheasa is ina éagmais. Ba chóir go mbeadh airgead poiblí le fáil ag an leabharlann. Ar ndóigh bíonn leisce ar chailpíthe breis airgid a thabhairt d'instiúidí a ardaíonn an inteach, b'fhearr leofa airgead a chur amú ar armálacha eithneacha agus laicísí an aineolaísa a dhionneáil ar na sclábhaithe.

Tá an leabharlann ag gú airgid ón phobal. Tá scéim ar síúl, mar shampla, a bheireann ball-raíocht corparáideach ar dhramanna. Má chuirtear airgead chuid an leabharlann, ag 17, Ceasmóg Dún na nGall ó Thuaidh, Béal Feirste, tá mé ag déanamh go gcuirfead fáilte roimhe.

1916 EASTER 1982

Thousands recall fallen dead

REPUBLICANS throughout Ireland last Sunday honoured once more the nation's patriotic dead by marching to gravesides or assembling at monuments and memorials and paying their respects to those brave men, women and youths who have sacrificed their lives in the course of Irish freedom. In Free State jails, in enemy prisons in the North, and in English prisons, wherever republicans are held, the prisoners also, either as a group or from behind the locked doors of solitary confinement, stood for a minute's silence and recalled their brave comrades.

And in at least three centres in the North IRA Volunteers publicly bore arms to enthusiastic applause from sympathisers, those who faithfully honour Ireland's dead by providing the manpower and support for the ultimate goal of republicanism — a democratic, socialist republic.

North Armagh

THE LARGEST Easter commemoration parade in north Armagh took place in Lurgan where an estimated crowd of 3,000 marched behind the colour party from Francis Street across town to the republican plot in St Colman's cemetery. The usual ceremonies included laying of wreaths from local Sinn Fein cumainn, the Republican Movement and relatives of dead Volunteers. A decade of the rosary was recited in Irish and a bugler played the 'Last Post'. The oration was given by Phil Flynn, ard comhairle member of Sinn Fein who emphasised the need for republicans to become involved with the people in every aspect of their daily lives adding that: "Although the Irish Republican Army are winning in their struggle for a thirty-two county democratic, socialist republic, nevertheless the transition from the current Free State / British administrations can only be achieved through total involvement by republicans in political, social and economic issues which daily affect the majority of Irish people."

Wild and enthusiastic cheers then erupted from the crowd as an IRA Volunteer — openly displaying a revolver — read the statement from the leadership of the Republican Movement.

DERRYMACASH

Earlier that day in Derry-macash, a crowd of 200 people marched behind an IRA colour



● Republican colour party leads last Sunday's Belfast commemoration



● Derry city

party and St Mary's accordion band from Balinamoney Cottages to the grave of Volunteer Michael Crossley, killed on November 22nd 1971. A wreath-laying ceremony took place and a decade of the rosary was recited. The ceremony was chaired by Michael Fitzpatrick, north Armagh comhairle ceantair, Sinn Fein, and the oration was given by veteran Lurgan republican Geordie O'Toole.

MAGHERY

A wreath-laying ceremony attended by fifty people took place in the small town of Maghera at the graveside of Volunteer Seamus Robinson. The ceremony, which was chaired by veteran republican Charlie Lavery, included the reading of the 1916 Proclamation and a decade of the rosary recited in Irish. The oration was given by Joe Haughian from Lurgan, a member of the north Armagh comhairle ceantair.

PORTADOWN

Portadown republicans marched behind a civilian colour party and St Patrick's independent accordion band from the recently renamed Devine Park — a tribute to hunger-striker Micky Devine — through the nationalist area of Obins Street and on to St John's church, Drumcrae, on the outskirts of the town.

An estimated crowd of just over 300 people assembled at the graveside of Cumann na mBan Volunteer Julie Dougan. The ceremony was chaired by Ned Tennyson from the Julie Dougan Sinn Fein cumann, wreaths were laid on behalf of the Republican Movement, relatives and Sinn Fein. The oration was delivered by Phil Flynn.

Traditional Easter commemoration ceremonies were also held in Armagh city, Ballymacnab and Crossmaglen, where an IRA Volunteer called on the parents of British soldiers serving in the six countries to summon them home before they were sent back dead.

Belfast

IN THE largest of last Sunday's Easter parades, between ten and fifteen thousand people either took part in or lined the route to watch, along the Falls Road in west Belfast, an impressive and extremely colourful display of the popular support for the republican cause.

At Beechmount Avenue where the parade assembled, and in the adjoining streets, striking wall murals painted in the preceding few days by local youths gave a very tangible sense of the republican fervour and commitment among young people which has

been probably the most vital legacy of the hunger-strike. Although many of the murals had been cleaned up and repainted after being defaced by British soldiers since the hunger-strike, the most spectacular of all was a newly-painted mural of James Connolly at the corner of Beechmount Avenue itself, which had been sponsored by local trade unionists. Not surprisingly, this too has been paint-bombed by Brits only two days before Easter Sunday but had been speedily and expertly repaired.

However, of course, it is not only young people who expend their energies in support of the national struggle, as the IRA's Belfast Brigade warmly acknowledged. At the head of the parade, on either side of the republican colour party which comprised Volunteers from the IRA, Cumann na mBan and na Fianna Eireann, walked two bodies of fifteen men apiece in single file. One group represented political prisoners and activists of earlier phases of the struggle, the other group represented the youths who have just started to play their part. In unison with the republican colour party they represented the breadth of support across the entire nationalist community, from which the IRA draws its strength.



● The unveiling of the memorial plaque in Belfast's Milltown cemetery to the ten martyred hunger-strikers

Included in the parade were numerous contingents of supporters from abroad, including a sizeable contingent from Britain many of whom were in Belfast for the first time. Several republican flute bands from Glasgow also took part.

Veteran republican Proinsias McAirt chaired the proceedings at the republican plot in Milltown cemetery at the end of the mile-and-a-half parade from Beechmount. There, witnessed by several relatives of the hunger-strikers, the first ceremony was the unveiling of a memorial

(continued on next page)

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(continued from previous page)

plaque to the hunger-strikers donated by nationalist workers at the Royal Victoria Hospital. The thousands who crowded round the memorial at the unveiling were not to know that at that very moment, buried beneath a flower bed only yards away, were two primed 10 lbs. bombs, planted presumably by the Brits in order to exacerbate the tensions between republicans and the Sticks which are always heightened at Easter. Had the bombs detonated several civilians would undoubtedly have been killed indiscriminately. Fortunately, it was not until 3.55 p.m. — about fifteen minutes after the republican parade dispersed — that the detonator of one of the bombs exploded although the explosive charges themselves failed to detonate. One elderly woman had to be treated for shock. The RUC later attempted to play down the Brits' potentially murderous attack by claiming that the containers buried beneath the plaque had contained no explosives but such cover-ups are nothing new.

Following the unveiling and the reciting of the rosary, a masked Volunteer read out the Proclamation of 1916, which was followed by the bugler's 'Last Post'. Three Volunteers, under commands from an officer, then stepped forward and fired a three-volley salute.

After the laying of over seventy wreaths, and the reading of the statement from the Leadership, Fermanagh and South Tyrone MP Owen Carron — to an enthusiastic reception — then gave the oration.

"I am here today," he said, "simply because I represent a new section of people who have been included in this struggle since the hunger-strike, who have become politically aware and who have become convinced that the only solution to the problem in Ireland is to attack the source of the problem, and that means the destruction of British rule in Ireland..."

"Today, since the long hunger-strike has ended, we face a many-pronged attack upon the nationalist struggle. We see a so-called political initiative by direct-ruler James Prior, which is bound to fail because it is based in a six county context. It is a non-starter because the six county state has no political, geographical or moral basis, and so Prior's initiative has to be destroyed..."

Carron concluded: "We must understand that the republic cannot be brought about by military means alone; we have got to understand that we as republicans have got to be politically involved, that wherever there is a struggle for people, unemployment, bad housing, lack of social facilities, people in the Republican Movement have got to be in there fighting for the people."

"I'll end by quoting from Bobby Sands, something relevant to each of us: 'I may die, but the Republic of 1916 lives on. Onward to the Republic and the liberation of our people.'"

NEW LODGE

The annual republican commemoration ceremony for the New Lodge area of north Belfast took place on Easter Monday. The 1,000 marchers, together with four bands, made their way from Carlisle Square, through Victoria barracks, North Queen Street, New Lodge Road and then on to Duncairn Parade where a memorial plaque is dedicated to the people who died from the New Lodge area.

The meeting was chaired by Mary Hughes from the Seamus McCusker Sinn Fein cumann and the Roll of Honour for the area was read out by a local man. A



● One of the largest parades to date took place in the Bogside, Derry city



● Na Fianna Eireann lead the Drogheda commemoration in County Louth



● An IRA colour party in Lurgan, County Armagh, salute their fallen comrades



● JOE AUSTIN

proposals is there any attempt to find a lasting solution to the Irish problem. Sinn Fein's position is clear and unequivocal: no solution imposed on the Irish people by the British government holds out any hope for a just and peaceful settlement. Sinn Fein also warns the SDLP that failure to reject the so-called initiatives will place them out of step with the wishes of the nationalist people. And if need be Sinn Fein will confront the SDLP at the ballot box to defend the rights of the nationalist people."

ARDOYNE

On Easter Tuesday the annual republican commemoration took place in Ardoyne and was attended by about 2,000 people who marched from Butler Street, wind their way around Ardoyne to the memorial in Berwick Road. A heavy RUC presence in the area tried to provoke a riot situation by driving in front of the parade on several occasions and making announcements that the march

was illegal. But the marchers remained dignified and proceeded to the memorial. Liam Wiggins said a decade of the rosary, the Roll of Honour was read for the area and Mrs Mary McGuigan addressed the crowd.

Cavan

A SEVEN-STRONG colour party and the local Dunnoe Brass Band led the Cavan Easter commemoration parade through Redhills to Killohert cemetery. The ceremonies were chaired by local Sinn Fein county councillor Charlie Boylan, the 1916 Proclamation was read by Peter Reilly, a decade of the rosary in Irish was led by Noreen Fitzpatrick and wreaths were laid on behalf of the commemoration committee and Cavan Sinn Fein. The oration was given by Val Lynch of Dublin.

Cork

THE MAIN County Cork commemoration took place on Easter Monday at Cobh where a parade

led by two members of the Cork Volunteer Pipe Band made its way to the republican plot in the local cemetery where the bodies of Volunteers James Glavin, killed in 1921, and Tony Ahearn, killed in County Tyrone in 1973, are buried.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of various branches of the Republican Movement, the 1916 Proclamation was read by Matthew Kinevane, the IRA's Easter Statement was read and the attendance was addressed by local republican Kenneth O'Connell. The 'Last Post' and 'Reveille' were sounded by a member of the Cobh Confraternity Brass and Reed Band.

Derry

SEVERAL Easter commemorations were held in County Derry including ceremonies in Bellaghy, Swatragh, Loup, Newbridge and Dungiven where republican Sean Keenan from Derry gave the oration in which he attacked the SDLP saying: "We have effectively destabilised the establishment



● IRA Volunteers lay a wreath

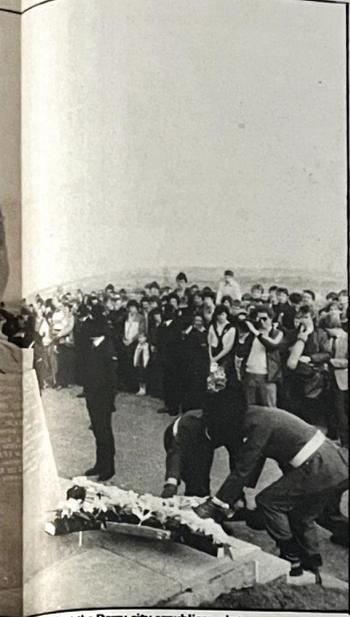


● Lurgan, County Armagh, IRA volunteers lay a wreath

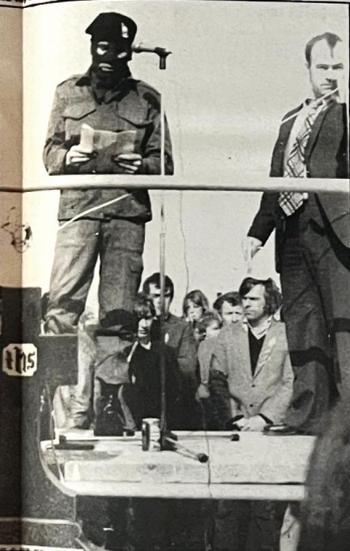
structures in an amount of... false solutions... reality. The Irish... longer be... or led by... politicians such as... by their... Thatcher allowed... to die."

DERRY
Earlier that... ity exercise... Creggan estate... masked IRA... armalite rifles... searches at a... Central Drive... Easter parade... In one of the... strong crowd... land Street in... a colour party... un... Cumann na... made its way... route to the... city cemetery... man Fra Mc...

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Wreaths of wrath at the Derry city republican plot



IRA Armagh: An openly armed IRA Volunteer reads the Easter Proclamation

in Ireland and no assemblies or other events can disguise that the Irish people will no longer be tricked by British guile and discredited such as the SDLP who colluded with Margaret Thatcher and ten young men

DERRY CITY

at morning in a security mounted in the Derry city, several Volunteers carrying a roadblock in the area before the main assembly. The largest Easter parade in the Republic of Ireland was held in Derry on Sunday. The parade was led by twelve IRA Volunteers from the Bogside led by Patsy O'Hara. The march was a republican plot in the city where ex-blanketman Charles Maguire, a member of

Belfast Sinn Fein unveiled two Celtic crosses dedicated to the memory of Volunteers George McBrearty and Charles 'Pop' Maguire who were killed by an SAS undercover squad on May 28th last year.

At the republican plot the 1916 Proclamation was read out by a member of Sinn Fein and a decade of the rosary was recited in Irish. A bugler played the 'Last Post' and wreaths were laid on behalf of the Republican Movement, Sinn Fein and relatives of dead Volunteers. The statement from the Leadership was then read by veteran republican Sean Keenan and the oration was delivered by Fra McCann who criticised the hypocrisy of the recent statements by Bishop Daly saying that: "The ending of the hunger-strike saw the Catholic hierarchy come firmly down on the side of the Irish establishment and the Brits. No-one should have any illusion about the role they played and continue to play. Bishop Daly demands that the nationalist people should become informers



Former blanketman Fra McCann unveils one of two Celtic crosses to Derry Brigade IRA Volunteers George McBrearty and Charles Maguire

and supply information to the very people who ordered the massacre of fourteen people from this city in 1972. He wants us to recognise the RUC and respect a judicial system which has tortured and imprisoned the nationalist people. We must be prepared to challenge the Catholic hierarchy and Bishop Daly's authority and not just simply blindly follow and genuflect to a clerical collar."

Donegal

IN DONEGAL, the county Easter commemoration ceremony was held at Drumboe. The parade to the spot in Drumboe Woods where four IRA Volunteers were murdered by Free State troops in 1922, was led by a thirteen-strong IRA colour party in dress uniform and included bands from Drumkeeran, Derry, Letterkenny, Strabane and Carrigart. Over three thousand people took part.

The proceedings were chaired by John O'Donnell, the 1916 Proclamation was read by Mrs MacGillan, Ted MacGarrigle read the Donegal Roll of Honour and Pat MacDaid recited a decade of the rosary in Irish. Wreaths were laid on behalf of Oglaiigh na hEireann, the Donegal Commemoration Committee and Sinn Fein.

Belfast republican Seamus Twomey gave the oration in the course of which he said:

"In spite of everything, the people of the North stand firm as a rock with the Republican Movement. For it is the sons and daughters of these people who are the Republican Movement. It is these sons and daughters who are languishing in the jails. It is these sons and daughters who are fighting and dying in cities, towns, and villages in the North.

"It is these people who feed and billet our men on the run; who provide us with hiding places to secrete our arms; who provide us with intelligence against our invader."

He went on to urge deeper political action in support of the basic struggles of the Irish people on the social and economic front.

Down

ONE OF the biggest Easter parades in Castlewellan saw the participation of six bands from across



Firing party in Milltown cemetery, Belfast

County Down and from Belfast. Several thousand people led by a colour party carrying the national flag, the provincial flags and the Fianna Sunburst, marched to the area where Volunteer Paul Magorrian was shot dead by crown forces in 1974.

Wreaths were laid in his memory and in memory of other local people who suffered and died on behalf of the Irish people. Cyril Toman chaired the proceedings and James McClements read the

Proclamation to a silent crowd. In his oration Richard Behal, Sinn Fein director of foreign affairs, stressed that Ireland was not alone in her long and historic struggle for freedom, that oppressed nations across the world were allies as was witnessed by the degree of international support for the hunger-strike. He pointed out that the hunger-strike was not a failure, no more than 1916 was a failure: "Death is no failure when its cause is the desire for

freedom and dignity." DOWNPATRICK The first Easter commemoration to be held in Downpatrick for several years attracted a large turn-out last Sunday. Despite a heavy RUC presence the marchers were not deterred from parading through the town centre to the local cemetery. Wreaths were laid on the graves of republican Volunteers and the commemoration chairman, Patrick (continued on next page)

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Fitzsimmons, introduced Richard Behal of the ard comhairle Sinn Fein who said: "Armed resistance to foreign occupation and the selective contesting of elections is neither contradictory nor incompatible. Both are facets of the overall struggle to achieve total freedom. A perfect example of this interplay was the period from 1916 to 1923," added Richard Behal.

Dublin

DUBLIN'S Easter Sunday commemoration followed its traditional path from outside the pro-cathedral off O'Connell Street to Glasnevin cemetery on the northside of the city. The parade was led by a colour party of na Fianna Eireann and Cumann na gCailini and the Govan Shamrock Flute and Drum Band from Scotland.

At the 1916 memorial in Glasnevin, the proceedings were chaired by Peter Cunningham, the 1916 Proclamation was read by Josephine Hayden, the IRA's Easter Statement was read, and a decade of the rosary in Irish was said by Feig King. Wreaths were laid by branches of the Republican Movement.

The oration was given by Tom Bannon of Donegal, in the course of which he slammed cross-border collaboration.

On Easter Monday, a second Dublin commemoration was held in the south of the county, from Baker's Corner to the republican plot in Dean's Grange cemetery. Again the parade was led by Fianna and gCailini and the Govan band.

The ceremonies, attended by 300 people, were chaired by Sinn Fein general secretary Cathleen Knowles, and Easter statements were read from the IRA leadership and from na Fianna Eireann. The 1916 Proclamation was read by Michael Cleary of Dun Laoghaire Sinn Fein and a decade of the rosary was recited in Irish by Maire Ni Chuir.

The oration was given by veteran republican Tony Ruane.

Galway

A SMALL ceremony took place in Oughterard, County Galway, on Easter Sunday morning at which a brief address was given by local republican Caoimhin MacCaimhail.

In the afternoon, over 200 people attended the main ceremonies at Dornhach Padhraic where a twelve-strong colour party and the local accordion band led the parade to the cemetery.

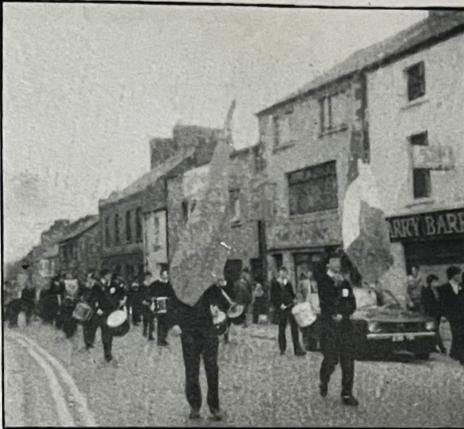
The 1916 Proclamation was read by Mary O'Donnell of Galway Sinn Fein and wreaths were laid on behalf of the Republican Movement, republican prisoners and Galway Sinn Fein. Caoimhin MacCaimhail gave the oration.

North Kerry

LÁ BREÁ ab ea Dornhach na Cásca i gCiarraí Thuaidh. Bhí an ghrian ag taitneamh agus leoithe goithe ag seideadh. Déarfá gur lá leiscúil a bheadh ann. Ach, a chara tá muintir Chiarraí dílis don bPoblacht agus bhí dhá chomórán beartaithe.

I Lios Tuathail a bhí an chéad chomórán ar maidin. Timpeall meanléa d'fhág breis is céad duine an eearnóg i lár an bhaile i dreo na reilige. Bhí buíon faoi éide ag iompar an trídhatadh ag tosach an mháirseáil agus banna piobairí ina ndiaidh.

Bhí póilíní de chuid an brainse speisialta ag tógáil griangarfanna den slua ach níor chuir siad eagla



● The Shamrock flute band from Glasgow led the Dundalk parade

ar aon duine. Lean an mháirseáil ar aghaidh go dtí an ceapach poblachtach sa reilig.

Tomás ó Loinsigh a bhí i mbun gnó sa reilig. Dúirt sé deichniúr den gCoróin Mhuire agus ghlaigh sé ar na mbláthfheascanna a leagadh. Ina dhiaidh sin thug Mícheál Mac Conmara óráid.

Sa tráthnóna bhí an príomh-chomórán ar síd i mbaile Thrá Lí. Mháirseáil na céadtha ó Sráid Denny go dtí an reilig ag Rath. Buíon faoi éide a d'iompar an bratach agus bhí dhá bhanna cheoil. The Golden Swallow agus an Gil O'Brien ag seinm.

Ag an reilig Seoirse de Rís a bhí mar chathaoirleach ar na himeachtaí. Ghlaigh sé ar Shíobhán Nic Coitir an deichniúr a rá. Ina dhiaidh sin leagadh bláthfheascanna thar ceann O'glaigh na hÉireann, Sinn Féin, na Príosúnaigh, an Cumann Cabhrach agus na Cailíní.

Leigheadh an teachtaireacht ó cheannasaíocht Ghluaiseacht na Poblachta agus ina dhiaidh sin thug Mícheál Mac Conmara óráid uaidh. Dúirt sé, "Táimid bailithe anseo inniu chun na tír agus na mná a fuair bás ar son na Poblachta a chomórán. Táimid anseo leis lenár ndóchas a léiriú, an dóchas atá againn gur féidir linn Poblacht na Phiaraisigh a bhunú sa tír seo."

South Kerry

BHAILIGH timpeall 600 duine ag faiche an bhaile i gCathair Saidhbhín agus mháirsealadar go dtí n-áiríomhshráid mar ar leagadh bláthfheasc agus an leacht cuimhneacháin i lár an bhaile (leacht i gcumimhe orthu siúd go léir a fuair bás ó 1916 go dtíh lá inniu).

Lean an mórshuíl an banna piobairí agus an garda onóra a bhí ann — éadaí dubha a gcaitheamh acu, agus an brat trí-dhatadh ar iompar acu — síos thar an drochthead agus ar aghaidh go dtí n-reilig mar a bhfuil laochra na háite curtha. Léadh amach fógra na Poblachta agus liosta onóra 1 adh agus 2 adh Cathián Chiarraí agus dúradh deichniúr den gCoróin Mhuire as Gaelge.

Léadh teachtaireacht Cheannasaíocht Ghluaiseacht na Poblachta, agus ag tabhairt na fóiráide di dúirt Aine Nic Mhurchadha go raibh sé ana thábhachtach do Phoblachtaigh a bheith pairteach in aon ghníomhaíocht sóisialta, cultúrtha nó eacnamaíochta a chabhródh leis na gneithe sin agus a taispeánfadh a laige is atá rialtas an t-Saorstáit ina leith. Mhol sí go leanfadh Poblachtaigh ag troid gan sin gan staonadh nó go mbainfí amach aiting an Phiaraisigh agus Uí Chonghaile agus go mbeadh Poblacht daonlathach

sóisialach le feiscint againn gan mhoill.

D'Fhógair Tim Garvey don slua go mbeidís ag teacht le chéile go luath le plé a dhéanamh ar conas is fearr a dhéanfaí Laochra na H-Bloc a chomórán sa cheantar i rith an t-Samhraidh.

Seinneadh Amhrán na bhFiann, agus mháirseáil an slua thar nais go dtí lár an bhaile mar ar scaipeadar.

Kildare

THIS EASTER about one hundred republicans from Carlow and Kildare joined together for the commemoration ceremonies which were held to the grave of the late Frank Driver in Ballymore Eustace.

The parade formed up outside his old home and followed a colour party to St John's cemetery where wreaths were laid on his grave on behalf of various branches of the Republican Movement.

The proceedings were chaired by Matt Conway and the oration was given by Sean Halpenny of Sinn Fein's Foreign Affairs Bureau, in the course of which he said:

"To those people who criticise our methods, to those who will not involve themselves in the struggle for national liberation, to those who seek to undermine our cause, and to those who seek to stop us by whatever means — we say, we will have our socialist republic."

Leitrim

LEITRIM'S Easter ceremonies this year took place in Drumma where a thirteen-strong republican colour party and a lone piper led 400 marchers to Jamestown cemetery.

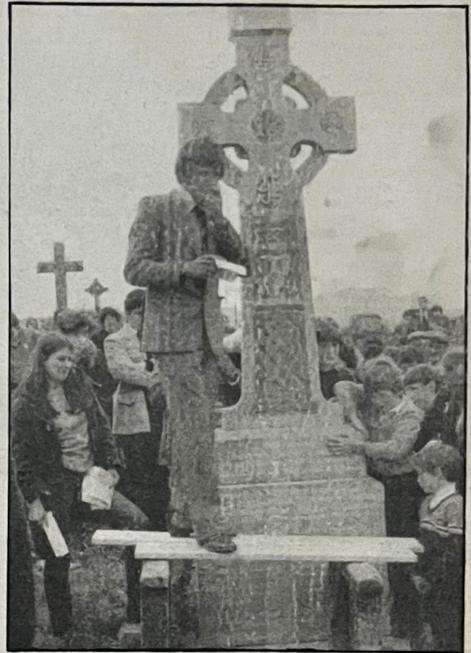
The proceedings were chaired by Eamonn Reynolds, the 1916 Proclamation was read by Peadar O'Gríofa and a decade of the rosary in Irish was recited by Patsy Moffat. Several wreaths were laid including ones from the Republican Movement, the National Graves Association and Leitrim Sinn Fein.

The oration was given by Paddy Campbell of Kerry.

Limerick

THE LIMERICK city commemoration took place at lunchtime on Easter Sunday, with a parade from Bedford Row to the republican plot in Mount St. Lawrence cemetery led by a colour party and guard of honour of na Fianna Eireann.

The proceedings were chaired by Des Long of the Sinn Fein ard comhairle. A decade of the rosary in Irish was recited, wreaths were laid on behalf of the Repub-



● Tim Garvey ag labhairt leis an slua i gCathair Saidhbhín

lican Movement, and Easter statements were read from the IRA leadership and from na Fianna Eireann.

The oration was given by Tom Hartley of Belfast who drew the similarities between the conditions which motivated the men and women of 1916 to rise up in struggle and the conditions which ensure the necessity for struggle in Ireland today.

After the ceremony at the republican plot, a wreath was laid at the grave of Volunteer Sean Glynn, the first republican to be judicially murdered by a Fianna Fail government in 1936 at Arbour Hill prison in Dublin.

Later on Easter Sunday a parade assembled at the Con Colbert Memorial Hall in Athea, County Limerick, and was led by a colour party and guard of honour of na Fianna Eireann and a local pipe band.

The parade marched about two miles to the local graveyard where the commemoration was held and included a decade of the rosary and wreath-laying ceremony.

Both Easter statements were again read out.

In his second oration of the day Tom Hartley of Belfast stressed the need for republicans to involve themselves at local level and to initiate debate whenever and wherever they came into contact with non-republicans.

Longford

TWO HUNDRED people followed a republican colour party from Ardagh in County Longford to the grave of Alfred McHugh of the Irish Citizen Army in the local cemetery.

The commemoration ceremonies were chaired by local Sinn Fein councillor Sean Lynch, the 1916 Proclamation was read by Barney Lennon and a decade of the rosary recited by Tomas MacRuairi. Wreaths were laid by Tom Hayden on behalf of the Republican Movement and by Margaret Healey, a sister of IRA Volunteer Tom Kelleher, who was killed in 1921.

The oration was given by Brian McKewen of Tyrone.



● Fra Browne chaired the ceremonies at Drogheda

Louth

ON EASTER Sunday morning, the first County Louth commemoration took place in Drogheda where a parade was led by an eleven-strong colour party of na Fianna Eireann followed by a twenty-four-strong Fianna guard of honour. The parade also included two local brass bands and majorettes and marched from the town's main street to a republican memorial on the Marsh Road which marks the spot where IRA Volunteers Thomas Halpin and Sean Moran were murdered by Black and Tans on the banks of the River Boyne in 1921.

The ceremonies were chaired by Louth county councillor Fra Browne and, following the IRA's Easter Message, a wreath-laying ceremony and the sounding of the 'Last Post' and 'Reveille', the oration was given by Liam Minnigh of Cavan.

Liam Minnigh also spoke at the second County Louth commemoration in Dundalk later in the day at the republican plot in St Patrick's cemetery. At the

(Continued on next page)

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(continued from previous page)

ceremonies there the 1916 Proclamation was read by a member of Cumann na mBan and Easter messages were read from the republican leadership and na Fianna Éireann. A decade of the rosary in Irish was also recited and wreaths laid on behalf of various branches of the Republican Movement.

The parade to the cemetery from Dundalk's town centre was led by a twenty-five strong colour party and included the Shamrock Flute Band from Glasgow, the Saint John Ogilvie Band from Wishaw, also in Scotland, and the Wolfe Tone Accordion Band from Newry.

Mayo

IN MAYO, the Easter commemoration ceremonies took place at the grave of IRA Brigadier Sean Corcoran who was killed by Black and Tans in May 1921. A twelve-strong colour party led a parade of 200 people to the cemetery where the proceedings were chaired by Martin Gill.

A decade of the rosary was recited by Eddie Ruane and the oration was given by P.J. Kearney of Sligo.

Monaghan

IN MONAGHAN town, the main Easter commemoration ceremony was attended by 1,000 people who took part in a parade from the republican monument on the Clones Road to the grave of Fergal O'Hanlon, led by a twenty-five strong republican colour party and the Knockatallon Band.

The proceedings were chaired by Jackie Crowe, a decade of the rosary in Irish was recited by James McElwain, and the 1916 Proclamation was read by Brian MacConnell. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the IRA, Sinn Féin and the National Graves Association.

The oration was given by Patsy Sweeney of Drogheda who in the course of his speech condemned the Dublin government for the death of Cavan/Monaghan TD Kieran Doherty. The ceremonies ended with the 'Last Post' played by Francis Mohan and the national anthem.

In the morning, a series of orations and wreath-laying ceremonies took place around County Monaghan at the grave of Sean McKenna in Clara, at the grave of Aloysius Hand in Clones and at the grave of Peadar Mohan in Clontarf.

Offaly

REPUBLICANS from Westmeath and Offaly attended the Easter commemoration at Clara in County Offaly which followed a parade from the town centre to the republican plot.

The ceremonies were chaired by Jody Coughlan, the 1916 Proclamation was read by Michael Conway, a wreath was laid on behalf of the Republican Movement by Oliver O'Connor and a decade of the rosary was recited by Teresa O'Connor.

The oration was given by Sinn Féin's director of education Dave Farrell who stressed the need for republicans in the area to be involved in the struggles of the local people.

Roscommon

THE MAIN Roscommon commemoration ceremonies took place in Bellanagare where a parade led by a colour party and the Raheen Pipe Band marched to the nearby Basik cemetery.

At the grave of IRA Volunteer Stephen McDermott, who was shot by the Black and Tans in 1921,



● Republicans hold their first Easter commemoration in Waterford in eight years

the proceedings were chaired by Patrick Kiernan. Wreaths were laid by a nephew of Stephen McDermott, Willie McDermott, by Tan War veteran Pat Tiernan, by Jack Leonard, a republican prisoner in the Curragh in the 1940s and by Sinn Féin county councillor Dermot Mulooly. A wreath was also laid on behalf of the Portlaoise prisoners by Farrell Conroy.

A decade of the rosary was recited by Patsy Connell, the 1916 Proclamation was read by Eddie Clarke, Jack Leonard read the Roscommon Roll of Honour and Pádraig Cryan read the Easter message from the republican leadership.

The oration was given by John Joe McGill of Leitrim in the course of which he condemned collaboration between the Free State gardai and the RUC, reminded his listeners that the Catholic church had condemned the 1916 leaders and he urged all republicans to involve themselves in the struggles of the local people.

Following the oration Patsy Connell read an account of the death of Stephen McDermott, the 'Last Post' was played by Robert Flynn and the national anthem in Irish was led by Lita Murray.

In the morning a smaller ceremony took place at Elphin with a parade from Elphin church to the republican memorial. There the Roscommon Roll of Honour was read by Pádraig Cryan, the 1916 Proclamation by Eddie Clarke and a decade of the rosary in Irish recited by Patsy Connell.

Sligo

ABOUT 200 people marched in glorious sunshine through Sligo town to the republican plot in St Mary's cemetery for the traditional Easter commemoration. The march set off from the town hall at 3.30 p.m. and was led by a colour party of nine Volunteers carrying the Tricolour, the Sunburst, the Starry Plough and the Connacht flag. Wreaths were carried by republican veterans Eddie Wallace, Francis Murray and Pete Burns, and by Sean Brennan, Helga Keogh and Brian McHugh. Music was provided by the Riverstown Youth Band as the parade made its way to the republican plot in the cemetery where nine republicans, six of whom were murdered by the Free Staters in 1922, are interred. The



● The Sligo town IRA colour party step out into brilliant sunshine for last weekend's commemoration

republican parade was shadowed by a number of uniformed and plain-clothes gardai some of whom also observed the graveside ceremonies.

Sean McManus of the National Graves Association chaired the proceedings which began with the laying of wreaths on behalf of the Republican Movement, the relatives of the dead Volunteers, the H-Block/Armagh committee, the Tommy Langan Sinn Féin cumann, the National Graves Association and Sligo comhairle ceantair, Sinn Féin. A decade of the rosary led by Sean McGoldrick was said in Irish followed by an excellent recital from memory of the Proclamation by Vincent Doherty.

After the statement from the leadership Francis Heraghty read out Sligo's Roll of Honour, followed by two minutes' silence and then the playing of 'Roisin Dubh' on the flute by Seamus Tansey. Danny Morrison, Sinn Féin national director of publicity, then gave the oration. He recalled the collaboration of the Free State government with the British during the historic hunger-strike and its present support for the use of British force against the Argentinians in the Falklands and in imposing economic sanctions on England's behalf. The hunger-strike, he said, had revolutionised sections of Irish youth. He concluded by saying that Irish people are basically a peaceful people.

But, he said, "We cry out for justice and over the graves of our patriot dead this Easter Sunday we rededicate ourselves and declare our resolve to see the Union Jack taken down from the mast and in its place erected, not just a Tricolour, but a system of government based upon the principles of social and economic

justice of the 1916 Proclamation for which these men and thousands of other Irishmen, women and youths died for."

At other National Grave commemorations in County Sligo a wreath was laid by Jack McElduff at the Paul Geoghegan memorial, Baltra; a wreath was laid by Gerry Kilgannon at Harry Breheny's memorial in Coolaney; and a wreath was laid by Chris Rush at the Bartholomew Teeling monument in Carrinagart. A march, led by piper Larry O'Dowd, was also held in Ballisodare to the grave of Martin Savage, who was killed on the Ashtown Road in 1919 during an unsuccessful assassination bid on the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord French. The oration here was given by Jimmy McGivern of Tyrone and a minute's silence was observed.

North Tipperary

FOUR HUNDRED people took part in the North Tipperary Easter commemoration which began with a parade to the republican monument in Hollyford. The monument commemorates a 1916 veteran Phil Shanahan who later became a TD in the First Dail and died in 1932, and James Crooke who fought with the IRA's Third Tipperary Brigade during the Tan War.

The ceremonies were chaired by veteran republican Dan Gleason, the 1916 Proclamation was read by Thomas Malone and a decade of the rosary was said by Ned Shea. Wreaths were laid by relatives of Phil Shanahan and James Crooke, and on behalf of the Republican Movement and Rosera and Neneagh Sinn Féin.

The oration was given by

Ruairi O Bradaigh, president of Sinn Féin, in the course of which he said:

"The Dublin government and the SDLP have said that the latest British attempt to revive Stormont was 'unworkable', but republicans would maintain that any and every form of British rule in Ireland has been and will be unworkable because of the people's resistance to it.

"And in the last analysis it would be the Phil Shanahans and Jim Crookes of this world who would make it unworkable..."

"Irish people everywhere were dismayed and angry at recent reports of the meeting of middle-rank gardai in Bantry, County Cork. With 'fraternal' delegates from the British crown forces present and urging them on, the sergeants and inspectors called the modern Black and Tans their 'colleagues' and pushed enthusiastically to have them brought back into the twenty-six counties to interrogate Irish republicans held by the gardai.

"The record of the RUC as shown by the findings against them for torture by the European Commission on Human Rights at Strasbourg and Amnesty International — apart from the obvious considerations of national sovereignty in all of Ireland — should be sufficient to stop any Irishman worthy of the name from clasping their blood-stained hands..."

"The slavish attitude of the Dublin government was further illustrated by their recent unqualified support at the United Nations Security Council and in the EEC for England in her difficulties in one of her last remaining outposts of empire, the Falkland Islands, or Las Malvinas, to give them their proper name.

"But then, one short year ago, in April 1981, the Free State held the chair in the Security Council of the United Nations yet did not raise even a squeak against England when Bobby Sands was elected MP on the fortieth day of his hunger-strike and went on to die as did Terence MacSwiney before him..."

"Ultimately, it will not be those who hold a transient political power at Leinster House, the new Stormont or Westminster who will resolve the question of Irish unity and independence, but Irishmen and women such as we honour today in Ireland and around the world."

South Tipperary

THE ANNUAL Easter commemoration in South Tipperary took place as usual at the grave of George Plant in St Johnstown. About 400 people marched there from Coolbawn Cross, Fethard, behind a colour party and the Cashel Pipe Band.

The ceremonies were chaired by Mary Healy of Fethard, Michael Brown of Cashel read the 1916 Proclamation and the Easter Statement from the republican leadership was read by Eddie Doherty, the Carrick-on-Suir local councillor. A sister of George Plant was in attendance.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the Republican Movement and Sinn Féin and the oration was given by Anthony O'Malley of Donegal.

Tyrone

EDENDORK IN THE small village of Edendork a wreath-laying ceremony attended by around one hundred people took place after 11 o'clock

(continued on next page)

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● The IRA colour party at Carrickmore, County Tyrone

(continued from previous page)

Mass at the graveside of IRA Volunteers Kevin Murray, Patrick Quinn, Patrick Carty and Sean Loughran. The 1916 Proclamation was read out, a decade of the rosary was recited in Irish and two minutes silence for the dead was observed. The oration was given by local republican Francie Molloy from Dungannon who paid glowing tribute to the leadership of the Republican Movement and 'the Volunteers of Ogligh na hEireann' who had fought against great odds and taken on the might of the British empire. He praised the loyalty of the people of Fermanagh and South Tyrone in electing firstly Bobby Sands and then Owen Carron.

Also in the same graveyard a decade of the rosary was recited at the grave of Volunteer Patrick McDonald.

GLISH

Several miles away in the village of English, a wreath-laying ceremony at the graveside of Volunteer Daniel McAnallen, killed in an attack on Pomeroy barracks in August 1973, was attended by about one hundred people who listened as the Proclamation was read out. A decade of the rosary was said and the Roll of Honour for Fermanagh and Tyrone was read out. Francie Molloy gave the oration.

Other wreath-laying ceremonies took place in Ardboe, Clonoe, Coalisland, Moy, Greencastle and Galbally where Paddy Bolger gave the oration.

AGHAYARAN

In Aghayaran wreaths were laid at the grave of Volunteer Seamus Harvey. The ceremony was chaired by Felix McAteer, and the oration was given by Cormac McAleer. Wreaths were also laid at the grave of Jimmy McGlynn, Castlederg.

CARRICKMORE

As in the past several years the main Easter commemoration ceremony for Tyrone took place in the village of Carrickmore where a thirteen-strong colour party of IRA Volunteers was greeted by loud cheers from the several thousand spectators who cramm-

ed into Main Street and lined the mile-long route around the village. Several bands and banners from local Sinn Fein cumainn provided a colourful addition to the march.

Despite heavy Brit and RUC activity in the surrounding countryside — which included road-blocks and searching of cars and buses in every road leading to Carrickmore — the crowd was one of the biggest in the six counties. Hundreds of stewards and local people linked arms to flank the Volunteers as they made their way along country lanes down the Mulawee Road and then swung right again through Carrickmore village towards the Garden of Remembrance.

The only visible sign of Brit activity was a lone helicopter which hovered overhead. Launching their own security drive local people and stewards had combed fields and farm buildings several hours before the Volunteers made their appearance.

At the Garden of Remembrance the ceremony was chaired by a member of Tyrone National Graves Association, the 1916 proclamation was read out and wreaths were laid on behalf of GHQ Ogligh na hEireann, Tyrone Brigade, IRA, west and south Tyrone comhairle ceantair, from relatives and local Sinn Fein cumainn and a special wreath in memory of the ten dead hunger-strikers was laid by a veteran republican who fought in 1916.

Rapturous applause then rang out from the crowd as an IRA Volunteer mounted the platform to deliver the statement from the Leadership.

The oration was given by Paddy Bolger, national organiser for Sinn Fein, who in paying tribute to those who had fallen in the war against British imperialism, said: "The popular patriotic war being waged by the men and women in arms of the IRA is being waged against fantastic odds and despite these odds this is the longest campaign in modern times and is a tribute to both the Volunteers and the people. The IRA has the capacity to wage war until victory. The Irish people have the will to support this war. The British colonial dog like its mongrel imitators all over the world, in EI-

Salvador or South Africa, cannot scratch off the guerrilla flea. The war of the flea, the battle between David and Goliath, has won the irrepressible prospect — the prospect of success for the risen people and the demise of the imperialist."

In a reference to the recent RUC ravings about the breaking of the IRA, Paddy Bolger continued:

"Despite the enemy's rantings about the Republican Movement being 'on the run', the Volunteers of the IRA have always regrouped and as in recent weeks have demonstrated the ability to inflict serious military and politically essential casualties upon the enemy forces."

Speaking on the building of an effective electoral machine in the light of the proposed Prior 'initiative' and assembly elections Bolger continued: "We have participated in and will participate in elections within the strict confines of republican principles. Elections fought with a revolutionary intent, which is our intent, do not mean a dilution of the struggle."

Waterford

WATERFORD held its first Easter commemoration in eight years and about 200 people took part



● Rita O'Hare and Joe Cummins in Waterford



● Wreath-laying at Edendork, County Tyrone

in a parade from the Glen through the city centre to the old barracks.

The ceremonies were chaired by Joe Cummins, Tony Kelly read the 1916 Proclamation and wreaths were laid. Jackie Whelan of Waterford Sinn Fein gave a short address and the main oration was given by Rita O'Hare of Dublin.

In the course of her speech she said that Waterford had, during the hunger-strike, made an exemplary lesson of combining the national struggle with trade union action and urged republicans to rebuild this momentum in the city's social and economic issues.

Wexford

EASTER ceremonies in County Wexford are, by tradition, conducted on a wide scale and as well as two major parades, there were twenty-seven wreath-laying ceremonies at various republican plots and memorials, and a mass in Wexford town for those who have died for Ireland, organised by the National Graves Association and attended by several members of Wexford Corporation.

In Enniscorthy, on Easter Sunday morning, a large crowd marched from the town to the

grave of Edentubber martyr George Keegan in St Mary's cemetery. A colour party of na Fianna Eireann and St Patrick's Fife and Drum Band led the parade.

The graveside proceedings were chaired by Sean Doyle, Kevin Sheehan read the 1916 Proclamation, a decade of the rosary was recited by Michael O'Leary, and the Easter Statement from the republican leadership was read by Harry Goff. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the Republican Movement.

Sean Crowe of Dublin gave the oration.

On Easter Sunday afternoon another parade marched from Wexford town to St Ibar's cemetery at Crostown where the ceremonies took place at the republican plot. Several members of Wexford Corporation, including the mayor, Noel Murphy of the Labour Party, took part.

The proceedings were chaired by George Molloy who read the 1916 Proclamation and recited a decade of the rosary in Irish. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the National Graves Association and the Republican Movement, and the oration was again delivered by Sean Crowe.

The march returned to the Bull Ring in Wexford where the national anthem was played at the 1798 memorial before dispersal.

'No Pope here'

OPPOSITION by Protestant bigots to the Pope's visit to Britain next month has taken many forms with marches and protests held and planned as well as religious services disrupted.

Added to the weaponry is a little booklet published by the Protestant Truth Society (PTS) entitled 'Papal Blessings and Curses'. This lists twenty-nine cases of a papal blessing shortly preceding the death of those blessed. These include the late President John Kennedy, an Italian airship blessed by the Pope in 1928 and which subsequently crashed losing half its crew and a steamer full of nuns en route to South America in 1870, similarly blessed, and which sank without trace.

On the other hand, the PTS has discovered four cases of people who have thrived greatly after having been cursed by a Pope.

The booklet warns: "How carefully, therefore, should the British government and people avoid by all means any interference with the papacy."

This, of course, is exactly the lunatic brand of Protestantism with which, we are told, we all must reconcile ourselves before even thinking of Irish unity.

★★★

With Argentina in the news there has been much research in this country to find Irish connections.

There is a population there, like in so many countries, of many thousands claiming Irish descent, and it should come as no surprise that the two most famous 'Irish-Argentines', both now dead, had revolutionary histories.

In 1814, Mayoman William Brown, in Argentina's war of independence, scored two major victories over the Spanish colonialists in naval battles and went on to become an admiral of the new Argentinian navy.

But probably the best-known Argentinian of all is Ernesto Che Guevara who, although he fought in Guatemala, conquered in Cuba and died in Bolivia, was born in the Argentinian capital, Buenos Aires in 1928. And he was, we are assured, a grandson of an Irish emigrant from Galway named Lynch.

★★★

For those who find socialist magazines like *Left Perspectives* incredibly turgid with long theoretical treatises curing even the most violent insomnia, or for those who find the *Stickers' Workers' Life* spiteful, pompous, sanctimonious, pro-British and pro-loyalist, there is a new Irish socialist review just on the market.

Gratlon, as it is called, comes as a refreshing, easy-to-read, and welcome addition to the sparse variety of left-wing publications available in Ireland and promises to be on offer every two months.

In the first issue you can find out, among other things, how to go on strike, what Bernadette McAliskey thinks of Sinn Fein's performance in the last election, how the left as a whole performed statistically in that election, why the Free State Labour Party is in a shambles, how Karl Marx viewed feminism and what happened at an executive meeting of the League for the Reconstruction of the International Committee of the People's Revolutionary Communist Party Tendency of the Movement for a Workers Republic (Marxist-Leninist) (Kevin Street).

You can also find out why the magazine is called *Gratlon*, and that too is a thought-provoking explanation.

One other interesting thing about this new publication, which is apparently edited by a loose-knit group of fairly harmless Trotskyists, is that for a few pounds any reader can not only subscribe to *Gratlon*, but also become a member of the controlling co-operative which elects the editorial board.

It sounds like a fool-hardy experiment in mass democracy, which could be a dream come true for opportunists on the lunatic left.

Gratlon is available at 50p, plus postage, from 25 Mountainview Court, Harold's Cross, Dublin 6.

★★★

The *Sunday Independent's* back page columnist, 'Backchat', last Sunday, April



Wall slogans are not confined to Belfast, and some-one near Cahirciveen in south Kerry went to great heights to prove it with this one in support of Gerry Tuite who escaped from Brixton prison and is about to be tried in Dublin for London bombings. That's Gerry with a G

11th, was claiming an exclusive in that a copy of the signed agreement by which Tony Gregory's vote was secured for Fianna Fail had come into his possession. We were then given a resume of the contents.

In fact, as everyone but 'Backchat' knows, Tony Gregory gave copies of the document to the press on March 9th, the day Leinster House reconvened and elected the new government. The following day it was published in full in the *Irish Times*.

'Backchat', according to his slogan, takes us behind the news, but could more accurately be described as a long way behind with the news. No wonder the circulation of the *Sunday Independent* is rapidly declining.

★★★

Financial inducements in return for information are currently much in the news, due to the 'Supertout' phenomena in the North, although they have been on offer for years. The Free State gardai have not had the same success as the RUC with the tactic and perhaps the reason lies in their Special Branch's inability to make the good life on offer sound attractive.

For example, in Dublin's Bridewell last weekend Special Branchman John O'Connell offered one republican so much money that he could afford to 'drink caviare all day'.

Not surprisingly the prospect kept his victim's mouth firmly shut.

★★★

Sixty years of sectarian terror are to be celebrated officially in the North this summer to mark the diamond jubilee of the RUC which was founded in 1922. The central event will be a tattoo of military bands in September in which about one hundred survivors of the original force - most of whom served previously with the Royal Irish Constabulary - will be honoured.

Let us hope that they do not last another sixty years.

★★★

Last year the list of local studies publications available at public libraries in the North caused a storm of protest from DUP councillors when it was discovered that it contained several republican publications including 'The Writings of Bobby Sands'.

The protests were not in vain and the new list, issued this week, includes eight pamphlets by the DUP under such titles as 'Self-Inflicted', 'The Curson Trail' and 'Ulster in Peril' as well as Ian Paisley's reflections on the British royal wedding - 'The Greatest Wedding in History'.

★★★

Three loyalists have appeared in court in Belfast charged with the stabbing of a Catholic youth in May Street in the city on March 26th. The crown counsel told the court that there seemed to be no motive for the attack other than a sectarian one.

Their victim, who was stabbed several times around the neck, lies seriously injured in hospital and has lost the use of his left

arm due to one of the wounds received.

The three loyalists have been released on bail of £500 each.

★★★

An interesting establishment gathering is to take place at the Royal Society of Arts in London on May 5th and 6th to discuss 'Terrorism and the News Media'. It will be attended by a variety of defenders of freedom of speech including Merlyn Rees, the former Northern direct-ruler and HTV's Lord Harlech.

According to the publicity the conference aims to bring together media people, academic experts, MPs and 'senior representatives of the law and police', and starts from the ludicrous premise that "the news gatherer has become the target of sophisticated strategy designed to capture world audiences, to project the message of the terrorist."

The reality of TV censorship, black propaganda and the fact that the press in any case is biased towards the establishment is apparently to be overlooked by the conference.

Just to make sure that the masses do not get in and raise any such awkward distractions, the fee for attendance is £85. The organisers will doubtless be relieved to know that our London correspondent's application to attend remains very much untouched on the editor's desk.

★★★

Peace by Peace is the eight-page news-sheet of the 'Peace People' in the North and its sporadic appearance is almost the only trace left of that once controversial and much publicised organisation. A look at the contents of the latest edition amply indicates its current condition.

Page one carries a report, but no numbers, of the 'Peace People's' spring assembly. Strangely for a group that started out as the 'Peace Women' their current leader Mrs Pat Johnston is referred to throughout as 'chairman'. Page two is a flattering piece on the UDA and page three notes the case of two Buddhist monks jailed in Vietnam.

The two centrespread pages concentrate on Poland, but carry a photograph of an El Salvador picket. Page six examines an anti-nuclear movement in the United States and page seven contains an article entitled 'Knitting Peace' and begins:

"To me, doing peace work is like knitting an Aran sweater for the first time."

The back page reports on a soccer match in what is known as the 'Peace People Junior Football League' between Casaldona Rangers and Bloomfield. It is here apparently where peace work has had its major effect and the following paragraph appears in the report to show their success:

"For a time towards the end of the first half and the beginning of the second, Bloomfield did seem to become frustrated and disappointed by their failure to break through the strong Casaldona defence, but they shook that mood off...."

Peaceful football; but it does seem rather boring.

WHAT'S ON

IRISH NIGHT SOCIAL

Ceili by 'Tony and Friends'
8.30 p.m. - 11.30 p.m. Friday 16th April
Dew Drop Inn
CAVAN TOWN
Co. Cavan

CONCERT

Featuring 'The Dublin City Ramblers'
9 p.m. - 11 p.m. Friday 16th April
Blue Lagoon
SLIGO TOWN
Co. Sligo

BALLAD SESSION

Friday 16th April
Wagon Wheel Lounge
Trinity Street
DROGHEDA
Co. Louth
Admission: £1
Organised by Sinn Fein

REPUBLICAN RE-UNION

Featuring 'Blue Lagoon'
Friday 16th April
DRUMCONRATH
East Meath
Speaker: Owen Carron

JOE CLARKE

6th ANNIV. COMMEMORATION
After 10.45 a.m. Mass
Sunday 18th April
Oliver Plunkett church
Followed by march to Glasnevin
FINGLAS SOUTH
(40c bus from Parnell Street)

BALLAD SESSION

Featuring 'Phoenix'
8 p.m. Tuesday 20th April
Midland Hotel
Dominick Street
DUBLIN
Taitte: £1.50
Organised by the Carroll/Ashes
and Bryson Sinn Fein cumann

FILM SHOW

Featuring 'Miss Eira', 'Saoirse',
and 'A Nation Once Again'
7.30 p.m. Wednesday 21st April
Junior Common Room
TRINITY COLLEGE
Dublin
Admission: £1

VICTORY TO THE IRISH PEOPLE! PUBLIC MEETING & VIDEO

To mobilise for the May 8th commemoration march in London marking the 1st anniversary of the murder of Bobby Sands MP
7.30 p.m. Thursday 22nd April
John Barnes Library
Camden Road/Dalmeiy Avenue
LONDON
Organised by the May 8th
Organising Committee

IRISH NIGHT

Featuring 'Cuchulainn'
Friday 23rd April
Ballygally Social Centre
BELLAGHY
Co. Derry
(Draw for 39 ins. high Long Kesh playing harp will take place at this function)
Organised by the Ballygally POW
Welfare Association

SINN FEIN

FUND-RAISING SOCIAL
Traditional music
8.30 p.m. - 12 p.m. Friday 30th April
Mullet Lounge Bar
BELMULLETT
Co. Mayo
Admission: £2

H-BLOCK SOCIAL

Featuring 'Phoenix'
Friday 30th April
Russell Arms Hotel
NAVAN
Co. Meath
(Supper and bar extension)
Taitte: £4

12-HOUR COMMEMORATION HUNGER-STRIKE

Saturday 1st May
Town Hall
NAAS
Co. Kildare
Organised by Naas H-Block
Action Group

BOBBY SANDS

COMMEMORATION SOCIAL
Live music
7.30 p.m. Thursday 6th May
McNamara Room
Irish Centre
CAMDEN TOWN
London
Organised by Sinn Fein

CEILI

Featuring Leitrim Ceili Band
Sunday 9th May
Creevelea Hall
DRUMKEERAN
Co. Leitrim

MÁLA POIST

All letters should be addressed to: The Editor, An Phoblacht/Republican News, 51/53 Falls Road, Belfast or 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

Green Jackets

Dear Editor,

Two weeks ago the Royal Green Jackets departed from the Beechmount and Iveagh area of Belfast. During their period in this area we, the residents, witnessed weekly, sometimes daily, harassment by this regiment. Most of the harassment was directed at local youth and ranged from degrading searches to vicious assaults. During their tour of duty members of the regiment also carried out a slander campaign against two young women; one from the Iveagh area, the other girl worked in the district. This slander campaign took the form of writing filthy graffiti on shop fronts and walls in the area about the two girls and was witnessed by residents, and reported in your paper. Apart from writing slander against the two girls the regiment also showed that their allegiance lies with fascist groups by writing National Front and UVF slogans on doors in Iveagh and walls all over the district. This regiment was also responsible for the murder of the young 'joy-riider' in the grounds of the RVH.

Harassment and abuse of the people of the area came to a head after the shooting of three members of the regiment by the IRA. That Thursday and Friday saw wide-ranging searches and destruction of property, particularly in the new houses in Beechmount. Saturday, their last day of duty in the area, saw at least two assaults in Beechmount Avenue. One local youth was hit in the face with a rifle butt on Saturday afternoon. Then about midnight, as four young men were making their way home after a night out at a local community centre a number of soldiers in a patrol of eight attacked them, but they were able to run away before the whole patrol caught them. They escaped with only minor injuries.

All of this type of behaviour comes as no surprise to the people of the area. Ten years ago the same regiment carried out a similar campaign of assaults and destruction of property in our area. So no nationalist resident will be sorry to see this regiment leave our district and for that matter all British army regiments from our whole country.

Nationalist resident,
Beechmount and Iveagh,
Belfast.



The slander campaign of the Green Jackets against local girl, Paula Fox, has been taken up by their successors.

Familiar voice

A Chara,

Bobby Sands longed for a familiar voice to chase away a monster. We, the Irish people all over the world, hope to provide that familiar voice. We have a writing effort to free the prisoners in the Kesh, Armagh, English prisons and Portlaoine. And we will expand it soon to include Magilligan and Limerick. This effort started with a few people sending postcards and now has

writers in over thirty states in America, Canada, and Australia.

If any prisoner is not getting mail we would like to hear from them or their families. We can guarantee someone will start as soon as we get the information. We know all our mail does not reach the prisoners, but this is not because we are not writing. Please help us become a familiar voice to our prisoners.

Mike Duffy,
4110 Farndale Road,
Philadelphia,
USA.

Tory Island

A Chara,

The plight of the inhabitants of Tory Island is again making news with the sending last week of a deputation to Dublin to seek assistance from the government for the building of an airstrip on the island so that the inhabitants would not be so completely isolated from the mainland.

A committee has been formed to enlist the support of all interested bodies and is appealing especially to Gaeltacht people living in Dublin.

Until recently there were fifty-two families residing on the island. Many of these families have recently moved to the mainland because of the extreme difficulties they encountered living in isolation on Tory.

The problems of the Tory people are many and varied. They are frequently cut off from all contact with the mainland by the notorious weather conditions in the area thus seriously hampering medical treatment for emergency cases, etc.

Since the setting up of the twenty-six county state successive governments have committed themselves to the promotion of the Irish language and especially to the fostering and development of the Gaeltacht areas. Unfortunately, this has proved to have been no more than lip service and promises have never materialised.

It has always been the policy of Sinn Féin to halt the decline of the Gaeltacht areas and to develop them to the stage where expansion can begin. We believe at this stage that only through emergency measures can the decline of the Gaeltacht be stopped.

Tacaimid go hionán le muintir Oileán Thoirgháin insan iarracht atá á dhéanamh acu a gcuilúir a choimeád, agus a goara chun maireachtaint a bhaint amach.

Brian MacCormaic,
Oifigeach cairdriúil poiblí,
Roinn an chultúir,
Sinn Féin,
Baile Átha Cliath.

THE GAELTACHT



Undo the Genocide of 1847!
AN GHAELGE IN
UACHTAR ATH-UAIR!

Joyce

A Chara,

With reference to the letter in your issue of March 11th, by

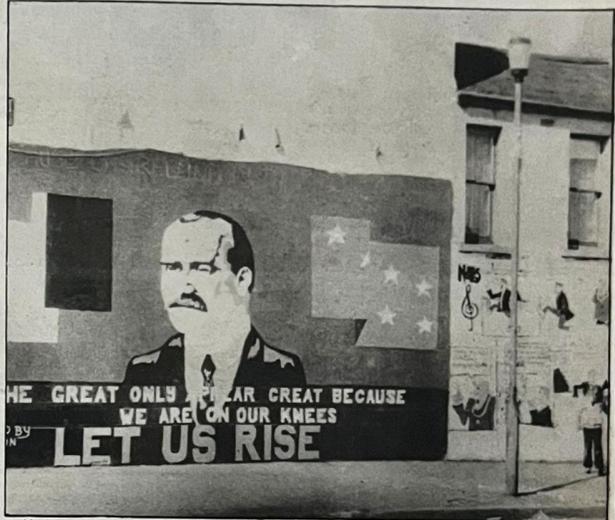
ARMED STRUGGLE AND SOCIAL ISSUES

Dear Editor,

The Connolly Youth Movement should like to reply to some of the points raised in the last two editions of your newspaper concerning the military campaign and social issues. Firstly, we seem to have been misquoted. The CYM has never said that the Provisionals' 'economic campaign' is the major cause of unemployment. We have repeatedly stated that the causes of the massive rises in unemployment are due to a crisis in the capitalist system. Yourselves and the Democratic Unionist Party seem to be the only ones who believe the 'economic campaign' to be successful. Another related point is that you compare the Provos' campaign with 'economic wars' in Vietnam and Zimbabwe, completely ignoring the fact that it was government forces in both these cases that were responsible for the economic devastation; it was blamed on the guerrillas for propaganda purposes.

Another point which we should like to take issue with, concerns the social basis of the Provos' campaign. One of the reasons the CYM condemns the campaign is because of its extremely narrow base of support, even compared to previous movements in Ireland. For example, Sinn Féin during the War of Independence had 80% backing of the population throughout the whole of Ireland. The Provos, by contrast, have absolutely no basis of support for the armed struggle in the South, whilst in the North, their campaign obviously alienates the majority of the working class, both Protestant and Catholic. Their analysis does not tackle British imperialism on an all-Ireland basis but only within the confines of the North.

The CYM by contrast takes an all-Ireland perspective on British imperialism. We believe that North and South the 'carnival of reaction' envisaged by James Connolly as the result of partition has come about. We follow Connolly's analysis of British imperialism, which recognises that territorial partition is not the only effect of British imperialist rule, but that the political moulds, North



Young mural painters in Belfast have no difficulty in linking Connolly (left) with a Cormac cartoon (right) in praise of 'shooting squad'.

and South, have also been determined by imperialism. Thus there exists, on the one hand, in the North the sectarian divide between nationalist and unionist, and in the South, the less sharp Fine Gael/Flanna Fail division. This political set-up throughout Ireland is weighted against progressive and anti-imperialist movements and hence serves the interests of British imperialism.

In terms of strategy then, we believe that the Provos have never effectively challenged British imperialism at its roots; they have accepted the political divisions imposed by imperialism, and this has led them to dismiss a substantial part of the population as reactionary, most notably the Protestant section of the working class in the North. The Provos have never attempted to build any support beyond the nationalist ghettos in the North, and have thus betrayed the true republicanism of the United Irishmen and Connolly. They have ignored what the CYM believes to be a crucial component in achieving a united socialist Ireland, that is struggling against the ideological

stranglehold which unionism has maintained over a section of the Protestant working class.

Furthermore, no serious attempt has been made to win the labour movement in Britain to an anti-imperialist strategy; again we believe this to be an important component in a way forward. Shooting squadries, and the simplistic solution of 'Troops Out' will not threaten British imperialism — what it will do is hinder the development of a progressive, anti-imperialist solidarity movement in Britain.

A last point is that contrary to what your paper implies the CYM has consistently opposed the repressive nature of British imperialism. Both in our campaigns and in our newspaper in recent months we have highlighted repression and harassment of young people. We do not see the effects of British rule to be 'narrowly economic' as you imply.

From the Northern Area Committee,
Connolly Youth Movement,
Belfast.

A Chara,

James Connolly campaigned throughout his life for the working class. No matter where he was in Belfast or in the USA, he defended the interests of the oppressed people through agitation and propaganda. Inevitably, he was drawn towards the belief that only through rebellion and guerrilla struggle (or 'civilian warfare' as he called it in his pamphlet 'Revolutionary Warfare') could the stranglehold of British imperialism, which ultimately relied upon — and still does rely upon — a military force, be broken.

And so, he ended up behind the sights of a rifle in the GPO picking off Brits. Of the British socialists, and referring to his laying down his life for his country, he said: "They will never understand why I am doing it." He might as well have been speaking to the so-called Connolly Youth Movement, because they don't understand why the IRA are fighting against British imperialism today.

Sean Canavan,
Limerick.



James Joyce: a contemporary of men such as Clarke, Connolly, and Pearse

produced since 'Ulysses' was published; who has been able to go beyond Joyce? This represents a grave defeat for England.

Joyce felt constrained and impelled to quit Ireland, but he did not settle in England. He chose all Europe. He conceived the idea of 'Ulysses' in Rome. The commemorative plaque erected by a Roman committee for his centenary says that he 'made his Dublin into our universe'. Joyce was the contemporary of men whom in retrospect we see more and more to have been giants, ahead of their age, men such as Wilde, Parnell, Yeats, Davitt, Clarke, Casement, Connolly

Europe.... What other country in Europe or elsewhere can boast such a band of heroes? This paradox of Ireland, retrograde yet in advance of the rest of the world

in vision and capacity for action, has been noted by me. To reject Joyce is therefore to reject one of the columns of modern Ireland. Let Ireland disown him, England will seek to absorb him as her own.

A London newspaper published an article in December claiming Joyce for London, on the basis, I suppose, of his trips from King's Cross to Victoria and vice versa on his way to and from the mainland of Europe. Thus London will claim for herself what epitome of exile gave by choice to Rome, Trieste, Zurich, and Paris, like so many Irish before him. Joyce may not have been able to bear being taught Irish by Patrick Pearse, but he was to rear a family that was to speak Italian and Hungarian; he wrote a whole volume in Italian. That was very Celtic and Irish and very un-British of him, nothing could be more evidently contrary to the English spirit.

Firm O'Sullivan,
Rome,
Italy.

record of the British points in the opposite direction.

In the last all-Ireland election, in 1919, the Irish people (over 80% voted to establish an independent Irish republic under the mandate of Sinn Féin. Did the British respect the wishes of the majority then? No, sir, they did not. Instead, they respected the wishes of a minority — 20% of the people. So why do they now say that they must respect the wishes of the majority of the people in the six counties before their occupation forces can be withdrawn?

Britain supports those who support its imperialist policy in Ireland such as the right-wing Paisleyites, who are better suited to South Africa, and the traitors in the Free State.

The solution is hard but necessary. Only the Republican Movement can break Britain's grip on Ireland. To this end, all the Irish people must support the Movement and the Movement, in turn must break the back of the clergy and get around the distorted truths propagated by the Brits and the green Tories.

You must complete the revolution which men like James Connolly died for. To this end, I give you all the support that I can.

James O'Neill,
Pierrefonds,
Quebec,
Canada.

Similarities

A Chara,

Why does Britain worry about needing a 'democratic majority' in the six counties before withdrawing? Is this some new policy? It must be because the past



● Ní gá an luaidh a bheith san artola

Luaidh san Artola

le hEoghan MacCormick H5

DE RÉIR leabhrán a foilsíodh roinnt bliain ó shin ag Gluais-eacht na Poblachta, ba chóir go mbeadh achán bhall den ngluais-eacht pairteach le grúpaí éagsúla a bhfuil blianta leathna acu i gcoinne riar bith nó gné ar bith nach maith do ghnáthshaoil mhuintir na hÉireann (nó ar bhunús níos fairsinge do shaol an Domhain Mhóir). Cuid des na grúpaí seo mar shampla ísa An Feachtas dí-armáil Éithnigh, An Ceard Chumannachas, Comhchearta na mBan, SRL.

Is maith an polasáid pairt ghníomhthach a ghlacadh ins na cursaí riachtanacha seo, agus molaim do ghach Phoibhlachtach a seacht ndícheall a dhéanamh cabhair a thabhairt d'aon eagraíocht atá chun leasa na hÉireann nó an domhain.

Ar an bharúil seo cuirim i gáis feachtais eile don mbíonn tacaíocht ag meádu na leathanta seo, feachtas i gcoinne luaidh san artola, ar mháitheir sláinte coirp is aigne an uile dhuine.

INTLEACHT

Tá sé cruthaithe anois go bhfuil ceangal láidir idir lagú leibhéal inteacht na n-óg, agus meádu leibhéal luaidh ins an bhfuil. Tá sé cinnte chomh maith go bhfuil leibhéal luaidh na fola i bhfad níos airde i ndaoine óga sna bailte móra agus sna cathracha ná faoin tuath agus ansan féin gur ag fás atá sé.

I measc daoine fásta bíonn leibhéal timpeall 27% i gcomparáid le 40% do pháistí (sna cathracha) ag fulaingt ó ard leibhéal luaidhe ina gcuid fola. Níl amhras ar bith ná

gurb é luaidh san artola is cúis leis an bhfadhb seo. Dóitear an artola san inneall, agus caitear an luaidh de bhreis amach i ndeatach agus anáilaimide isteach é inár scámhoga agus ansin scaiptear an luaidh ar fuaid ar goipir agus tríd an bhfuil. Is san aigne a déantar an dochar is mó mar a n-íslíotar é gciall ag an luaidh nimhneach.

Deireann na mór chomhlachtaí artola gur féidir luaidh a bhaint as an ola ach go gcosnóidh sé breis dá bharr. Ach roinnt bliain ó shin scrúdaigh comhlucht Meiriceánach an fhadhb agus dar leo, shabhaífaí níos mó airgid i ndeireadh an lae ina measc siúd go bhfuil gluasteáin acu, ar chostas deisithe, ná an breis a d'focaidís de réir an ghálún.

Cuireadh an luaidh san artola i dtoscach báire chun fadhú eile a réiteach. 'Cnagadh' san inneall ab ea an fhadhb sin agus tá an fhadhb sin réitithe ar bhealach eile anois. Fágann na comhlachtaí ola an luaidh san artola toisc go bhfuil an méid sin seanghluasteáin agus gluasteáin nua den seandhéanamh á

sholáthar fós.

Tá cosc ar luaidh san artola reachtáithe i roinnt tíortha cheana féin agus san Iorpaib ba mhaith leis an gComhphárlimint nach mbeadh artola luaidhite á dhíol ar chor ar bith i ndiaidh 1985, ach ar am céanna tá díl sin Eorpaigh nach gceadaíonn artola a dhíol a bhfuil níos lú ná 0.15 gm/litre ann. I gcoinne bíonn 0.40 gm/litre (gramme luaidhe/litre artola) san artola.

DIÚLTÚ

De Réir na Sasanach is féidir leis na Monarchain, gluasteáin a sholáthar nach n-úsáidfidh artola luaidhite ach níl aon chiall leis faid is nach bhfuil aon díl ag brú ar na comhlachtaí Ola an luaidh a bhaint ó n-ábhar, agus a fhad is atá síad siúd ag conspóid le chéile, agus na Rialtais éagsúla ag dídiú gníomhú beidh nimh na luaidhe á scaipeadh fós.

Níl sé do-dhéanta luaidh a chosc ó pheitрил, níl luaidh san artola sa t-Seapáin, san Astráil ná fiú ag an Rialtas Soivéideach Sóisialach. Tá níos mó suime acu i leas a muintire féin ná i mbrabús na gcomhlachtaí

Is féidir linne in Éirinn an rud céanna a dhéanamh agus ba chóir dúinn freisin smaoineamh ar an damáiste do-dheisithe a dhéanfar idir seo agus 1985. Caithfidh brú a chur orthu siúd gur féidir iad rud éigin a dhéanamh faoi gníomh a thógáil faoi anois sula scríosfar an ghluán óg s'gainne.

MEMORIAM

BURKE, Danny. (8th Anniversary). In loving memory of our dear friend, Danny Burke, who was murdered by British crown forces while working in Andersonstown Social Club on April 9th 1974. Always remembered by Joe Lawlor and family.

CLEARY, Peter. (6th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol. Peter Cleary, Ogláigh na hÉireann, South Armagh, who was killed while on active service duty on April 15th 1976. Fuair sé bás ag troid ar son saolta. Never forgotten by his friends and comrades in the Republican Movement, South Armagh.

HUGHES, Samuel; McCRYSTAL, Charles; McERLEAN, John. (10th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vols. Samuel Hughes, Charles McCrystal, and John McErlean, Belfast Brigade, Ogláigh na hÉireann, who died while on active service on April 7th 1972. Mary, Queen of the Gaeil, pray for them. 'Six Counties' are in bondage still, those men who died 'twas not their will. Until they are free and oppression cease, only then will they

rest in peace.' Always remembered by their friend, Peter.
McKIBBIN, Trevor. (5th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol. Trevor McKibbin, Belfast Brigade, Ogláigh na hÉireann, who died while on active service duty on April 17th 1977. I miss you, Lauchra na nGaeil go raibín a friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.

SMYTH, Brian. (9th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol. Brian Smyth, Belfast Brigade, Ogláigh na hÉireann, who died while on active service duty on April 17th 1973. Godaill go cúlín a chomráid; ní dhéanfaimid dearmad ort. Never forgotten by his friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.

Sympathy

MORGAN. Deepest sympathy to Mickey Morgan (Portlaoise) on the recent death of his father, RIP. O'ní soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy. From Geordie Markey (Portlaoise) and the Markey family, Belfast.



GREETINGS

ADAMS, Sean. (H-Block). Easter greetings to my son, Sean, and all his comrades. Thinking of you at Easter. All our love from your mother and Louise Calra, xxx

ADAMS, Sean. (H-Block). Easter greetings to our brother, Sean. Always thinking of you. Love from your brother, Sheila, and kids sister, Bridie Ann Marie; and nephews and nieces.

GOUGH, John. (H-Block). Easter greetings to you, from Gerry, Gabe, Gabe, Dee Jim, Joe, and Paul.

HOGAN, Michael. (Portlaoise). Happy Easter to you, Michael. Good luck from Brian and Rosie.

HOGAN, Michael. (Portlaoise). Happy Easter, Michael. Love from Hugh, Mary, Pat, Liz, Rose, Mick, Betty, and all the clan.

HOGAN, Michael. (Portlaoise). Happy Easter, Mickey. Love always from granny, Margaret, and Dolores.

McCoy, Kevin. (H-Block). Season's greetings and best wishes, Kevin. From Patrick (Case 11), Maggie, and wee Sorcha.

McCoy, Kevin. (H-Block). Thinking of you today and always, Kevin. Love and best wishes from mum, dad, and all at the 'Free Islands'.

McCoy, Patrick. (Case 11, Long Kesh). It doesn't take his special time to bring you to our minds, for a day without a thought of you is very hard to find. Love from Maggie and wee Sorcha, xxx

McCoy, Patrick. (Case 11, Long Kesh). Season's greetings, Patrick. Love from mum, dad, and all at the 'Free Islands'.

McKee, Patsy. (Magilligan). Easter greetings to you, Patsy. From mother, father, brothers and sisters, Swatragh, Co. Derry.

McKee, Patsy. (Magilligan). Wishing you a happy Easter, Patsy. Hope to see you soon. From Mickey and Bridie.

Moneyglass, Toome.
MEEHAN, Gerry. Happy Easter, Gerry. Desmond. Thinking of you every day. From the Hogan family, Brian and Rosie.

O'HARE, Desmond. Happy Easter, Desmond. Thinking of you every day. From mummy, daddy, Cathal, Mary, and Geraldine.

O'HARE, Desmond. Happy Easter, Desmond. All our love from Clare and daughter Julian.

TERRY, John. (Magilligan). Hope to see you to our brother, John. Hope to see you soon. Love from sister Colette, John, and family, and brother Gerry, Joyce, and family.

TERRY, John. (Magilligan). Easter greetings to my nephew, John. Hope it won't be long till we see you. All our love from aunt Bridie and family.

THOMPSON, Pat. (Case 11, Long Kesh). Happy Easter, Pat. Best wishes on your birthday, Pat. From Bernadine and all at Cullinstown.

EASTER GREETINGS to Joe O'Connell, Hugh Doherty and Harry Duggan (Parkhurst); Eddie Butler and Brendan Dowd (Liscest); and Patrick Hackett (Wakefield). From Mícheál O'Connell, Quilkin.

EASTER GREETINGS to J. Gough, J. Pickering, B. Lynch, M. Lynch, J. McCann, and A. McKee. God bless you and all your comrades. Also, congratulations to Liam McCuroy on your release from H-Block. From Bernard and Patricia Downey.

EASTER GREETINGS and solidarity to the Republican Movement and to all the active service units of the Irish Republican Army. From Mick Murray, Hill Prison, England.

EASTER GREETINGS and best wishes on your 28th birthday, Gerard. Love from aunt Josephine Mary and uncle John, Derry.

EASTER GREETINGS and God bless you on your 28th birthday, Gerard. Love from aunty Siu and family.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT, MARKETS, LOWER ORMEAU ROAD, AND SHORT STRAND, BELFAST. send Easter greetings to all our imprisoned comrades in Long Kesh, Crumlin Road, Armagh, Portlaoise, and English Jails. We also remember with pride our dead Volunteers at this Easter time and salute their memory. Fuair siad bás ar son saolta.

THE MAIRE DRUM SINN FEIN CUMANN, MAGERAFELT. send Easter greetings to all Irish POWs in English and Irish Jails and to the women in Armagh Jail. "Ireland unfree shall never be at peace."

THE FERGAL O'HANLON SINN FEIN CUMANN, LAVEY. send Easter greetings to all Irish POWs in English and Irish Jails and especially to the women in Armagh Jail. "No cross is too heavy for Ireland's freedom."

THE PADRAIG PEARSE SINN FEIN CUMANN, DUNBOY. send Easter greetings to all political prisoners in Irish and English Jails.

THE WEST GERMAN IRISH SOLIDARITY AND ANTI-HA BLOCK COMMITTEES send greetings to the Republican Movement on the 66th anniversary of the 1916 Easter Rising and the declaration of the Irish republic.



HELP THE PRISONERS' DEPENDANTS



AN PÁNSY and GREEN CUMANN CABHRACH and GREEN CROSS

Donations, enquiries and offers of help to:
The Secretary,
The Central Committee,
An Cumann Cabhrach,
c/o 44 Parnell Square, Dublin.
Telephone 747811 or 726932.

Donations, enquiries and offers of help to:
The Secretary,
Green Cross '73,
11a Springfield Road, Belfast.
Telephone 29635.



1981, ACCORDING to RUC Chief Constable Jack Hermon, was a year in which the RUC, though dogged by the hunger-strike and its repercussions, responded with a 'sensitivity' and a 'use only of minimum force' which was a 'tribute to their restraint'.

The fact that the tens of thousands who took part in H-Block demonstrations, the hundreds of nationalists who had their homes wrecked in raids or were held incommunicado in Castlereagh and Gough barracks, the hundreds who were seriously injured by plastic bullets and the seven who were killed by them, would totally disagree with that estimate of the RUC's performance is not, however, likely to worry Jack Hermon. Nor is it likely to make the RUC any more 'impartial' in its administration of loyalist rule in the North during 1982.

Hermon's self-interested praise of the RUC is the subject of his annual 'Chief Constable's Report' to the RUC Police Authority which was published last Friday, April 9th.

Yet, despite its wealth of statistics, tables and appendices, the Report signally omits, as in previous years, to catalogue the extent of the RUC's harassment of the nationalist community in terms of raids and arrests, etc., or the extent of loyalist paramilitary activity (involving sizeable numbers of RUC and UDR men) which has included a savage sectarian assassination campaign against nationalists.

Last year, Hermon's 1980 Report led to a storm of hypocritical protest from the SDLP (whose members had collaborated that year in a series of RUC-sponsored seminars) because Hermon had referred only to republican 'violence', and not at all to loyalist paramilitary violence. This year, however, the selective omission is only barely rectified with Hermon referring briefly to "Loyalist terrorism" in the foreword, and including a rough sketch graph of the level of 'known' loyalist terrorist activity in an appendix to the Report (which omits that the RUC generally turn a blind eye to all but the most blatant loyalist paramilitary activities).

The Report then is a classic demonstration of the expression 'lies, damned lies, and statistics', using figures to reveal only what is convenient and to cover up the rest.

NATIONAL PROTEST

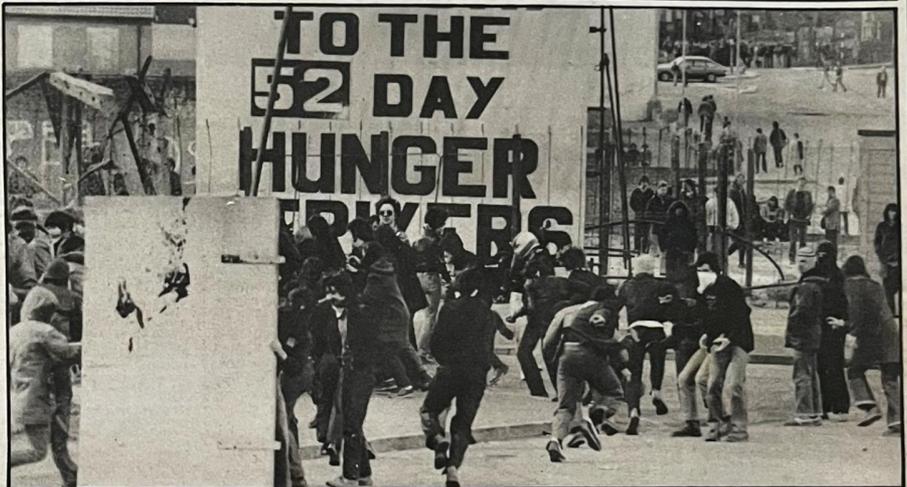
Nevertheless it is revealing both of RUC attitudes and of the extent to which the RUC was stretched and shaken by the combined effect of nationalist protest on the streets and republican military activity.

According to Hermon, during the period of the hunger-strike alone, from March 1st 1981 until October 3rd, there were 1,205 nationalist demonstrations involving (at a conservative RUC estimate) 355,000 people. The cost to the RUC in dealing with these protests alone was two million hours of duty at an additional cost to the British tax-payer of £9 million. Loyalist parades and counter-demonstrations during roughly the same period took up another 600,000 hours of duty at an additional cost of around £3 million.

During this period too, Hermon reports: "The attendant upsurge in civil disorder and terrorist activity, including attacks on the police, resulted in 67 deaths." Typically, this figure (like another loyalist myth that the IRA are responsible for almost 2,500 deaths since 1969) omits to distinguish how many of the 67 are Brits, UDR and RUC men killed by the IRA, and how many are civilians killed by the Brits, UDR and RUC

RUC stretched and shaken by H-Block hunger-strike

—RUC Chief's annual report



● The effects of the 1981 hunger-strike manifesting itself in nationalist protest on the streets and republican military activity saw the RUC stretched and shaken

(including the seven plastic bullet victims) or victims of loyalist assassins. The figure also includes the ten republicans who died on hunger-strike.

Throughout the Report the hunger-strike is a recurring theme, pinpointed by Hermon as being primarily the cause of the dramatic increase during 1981 of the killing of members of the crown forces (44 in all during 1981, including 21 RUC men); explosions and incendiaries (579); shootings (1,141); RUC members attacked on duty (9,440); and hijackings (807).

The extent to which the RUC was stretched during this period, particularly in the area of training, is also admitted by Hermon, who under a sub-section of the Report headed 'weapon training' comes up with this ironic justification for the RUC's trigger-happy approach to shooting nationalists: "Due to operational demands the Weapon Training Unit found its training activities also curtailed. Nevertheless the unit continued to discharge its heavy responsibilities effectively and, as in previous years, particular emphasis was placed on the safe handling and use of firearms."

COMPLAINTS

A similar irony is displayed in another area of RUC operations where, after earlier promising stern action against 'irresponsible motorists', Hermon remarks: "Despite considerable effort to encourage a higher standard of driving there was a small increase in the number of major accidents involving police vehicles, from 573 in 1980 to 587 in 1981."

More serious though in the overall farce of Hermon's Report is the level of, and handling of, public complaints against the RUC. During the 1981 period out of 2,877 complaints only 108 (after investigation by the RUC itself) were found to be substantiated. These complaints included 537 counts of assault, 288 counts of incivility and 100 counts of threats. Furthermore, in the 1,132 cases

regarding allegations of criminal offences by RUC officers which were forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions, it was decided to prosecute in a mere 19 cases (many of these involved traffic offences).

This leniency did not just apply to the DPP however. In the 259 cases of complaints brought before the RUC Complaints Board in 1981, only eight RUC officers were dismissed or required to resign, and only a further two were reduced in rank.

Considering the thousands of complaints against the RUC and their inimitable way of dealing with them it seems almost unbelievable that Hermon should register in his Report a mention of the few loyalists to congratulate his force of sectarian bigots.

But he does!

"It was again encouraging to receive so many letters of appreciation from members of the public. Almost 600 people wrote to express their gratitude for help given by individual officers or to congratulate the Force on its achievements. In a year that presented us with many extremely difficult policing situations on the streets it was heartening to have this tangible proof of the community's appreciation of our efforts on their behalf."

Yet, despite devoting an entire chapter of the Report to 'Community Relations', highlighting the insidious nature of RUC-organised discos, summer camps and quizzes in which some Catholic schools collaborate, Hermon noticeably makes no reference to the question of the non-acceptability of the RUC within nationalist areas. Indeed, his comments on the role of 'Community Relations' should serve as a warning to those tempted to collaborate in seemingly harmless provision of social facilities for children, of the possible consequences for the nationalist community: "Because of the nature of the situation the work of the Community Relations

Branch was more closely than ever related to serious operational concerns."

Other warning bells to nationalists of the growing role in repression planned for this band of armed loyalist bullies are sounded by Hermon's remarks about RUC recruiting. At the end of 1981 the regular RUC manning level stood at 7,334, only 166 short of its maximum strength of 7,500. Despite demoralisation within RUC ranks at continuing IRA attacks the effect of escalating unemployment in loyalist areas has served to boost applications to join the RUC.

Only in the so-called 'Part-time Reserve' of the RUC, where morale has been badly sapped by IRA attacks, particularly in border areas, did applications for membership fall dramatically during 1981.

SUFFERING

Behind all the statistics of Hermon's Report for 1981, and particularly behind all the things it does not say, however, remains the same stark truth that the RUC — from the rank of Chief Constable to constable — is the sectarian force today that it was in 1969.

There is, of course, no mention of the thousands of instances throughout 1981 of the harassment of ordinary nationalists in their homes and on the streets; there is no mention of the suffering caused to nationalists and their families by arrests, imprisonment and injuries from plastic bullets and live ammunition; and there is no mention of the vicious sectarian campaigns waged against the nationalist population, in which many RUC men have been directly implicated.

Above all there is no mention of the fact that what the RUC stands for — the maintenance of a corrupt and irreformable six county state by force of arms — is in total and permanent opposition to the legitimate aspiration of the nationalist people, pursued peacefully or otherwise, for a free and united Ireland.