

An Phoblacht

Iml. 7. Uimhir 26. 8p. Iúil 2, 1976.

It shall be the duty of the government of this Republic to make provision for the physical, mental and well being of the children, to secure that no child shall suffer hunger or cold from lack of food, clothing, or shelter, but that all shall be provided with the means and facilities requisite for their proper education and training as citizens of a free and Gaelic Ireland. (Uí Dail Éireann)



Ruairí Ó Bradaigh



Marie Drumm



Daithí Ó Conaill



Joe Cahill



Joe O'Neill



Seán Ó Cianáin

JAIL FOR HONOURING 1916 MARTYRS

"Capt. Burt found out"

LAST WEEK in Belfast Eddie McClafferty was freed on bail after an appeal Court ordered his retrial.

The release was effected after a Brit soldier stated that he framed Eddie after his Commanding Officer, a Capt. Burt ordered him to do so.

The Brit soldier, named Hendley said he joined the Paras in July, 1971, and was posted to Belfast in March, '75, for a four-month tour of duty.

On April 17 that year, he and three others under the command of Capt. Godfrey Ronald Burt set up a hidden observation post in an empty house, No. 9 Etna Drive at 4 a.m.



Eddie McClafferty

Sometime afterwards seven Ardoyne men gathered at the junction of Brompton Park and Etna Drive. Hendley said that Burt called the men "IRA scouts" and gave orders to shoot saying "This is too good a chance to miss."

Hendley said he saw no weapons at any time and no one in the patrol said he saw any of the men with any weapons at all.

"Capt. Burt gave the order to fire," Hendley said, "I fired seven shots. Every one of us opened fire."

The firing, he said lasted between five and ten seconds. After it was over, he saw one man lying in an alley-way.

Five minutes later, after picking up their empty bullet cases and equipment, they returned to their base at Flax Street Mill in a scout car.

There, Capt. Burt said they would have to "make up a story that fitted." They were to say that McClafferty was seen picking a pistol from his blue anorak and that one of the men, Brian Smith, who had been killed, was seen picking an Armalite rifle from his trouser leg.

Capt. Burt stressed that the soldiers would say that McClafferty had a revolver, rather than a pistol, as a revolver was easily identified.

"At that time I was pretty scared," said Hendley. "We got a report back that Brian Smith had been shot dead, and two others injured. Capt. Burt replied: 'It's a pity we did not get more of the bastards.'"

Hendley said that Capt. Fletcher remarked: "It would have looked pretty suspicious with all those dead bodies and no weapons."

It was also suggested that the soldiers should say that the two weapons they saw produced by the men were picked up by some women who ran out on the streets after the shooting.

Hendley said that Fletcher remarked: "If you have got seven dead bodies on the street, you can't do that." Later, Hendley said, he and Pritton discussed the shooting. He said to Pritton: "I don't like this one bit," and Pritton replied: "I don't either."

Hendley said that before being interviewed by the army Special Investigation Branch and before McClafferty's trial: "We had a

THREE law cases in Dublin last week were talking points from coast to coast among Irish-orientated people as emphasising once again the contradictions in the set-up of the Twenty-Six Counties, a puppet state which pretends to be sovereign and to be devoted to protecting human and national rights.

● Case number one: Prominent Republicans were fined varying sums for taking part in a peaceful Dublin parade and meeting organised to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the Easter Rising.

● Case number two: A Republican told in detail of his tortures at the hands of members of the Garda Síochana in Cavan town but was jailed for a year on the notorious hearsay "membership charge," being advised by the sentencing judge to get his solicitor to act on the tortures at another level.

● Case number three: A Gaeltacht citizen failed on appeal from prison to the High Court against a district justice without Irish insisting on going ahead, in English, with his case in the Gaeltacht.

A CONFRONTATION

In the first case, although the Dublin parade and meeting had been advertised for months, and bus and other arrangements made, the Dublin regime banned the meeting at the last moment in a bid to force confrontation with the Republican Movement.

Either the organisers would withdraw, or they would be punished, most likely by jail sentences, for the "crimes" of trying to honour 1916, a task now disowned by the puppet government.

It was a mean, petty, vindictive and very undignified decision to take, the banning of a public parade and meeting, and a close parallel to similar actions taken in the late sixties and early seventies by the late Stormont regime.

The only dignified and honourable course open to the Republican Movement was to go ahead. Parade and meeting were successes, as reported and illustrated by this and other papers.

When the case came to court, Republicans stayed outside. In their absence fines were imposed, the alternative being periods in jail.

LEADERS FINED

Among those who boycotted the court and who were fined were: Sinn Féin president Ruairí Ó Bradaigh; Sinn Féin vice-presidents Marie Drumm and Daithí Ó Conaill; Ard-Comh members Joe Cahill, and Joe O'Neill and the manager of his paper, Seán Ó Cianáin from Derry. For them the penalty is a fine of £30 or five days in jail.

A Sinn Féin spokesman said: "You can take it that no fines will be made by our members."

The general belief, at home and abroad, is that the Dublin regime lost heavily, from a political viewpoint, by the banning and the fines.

The headline which went around the world told of Irishmen being prosecuted and fined by a so-called Irish government for honouring the 1916 Rising. Not even Stormont went that far, in such a brazen manner.

The court house was packed on Wednesday with journalists

and Special Branchmen. One or two members of the public managed to gain entrance. The first case heard was that against Joe Cahill. After his conviction, the judge heard all the other cases before imposing the penalties.

One Branchman when asked how many photographers he saw on the platform answered "three or four." This was typical of the half cooked presentation of the evidence.

The others who were fined similarly to those already mentioned were. The following absent defendants were fined £30 each: David Gleeson, Nenagh; Peadar Tunney, Ballymun; Denis McInerney, Ennis; Charles McGlade, Drimnagh; Laurence Crogan, Drogheda; Frank Driver, Ballymore Eustace; Patrick Forrestal, Kilbarack; Cormac Flynn, Killester; Richard O'Reilly, Beaumont; Patrick Burke, Ballybough; Andrew Connolly, Rathmines; Patrick Conroy, Harcourt; David Mongey, Ballyfermot; Sean McGovern, Raheny; John Flannery Inchicore; Brendan Golden; Liam Sheppard, Ballysillen; Thomas Geoghegan; Patrick Downes, Terenure; John O'Connor, Walkinstown; Margaret King, Raheny; and Letitia Campbell, Dublin and George Lynch, Coolock.

Recognizances of £25 with one surety of £25 was fixed in each case in the event of an appeal.

The second case has been publicised already in "An Phoblacht." It concerned 53 year old Cavan plumber John Little, arrested on May 22, released on May 24, and re-arrested on May 31.

TORTURES DESCRIBED

During his detention in Cavan town's Garda barracks, he told the Special Criminal Court in Dublin, he was beaten on his back, face and arms; had his legs twisted; was spat upon; kicked in the stomach, chest, back and head; and had needles stuck into his body. He was taken to hospital as a result of his injuries and kept there until June 10. He was re-arrested on June 14.

The only charge brought against him, apart from "membership" was of "failing to give an account of his movements." This was struck out in the Special Criminal Court through lack of evidence.

The only "membership" evidence was the usual "hearsay" and unsubstantiated "belief" of a high-ranking Garda officer. But that earned him a year in Portlaoise.

The torture disclosures show that, parallel with the extension of British law to the Twenty-Six Counties, through the Criminal Justice Act, goes British brutality to the empire's political enemies.

The Garda Síochana is being turned into a carbon copy of the hated RUC, with which it is collaborating to the full.

COMPULSORY ENGLISH

Tomás Ó Monacháin, a Belfast-born architect living in Bun Beg, in the Tír Chonaill Gaeltacht, the nephew of a 1916 patriot, is the man who went to jail rather than recognise compulsory English in a Gaeltacht court; he refused to pay a fine imposed for an alleged planning offence after refusing to

Read...

An Phoblacht

Imleabhar 6. Iúil 2, 1976. Uimhir 26.
44 Cearnóg Pharnell, B.A.C., Eilre. Guthán: 747811

The death sentence has been passed in a Dublin Court: some years ago the Dublin regime abolished the death penalty in so far as it concerned most categories; but the penalty was reserved for those found guilty of killing in very special cases, including members of the police and prison warders.

On numerous occasions we have made clear exactly what we think of the Special Criminal Court and the "extra-law" which enables it to operate. Standards in that court have been declining steadily. Bad as it was, in terms of traditional law in these islands, when first instituted, it has become very much worse over the past eight months or so, admitting "evidence" obtained, quite obviously, by means of force, intimidation, false promises and the rest of it, against all the protections afforded under law and grouped in what usually is known as the "law of evidence."

Of course, that same law was sabotaged and destroyed utterly when judges and other lawyers agreed to accept hearsay evidence. What is a statement obtained by means of torture, in essence, but the same hearsay evidence if, in fact, it does not descend to a lower level still?

But everything, graced with even the superficial coating of an un-tried law, at national or international level, goes in that star tribunal known officially as the Special Criminal Court. "Special" covers a multitude of sins and now, quite obviously, condones torture and its fruits.

The couple facing the death sentence for the alleged killing of a member of the police have no connection with the Republic Movement. For that reason, some Republicans might be tempted to tell us to mind our own business. In fact, however, it

Capital Punishment

is our own business to comment and to have such comment on the record, for we are concerned with Irish freedom; with a new Irish state, freed from alien interference; and with that new state being based on the rule of law, the rule of peace based on justice; and that justice being tempered with mercy and compassion.

But justice and compassion are but one side of the coin. The other side is that which concerns the realities. The death penalty, like so much of the retribution side of law enforcement, in the traditional capitalist state, is based on revenge: an eye for an eye. It is not concerned to an equal extent in providing a realistic deterrent.

Among the capitalist states very many people agree that the death penalty, even in the case of first-degree murder, the deliberate and calculated taking of another's life, is not a deterrent and that, in fact, very many convicted persons would prefer a reasonably speedy death to a long term of imprisonment.

We believe that, even in such extreme cases, a diagnosis would prove psychological disturbance, thus making morally wrong, other considerations apart, a second taking of life in "retribution."

In the Irish actuality, the death penalty has been abolished in most cases but has been reserved for

special cases, thus suggesting that some lives are more valuable than others and that, in taking them, the guilty are striking at some super-class.

This is abhorrent to public morality but it militates also against logic. All have an equal right to life, if we agree even with the decadent, so-called morality of the bourgeois state which pretends equality but which, in fact, protects one class and its interests against all others and their interests.

The death penalty in such cases, of its very essence, must be politically un-productive - the class which insists on it must lose politically - while being ineffective in preventing killing if, in fact, it does not increase the possibility of further killings.

In the past, Republicans, perhaps more than any other section of the community, have been the victims of the revenge motive behind the death penalty in the Twenty-Six Counties. We remember, with particular sadness, for example, the state murder of Charlie Kerins and what has been referred to often enough, at home and abroad, as the judicial murder of George Plant.

Sanity, if nothing else, demands that killings should be kept to an absolute minimum. The Republican Movement condemns any state which, for any reason, carries out the death penalty, even when those convicted have had the benefit of just laws, of a fair trial by jury and of unbiased judges obviously independent of the political status-quo. The sentenced couple, we believe, have had few, if any, of these safeguards.

The trial in the "Special Criminal Court," like every other trial there, was not a "criminal" trial, but a political one, thus making it lack in law and indeed in politics alike.

Débe

BHÍOS AG súl go bhféadfaí "Amáireach" a shabháil ach é choinneáil tamall eile ar an margadh: ach bhí dul amú am. Tá an bás san aer, mar a deir an t-amhrán, maidir leis na nGaeilge. Agus féach anois, agus an colún seo a chur le chéile agam, go bhfuil Tomás Ó Monacháin sa phríosún i Moinseoirge, i mBaile Átha Cliath.

Cén fáth go bhfuil Tomás sa phríosún? Go héasca, toisc gur leas é carabáin in áit chreidte i nGaoth Dobhair (i mBun Beag, chun a bheith piteilte faoi).

Ach, go bunúsach, tá Tomás sa phríosún toisc nár aithin sé an chúirt agus toisc nár bás len é réin a chosaint. Rinne sé amhlaidh toisc gur dhúlaigh na húdaráis breithneamh a chur ar fáil dó a bheadh sásta éisteacht le Tomás ina rogha teanga, mar atá an Ghaeilge.

I mBaile Feirste, sílim, a rugadh agus a tógadh Tomás. Bhí uncáil aige a bhí in Oifig an Phiosá i mBaile Átha Cliath i 1916. Albhóe Ó Monacháin, fear léannta, scríbhneoir, file, ealaíontóir. Agus Gaeilgeoir.

Bhí páirt ag Tomás i mbuand Chumann Chluain Ard i mBaile Feirste. Bhí páirt aige, fosta, i mbuand Phobail Feirste ar an mbóthar Seoirge, in iarthar na cathrach, mar atá Gaeltacht bheag a dtagtar Póbal Feirste uirthi.

Ach d'fhág sé Béal Feirste súl má rinneadh gníomh d'aithne Phobail Feirste toisc gur shíl sé nach n-éireadh leis an aithne go mbeadh air dhul siar go dtí an Gaeltacht agus a mhúirín a thógail ansin, chun go mbeadh Gaeilge cheart dúchasach acu.

Chuaigh sé siar agus i mBun Beag atá cónaí air le 10 mbliana, b'fhéidir, nó le beagán faoi sin.

Ar thóir na hoibre

AN TÉ tá ina mhóchóir i nGaoth Dobhair feiceann sé Tomás Ó Monacháin (nuair nach mbíonn sé sa charachair) agus Fiontáin Mac Aoidh Bhui ar a

Fear eile sa phríosún ar son na Gaeilge

mbealach ó thuaidh chun a gcuid oibre, beagnach gach lár den tseachtain. I Leitr Cheannáin tá obair Fhiontáin. I nDoire Cholm Cille tá obair Thómais, d'Iontachbhas na Tithíochta.

Ós cionn 100 míle gach lá a thaiscealann an bheirt seo chun na hoibre agus ar ais abhaile. Ní féidir leo obair a fháil ní ba ghairde do bhean agus paisti fhad is a bheas siad ina gcónaí sa nGaeltacht.

Sin íobair mhór do dhúine ar bith ar son na Gaeilge nó ar son na Gaeltachta. Agus tá sé ag lúf le réasún nach mbeadh Tomás sásta géilleadh do Bhearla éigeantach sa chúirt, go gceirfeadh sé ina h-éadan, agus go mbeadh seil sa phríosún mar thoradh ar a iontrasc faoi fheiceadh thair.

Bhí thairt ar leathchéad dúine laimhe de Phríosún Moinseoirge gach oíche ó chuireadh Tomás isteach ann, iad ag déanamh agóide le fuagraí agus le bileogaí.

Bhí idir mhuintir na Gaeltachta agus mhuintir na Gaeltachta ann, fir, máis is páistí. Ní bheo domhail ar raibh an pholaitóir gairmiúil ann. Ach bhí an Craobhán Silbhín ann, ag breathnú, ag breacadh notaí. Céard é d'fhéadfaí toin ach.....

Ní mheasaim féin gur gach é leathchéad dúine bheith ag déanamh agóide laimhe den phríosún, an lá is áinú ann. Ba chóir go mbeadh na cádhtha ann. Ba chóir féach a chur ar siúl ar na sráideanna laimhe. Sin, ar a laghad. Ach bhí an scéal pas beag níos fearr ar an Satharn.

Logainmneacha i mbaol

DÉ CEADAÓIN seo caite, mar a fagrafóid ar an bpáipéir seo, rinne daoine béasach rud beasach, di-steach, deatcha a ba chóir bheith déanta ar

na hÚdaráis, de réir dhí agus oird. Chuir siad leagan Gaeilge ar chomhartha bhóthar i mBaile Morna, Baile Átha Cliath.

Ach má bhí scór dúine i láthair ag an agóid seo, ba shin an méid.

Más fíor go bhfuair an Crúscán agus a gcuid madal scéala faoi na heachtraí seo is cinnte gur chodail siad go suaimhneach. Níl son chontúirt sa nGaeltacht. Níl pobal na Gaeilge sásta páirt a ghlacadh sa réabhlóid. Níl pobal na Gaeilge sásta móran a dhéanamh i mBaile Átha Cliath, áit a bhfuil, ar a laghad, 60,000 Gaeilgeoir, chun a chur in iúl go fó-súil go bhfuil sísta troid a dhéanamh ar son a rogha teanga.

Agus, cogar. Is beag Phobail bhí le feiceáil ag ceachtar den dá agóid seo tá luaithe agam. Cá bhfuil an réabhlóid chultúrtha?

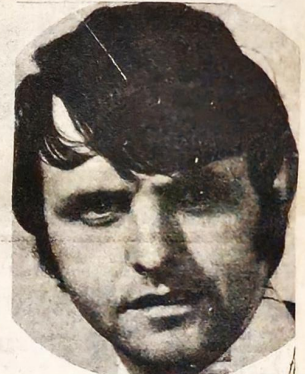
Cath na teilifíse

DÉ MÁIRT a thagann an páipéir seo amach i mBaile Átha Cliath, de ghnáth. Inniu, máis, ca, agus muid "amúgh," beidh seachtar ós comhair na cúirte i mBaile Átha Cliath toisc gur fuilteaghad siad fóc as ceadaíonn teilifíse.

Sheas siad ar an gcuma sin toisc an éagóir tá á déanamh ar phobal na Gaeilge ag RTÉ. Orluán na Fiachra Ó Duaisigh, Flann Ó Ráin (an cartúnaí, Dóil), Ité Ní Choinnleach, Cait Beag Uí Chadhain agus Othráin Ó Maoldhú. Bail Ó Dhia orthu uilig.

Tuigim go bhfuil cuid díobh nó, b'fhéidir, an t-éimlín, sásta dul isteach sa phríosún, máis, gá, mar agóid ar son na Gaeilge.

Ar tarra lá d'úil beidh Maolcheachtáin Ó Caolláir ós comhair na cúirte i mBaile Átha Cliath ar



Pictiúr breá de Phádraigh Mac Donncha, Ráth Cairn, atá le feiceáil ar "Rose" na míosa seo.

an geisí cheannas.

Tá cúis láidir ar na daoine sin le dul chomh fada le Strasbourg leis an agóid. Ní mheasaim go bhfaighidh siad son sínsamh in Éirinn go dtí go ndéanfaidh siad amhlaidh. Tuigim go bhfuil thairt ar scór dúine páirtéach san sheachtas seo, máis féidir "feachtas" a thabhairt air.

Dá mbeadh 20 eile sísta an deashampla seo a leanúint, bheinn dóchasach go n-éireadh leas le mar a d'éirigh leis na breathnaigh i bFeachtas a bhí móran ar an dul céanna.

Deirtear liom go bhfuil thairt ar 25 faoin gcéad de mhuintir na Breataine Bige a bhfuil Breatains mhaith acu. Snal 26 Chontae in Éirinn tá thairt ar 30 faoin gcéad den phobal ar Gaeilgeoirí iad. Tá an Bhreatain bheag ag troid ar son a teanga. Céard faoi Éirinn?

NÍ MÉ cé mhéid daoine i nGluaiseacht na Poblachta a bhí na gGaeltach tráth agus a chleachtáin an creideamh fós. Níor mhiste an suirbhé a dhéanamh. Níor mhiste ceist a chur ar na Caitlicigh Rómhánacha a d'fhág an creideamh: Céard é go baileach ba chúis leis an tréigean. Níor mhiste, ach oiread, ceist a chur ar an bhfuilteach: Cén fáth a bhfuil síd dhíis i gcónaí dó?

Níl tuairim dá laghad agam faoin geaoi a mbeadh an suirbhé sin ag dul. B'fhéidir go bhfuil formhór na daoine úd ina gCaitlicigh fós féin. B'fhéidir nach bhfuil. Agus b'fhéidir gur mar a chéile, móran, atá an scéal, maidir leis na Protastúin, ar fáil náic éacht ag íascaid dom go bhfuair an Chríostaíocht léasadh uafasach le seacht mbliana, nó mar sin, anuas.

Ar eagla na mhítheansa, ní hí nó bharáil gurb iad na buamaí, na hurcúir nó líon na marb is cúis leis an gcúl, más cúlí atá ann, ach iompair na súl, na mínteoirí, na n-easpag agus eile, iompair a chuirceann in iad duinn nach bhfuil meas maidir acu ar ar n-eolas, ar ar n-óiliúint, ar ar dtuisicint i gceoltín.

Sampla maith den rud tá i gceist agam an Sagart Ó Maoláin as Doire, fear tá i gceannas an Ardeaglais Chaitlicheach Rómhánach, tá a thugann gradam dó, mar dhagart paróiste.

Faoina chuid cainte i nCnoc Mhuire, Co. Mhaigh Eo, an lá faoi dheireadh, atáim oir, máis fíor do na nuachtáin, mhóil sé do na Páipairí

San Siobán na Sealadach abú

thuaidh géilleadh go hiomlán do smacht na ngail, gan bheith ag síl le síocháin bunaithe ar iontrasc ná ar chothromas ach breith ar shíocháin de chineal ar bith, ar ais nó ar éigin.

Féile Shíobháin i nDoire

DÁ mbeinnse féin in chónaí i nDoire Cholm Cille chuirfínn fíor ar dheacht de chuid Shíobháin (no Jeanne d'Arc), patrún na Sealadach agus gheobhainn dhí de cóngrach do Chúinne Shaor-Dhoire.

Chuirfínn ar fáil, saor in aisce, scéal da leatha, má bhíleog, agus d'egróinn Féile Shíobháin gach bliain, i dTaoibh an Bhogaidh, ar an c'reagan agus Taobh na hAbhann, dá bhfeadainn, agus dhéanfáinn a a cheiliúradh mar ba chóir.

Agus bheadh deis ag gach éinne dráma George Bernard Shaw a fheicáil i rith na féile, freisin, ar eagla na heagla gur amú, a chuaigh scéal na mbileog. Agus thabharfáinn cuireadh don Sagart Ó Maoláin,

don Easpag, don bheirt Easpag, a theacht, agus a gcuid séanmóintí a bhunadh ar shaoi agus ar ionspóid ar naomhí cheannas.

Rachann ní ba fhaide leis an scéal. Thabharfáinn cead do na heaspag, idir Chaitlicheach agus Protastúnach, páirt a ghlacadh sa dráma, an pháirt stairiúil, an pháirt tá a himríte agus i gceol f'stair na hÉireann, páirt a d'mír siad i stair na Fraince, freisin, go dtéar gur chuir Shíobhán bhocht na hÉire orthu agus gur rinne an Eaglais naomh dhí, chun a theaspáin dóibh go raibh an ceart ag Shíobhán, mar atá raig a chur ar na Sasanaigh, ordú a fúis a' ó Dhia féin.

B'fhéidir go gceapann na Poblachtóirí a léann an méid seo gur ag magadh atáim, chun na heaspag agus na sagairt a náirí, chun go ndéanfaidís stáidair ar an stair, agus go móre nóir ar stair na Críostaíochta.

Ach ní ag magadh atáim. Tá drámaheas agam ar Shan Shíobhán. Tá teachtaireacht aici dúinn go fóill. Tá geargha le Féile Shíobháin. Ach chun an fhéile a bhunadh tá gá le samhlacha. Meastu bhfuil a leithéid beo i nDoire Cholm Cille?

CÚNNLA

Political Notes by Maren**Free State's thuggery: where will it end?**

ONE HAS often heard the fears expressed by the Dublin politicians that the violence of the Six Counties would spread across the border. This was always stated only in terms of the Provisional I.R.A. or the Loyalist para-military organisations.

Liam Cosgrave, Paddy Cooney, Des O'Malley, Jack Lynch and George Colley could always get their Y-fronts in a twist about this and, of course, blame the I.R.A. under all circumstances.

But there was a much greater threat of institutionalised violence of the Six Counties spreading across the divide and, indeed, it has come to pass. Witness the increasing brutality of some gardai to any poor unfortunate that comes within their grasp.

This has come directly from the British Army and RUC tactics prevalent in the Six Counties.

It is a truism that violence begets violence and it is as well to have it now on record that the spread of violence into the Twenty-Six Counties has come from the institutions of the state and not from the northern para-militaries.

The "security" forces, backed by their Dublin political bosses, have begun a reign of terror aimed at brow-beating people into submission. Thuggery on a large scale is practised and condoned.

At the first sign of it the shocked national newspapers reported the incidents and there was an indication of a faint stirring of conscience. But the sheer volume of the incidents has made them commonplace and they no longer rate column inches.

It is a trite to remind everyone that history tells us that when this happens a battered people say "what the hell?" and hit back – and, inevitably, the innocent suffer with the guilty.

One should ask the wives of the ordinary gardai solely concerned with ensuring the implementation of laws they had not part in framing, if they would want their husbands the victims for the actions of the thugs and psychopaths who make up such a small proportion of the force.

Their answer is obvious. But it is those wives, and their husbands, who will be in no small way responsible if the historical lesson should once more have to be learned. By their silence they give consent to what is happening in the name of all of us.

The Dublin politicians are actively seeking a confrontation in a bid to prove the validity of their "threat to the institutions of the state" utterances.

This is evident by their provocative speeches, their ordering and condoning the atrocities in Portlaoise Prison and their blind eye to the brutality of certain members of the gardai.

It would please them immensely if the people, driven beyond endurance, hit back hard – if desperation proved to be the mother of counter-violence. Their private security arrangements, using the public-paid-for forces of the state, would make it most unlikely that it would be their lives that would be in jeopardy.

And the wives and children of the ordinary gardai, as well as the gardai themselves, are very expendable violence-fodder in the view of the politicians.

Violence is spread across the border, the institutionalised violence that played such a big role in forming the northern counter-violence, and only an awareness by the people will end it before a catastrophe occurs.

Every member of the gardai who believes in the true conception of law and order should show this article to his wife and seek her views. He might also inform the Garda Representative Body that it should be concerned about the problems and be seeking ways to combat it.

Now is the time to cry out – and so help avoid the possibility of real tears!

Death of Co. Louth patriot

A LARGE cortege followed the remains of Frank McGeough to the church at Kilsaran, Co. Louth from his home at Castlebellingham on Tuesday, 22nd June and again to the graveside on Wednesday after – 11.00 a.m. mass.

Graveside Oration

Ruairi O Bradaigh in a graveside oration said: "The two salient points in the life of Frank McGeough were: his dedication and his sincerity". Ruairi traced out how Frank had served a sentence in Crumlin Road Jail in the late '30s for his Republican beliefs. And that he was interned in Derry Jail, the prison ship, Al Rawdah and in Crumlin Road in the '40s. On his release he left his native Armagh and settled in Kilsaran, Co. Louth and once again he was involved with the Republican Movement; he was to be found in good times and in bad times, when it was popular and when it was not so popular.

Community involvement

Apart from his Republican activities he was deeply involved in community activities. He was President of the local Pioneer Association and Chairman of the Parish Council, his work for the youth of the area was greatly appreciated by all.

Ruairi appealed to the youth to model their lives on the example of Frank McGeough. He said: "Frank was a most devout and religious man, a model husband and a good father."

Old comrades

Among those present were Joe Cahill, Belfast; Larry Grogan, Drogheda; Sean Kennan, Derry, Manager of An Phoblacht, and a comrade of Frank's during his incarceration. Many other comrades travelled from the Six Counties to be present at the funeral.

Write a prisoner a letter a week.

Our pictures show the recent Republican exhibition held in Paris by the Comité d'Irlande Nouvelle.

WORKERS FIGHT REDUNDANCIES

ABOVE: Workers from Goulding Fertiliser arriving for a meeting in Liberty Hall, Dublin, after they had been informed of the closure of the plant with a loss of over 350 jobs.

Wexford Republican laid to rest

MEMBERS of the Keegan-Parle and Mellows-Kavanagh Cumann of Sinn Féin in North Wexford had the singular honour of being asked to form a Guard of Honour at the funeral of Vol. Sean Butler Old I.R.A., Courtown, a nephew of Sean Etchingham of 1919 Dail fame. The Guard of Honour marched beside the cortege from Riverchapel Church to Ardamine Cemetery under the command of Oliver Murray and consisted of the following:- Michael Sheil, T.C., Michael Finn, Sean Walsh, Bob Flynn, Diarmaid O Suilleabhain, Jim Flynn, Frank Kenny. The coffin was draped with the Tricolour and a spray of Easter Lilies. Members of the old I.R.A. present were: Michael Keyes, John Bolger, J. Whelan,

Patsy Dwyer, Peter Somers. Though it meant foregoing Bodenstown, the provisional Republicans were very pleased to be asked to render the honours and were most sincerely thanked by the relatives of the late Vol. Butler.

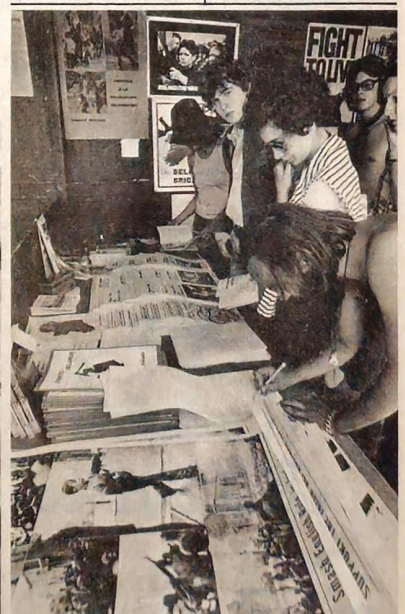
It certainly gives the lie to Jack Lynch and his Free State ilk who would have cowardly wedges driven between past and present Republicans. The bitter truth for them is that it does not work! No true old I.R.A. man could possibly listen to those who collaborate with the British

Tommyes calling them as predatory invaders in their own Thirty Two County Country, a "security force"!

Accommodation required

Accommodation is urgently required for relatives going over to visit Republican prisoners in English jails.

All offers to:
An Cumann Cabhrach,
Central Committee,
C/o 44 Parnell Square,
Dublin 1.



"The hell I had just come from"

Price in a letter to the Belfast "Irish News" last week, described what conditions were like for our comrades in English jails. Very clearly and forcibly he tells us of their daily torment from English "screws" and "crims" and finally urges a greater effort from all of us in the future to bring them all home.

We reproduce Dolours' letter: Sir - I have frequently read letters in your columns from Jacqueline Kaye of the Prisoners' Aid Committee



Dolours Price

London, giving details of the terrible conditions under which our Republican prisoners are being held in English jails. Many many times I have begun to write this letter and always I have left it unfinished. I did not then and do not now, wish to taint hard fact with emotion but I know that when fact is given in the cold light of actual experience, then emotion cannot subtract from the truth but can only be an aid in putting across to the readers of the Irish News the horrible reality that is

life, (not life, existence!) in an English Prison.

I asked myself, "How best to give you the reader, an insight into the conditions of our people in English jails? If I told you it was pure joy to wake each morning to the sound of a key turning in the lock of an iron door, to wake to the sound of the bolts being taken off and the eternal jangle of keys, would you believe me?"

Would you believe that it is "pure joy because the door is opening on me in an Irish jail? Or, would you believe

- Dolours Price

that to pass a day without having to constantly look over your shoulder for the unprovoked attack of a psychopath is a new and wonderful experience - a lesson in relaxation?

Then again, would you believe me if I told you that the risk of physical attack by 'screws' or 'crims' is one you will take - better to carry the scars on your body than to sit in a "solitary" cell to loose

your health or your sanity, depending on which wears out soonest. In the majority of cases our Irish prisoners do not get the choice, rule 43, solitary confinement for their own "protection" is dictated by the Home Office.

If I told you that the happiest day I have known was the day I sat between four 'screws' in handcuffs, being escorted to Armagh Prison by the British Army

would you try to begin to imagine the hell I had just come from?

Would you try to understand that our prisoners are suffering in England; try to picture their daily torment? And then will you, as Irishmen and women, care about them and by caring help us to get them home to Ireland? - Yours, etc.,

DOLOURS PRICE
Armagh Prison.

Sixty judges, only one woman bureaucratic capriciousness

DISMAY and surprise were the words used by news correspondents to describe last week's decision by the Supreme Court of the Southern Irish government in an adoption case.

The case was one where the natural mother appealed to have a six-year-old child restored to her by its adoptive parents. She was supported by the natural father; both parents, now married, live in Africa and it seems likely that the child may now go there. Social workers were agreed that it seemed wrong to wrest the child from its adoptive parents for a life in a strange continent with a new set of parents, one of whom had never seen the child.

In all the criticism, however, no one alluded to the fact that the five Supreme Court Judges - four of whom supported this perverse ruling - were all men. So, too, are the seven in the High Court, all the judges of the Circuit Court and all but one in the District Courts.

he Southern Irish

government has never appointed a woman minister of state - not even a woman parliamentary secretary. There are no women ambassadors (there was one, in the fifties, Mrs. MacNeill, appointed to the Hague); there are no female ministers abroad or even first secretaries. There are no women in high posts in the civil service; no secretaries of departments, for instance, (there was once a single one, Miss Thekla Beere), no assistant secretaries and no principal officers. Women do not head state boards, or state industries. There are a few on the Councils of state bodies where they obviously fill some "woman's role" or a political slot. If the records of Mrs. MacNeill, or of Thekla Beere had been dull or wayward, one could understand the bureaucratic

capriciousness which totally overlooks the role of women in the powerhouse of state, but this was not so. They brilliantly outshone men filling comparable posts, in their time.

Should we be astonished at this? Should we be astonished that the Southern Irish government which in other respects is reactionary and conservative to an extraordinary degree, has no time for women in posts of power? At least the first revolutionary government of Sinn Féin in 1919 made an effort to give women a place. It made Countess Markievicz Minister for Labour, while many other Irish women, the Plunketts, Maire Comerford and Maud Gonne MacBride sat near the top of affairs.

The counter revolutionary war of 1922 which installed the puppet Free State government, direct predecessor of the present Southern government, ended all that. No wonder that a political appointee like Supreme Court Judge O'Higgins and the three who supported him could interpret this case in such a crass and inhumane way.

-I.R.I.S.

SINN FÉIN

Those in the Beaumont, Coolock, Conynearney and Artane areas wishing to join Sinn Féin, please contact: Patrick Tierney, (Recruiting Officer), c/o 286 Collins Avenue, Donnyearney.

I gGuimhne

The Caft/Crawley/Loughran Cumann, Dungannon, remember with pride three of Ireland's finest. May the soil rest lightly on their graves.

'We love them yet, we won't forget, the felons of our land.'

Non-sectarian union, how are ye!

LAST week workers from the Royal Victoria Hospital protested against the detention and brutalising of one of their fellow workers.

He had been held in the infamous Springfield Road R.U.C. barracks, but immediately Loyalist shop-stewards and members made their feelings known in no uncertain manner.

Catholics, sorry, Republicans are all deemed subversive and the beating of a Taig is fair game. So at least we have one workers Union who support officially the re-emergence of R.U.C. torture.

Protest 'not official'

The protest outside the Royal

Victoria Hospital on Thursday about the alleged ill-treatment of a worker by police did not have official backing from the National Union of Public Employees.

This assurance came last night from the union's Northern Ireland officer, Mr. John Coulthard.

After meeting shop stewards yesterday Mr. Coulthard said he had been able to satisfy members that the protest outside the hospital did not have the support of the union.

And the South Belfast branch of NUPE, which had threatened to leave the union if the assurance was not forthcoming, was satisfied with the outcome, he said.

Conference

THE Annual Conference of the Farmers Defence Association was held in Mullingar, County Westmeath on Sunday.

Following the adoption of the annual report and the chairmans annual address, a comprehensive policy document on the future of Irish agriculture was adopted by the meeting. Policies on beef production, marketing, dairying, pig industry, research and training were debated and agreement reached. The overall aim of the new policy is to keep the maximum number of farmers on the land, while providing for an increase in their annual income.

Agreement was also reached unanimously on meeting representatives of the Westmeath based National Land League and Family Farm Organisation with the view to closer co-operation between both organisations. The possibility of unity between both organisations was not ruled out but co-operation was seen as the first important step in that direction.

A decision to urge more women to join the association was agreed upon and a special committee to look into the matter is to be established by the incoming national executive.

The following is the National Executive elected for the coming year: National Chairman, Michael Brennan (Co. Longford); National Vice-chairman, Patrick Grafton (Co. Leitrim); General Secretary, Mrs. Una Preston (Co. Sligo); Treasurers, Paddy Mulholland (Louth) and Patrick McKenna (Leitrim).

Our Craft Centre

When you are visiting Dublin this weekend be sure to call to our new Craft Shop.

On display are products made by the Political Prisoners in Irish jails.

Our Book Stalls are full of the most interesting reading.

We have a fantastic selection of Irish Records including our latest single: "Brave Frank Stagg" by the Wolfhound"

Be sure to see our large selection of Irish Jewellery including our popular "Phoenix" badges, medallions and rings. Write for our stock list. We will also have a large selection of goods available on the Assembly Field at Bodensstown on Sunday 13th June. Watch out for us on the field. Now available: Bronze Statues of Cuchulainn with Marble Base. Our Price £10.99.

Support the fight for Political Status

ÉIRE NUA

CEANNAIGH EARRAÍ GAELACHA

Plastic carrier bags, price £13.00 per 500 (including postage and packing). Available only through Hugo Duffy, c/o. Siopa Eire Nua, Bunbeg, Co. Donegal.

Republicans at U.N. Conference

AT a press conference in Kevin Street, Ruairi O Bradaigh, President of Sinn Fein and Sean Keenan spoke of their recent trip to Vancouver where they attended the "Habitat" conference organised by the United Nations.

During the press conference, chaired by Niall Fagan, exhibits and posters were displayed of various support groups representing other liberation groups, who attended.

These included the "Chilean Resistance" and American Indians.

In his report Ruairi O Bradaigh described the venue and the format of the conference, which was basically to discuss "World Habitation" with issues such as: Clean water; the provision for an adequate system for human and solid waste disposal, incorporating recycling and energy conserving technologies.

The provision and the

priority of public transport; land use and ownership, which Ruairi said was a very contentious issue, and total disarmament.

Among those attending was Mother Theresa of Calcutta, Margaret Meade who is an anthropologist and Barbara Ward who is an expert writer on such subjects as the Quality of Life.

Ruairi stated that at a press conference organised by Sinn Fein in Vancouver, they pointed out that Sinn Fein had produced such a document three years ago entitled "The Quality of Life in the New Ireland". They also explained the present situation and causes of the

troubles since 1969.

They also took the opportunity to meet several other liberation movements and asked them to take up the Irish cause at the United Nations. Four groups attended a seminar, with Sinn Fein. They were The Palestinian Liberation Organisation; The African National Congress; The Pan-African Congress and the African National Congress of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

There was a frank and informative exchange of ideas and each group seemed to take a great interest in the situation prevailing in Ireland.

The liberation groups took away all the literature available on Ireland and in return the Sinn Fein representatives brought back similar literature for the Sinn Fein Research Department.

One great puzzle to the other groupings present was the present position of the "Free State" Government and Ruairi O Bradaigh explained in detail their "Status Quo" position. Ruairi stated that he was pleasantly surprised that the Dublin Government's infamy was well known but that the groups were anxious to hear at first hand from the Sinn Fein delegation. Ruairi explained that the Sinn Fein had more in common with the 3rd world countries than the E.E.C. and quoted a paragraph from "Aisling" which expounded policy on this matter.

"In seeking a third way, Irish Republicans are in the broad stream of the world-wide movement of progressive forces and the achievement of the rights of man. Here the dispossessed



Niall Fagan, Ruairi O Bradaigh and Sean Keenan at the press conference in the Sinn Fein Headquarters, Kevin Street, Dublin.

and economically exploited peoples of the former colonies of the Third World stand with us on the world stage in our struggle for peace with justice. Links forged now will serve the New Ireland of the future well in its quest for trading partners and economic arrangements to mutual advantage.

Sean Keenan spoke of the role he and Ruairi played in the publicity work of the "Habitat" Conference.

"Apart from the talks with the different groups and the exchange of literature", he stated "we also had two interviews on Radio, one of three hours duration and another of one and a half and

during that time it was phone in, question and answer, and being from Ireland some of the questions were not actually dealing with habitat in Ireland. We also had a ten minute Television appearance, we held a press conference. This is a statement issued to the press at the time and we also held a public meeting and there was great interest in what was happening in Ireland; people knew a little about it and we hope that we made them a little more conversant with what was happening here."

We discovered the most of the liberation movements were very very helpful and helped us in every way

possible, and indeed have given us assurances that the question of Ireland will be raised everywhere that they have representatives", he concluded.

At the end of the conference the following agreed statement on behalf of Sinn Fein was issued.

"We will bring our case to the notice of the Organisation of African Unity as a body that has concerned itself with decolonisation and awakening the world to the fate of the Irish people, because we also are a colonised people."

The P.L.O., ANCE and PAC promised their support and endorsed Sinn Fein's efforts.



The symbol of the Habitat Conference.

Racist groups play the policies of fear - Belfast S.F.

RECENT racial disturbances in Britain can be traced back to the formation of the group known as the National Front, An extreme right wing group the nature of which bears remarkable similarity to the Fascist group formed by Ian Paisley and fronted by Ronald Bunting during 1968 and '69 in order to combat the growing demands for Civil Rights during this time.

HATRED OF REPUBLICANISM

They both share a hatred for Irish Republicanism. The National Front proved this by arranging an anti-Republican parade through the centre of Belfast - a parade which proved such a disaster that it received scant attention from the media. Both groups fear any policies remotely connected with Socialism, and in the Socialist policies of the Republican Movement within the context of a Federal Ireland as envisaged by Sinn Fein lies the only hope for a permanently peaceful and prosperous Irish Nation.

NO CATHOLIC ASCENDENCY

Again, both what is known now as the

Democratic Unionist Party and their allies and the national front play the politics of fear. In the case of the various forms and shades of opinion in the U.U.U.C. and U.U.U.C. the fears of a Catholic ascendancy are instilled into their followers when a united Ireland is brought about and such fears are ruthlessly exploited by Unionist Politicians. We can lay the ghost of a Catholic ascendancy by slating that this concept is totally anathema to the Republican Movement and in no way be permitted to emerge.

In the case of the national front the fear engendered by it is of a racist nature. The very often provocative and racist demonstrations held by the National Front have led to angry clashes between their members and members of the coloured population of Britain. These will eventually come to a head in a very violent and bloody manner.

DISASTROUS

This of course leads to the question as to how the British army and police will contain such a situation. Will their policy be the same as it is here? If so, it will prove equally disastrous. There are after all members of the coloured races in both forces.

Nitrogen Eireann commercial madness

THE award of the 70 million Nitrogen Eireann contract to consortia most of whom are overseas, highlights once again the pitfalls resulting from the employment of overseas advisors.

In this case the advisors are Kellogg International, a subsidiary of Pullman International, a US group staffed largely, so far as these islands are concerned, with English personnel. It is a multi-national design group with deep and devious commercial ties. Is it any wonder, therefore, that it has been awarded the steel contract for the buildings work here a million pounds to a cross-channel firm? There are literally dozens of Irish firms which could have done the work - there is even an Irish steel consortium at work in the Middle East and in Africa, yet no Irish firm was invited.

The contract for the marine jetty, a design and build job in concrete, has been given to a Dutch firm. There are four Irish firms equipped and able to do it. One of them states that the design prepared by the Dutch firm will cost £750,000 more than their own design had it been built.

Biggest scandal so far, however, is the award of the mechanical contract by Kellogg to itself. This is a contract worth £20 million. It consists largely of pipework, tanking and ducting, all

within the range of dozens of Irish firms. Some of these may, indeed, be employed, but as sub-contractors to Kellogg. And no one will be in a position adequately to scrutinise Kellogg's accounts and invoices for, as a prominent quantity surveyor has pointed out, the contract is essentially an open-ended one, based on time and material.

Kellogg have still a number of sub-contracts to give away; the biggest remaining, the machinery contract is being watched for anxiously by a number of Irish firms. They are, however, not likely to get it except as local gilly boys and suppliers to whomsoever Kellogg employ. As one man expressed - "this, too, will go to another of their cross-channel cronies".

Irish state companies have, in the recent past, set curious precedents in handing out work overseas; two large ships worth £12 million by Irish Shipping to Japan; a furnishing contract worth £0.25 million by Irish Life to Form International; a gas pipe laying contract by An Bord Gais

(Gas Board - whose advisors the Gas Board of the U.K. have just announced a £2 million contract award to British Steel, who else might say, in the circumstances) to an English consortium, and a marine retaining wall by Nitrogen Eireann to yet another outside group. J.B. Hynes, the Managing Director of Nitrogen Eireann and Mr. Justin Keating, Minister for Industry and Commerce, have vigorously defended this practice. It is an odd position since all of the £70 million pounds needed (if it ends at that) has to be borrowed, and much of it will be borrowed abroad.

Surely, by any standards, borrowing abroad and then awarding most of the work abroad is disastrously compounding an already disastrous policy for a country so economically on the slide as the 26 Counties - especially when one remembers that on top of the £30,000, already borrowed, our borrowings in 1977 may exceed a further £83 million. Is there anyone who should lend to a country so ill-managed?

NOTEBOOK

Dr. Browne adds his diagnosis

I HOPE you understand that when we talk here about the powerful forces from the past — our national self-hatred and so on — which are impeding the Irish revolution, our purpose is not to bemoan our fate or to point accusing fingers.

Either of these activities would be useless to the revolutionary, and the second — because it can be very satisfying — is a dangerous distraction.

Our only purpose in talking about these hostile forces is to get a clear view of the situation so that we can tackle it effectively. If there is one thing, above all else, which should distinguish revolutionaries, it is their clear view of the situation — their lack of illusions. Without this, courage is useless.

To judge by what he said at the mental health conference in Sligo, you might think that Dr. Ivor Browne, the Dublin psychiatrist, had been reading FREEMAN. But whether he had been or not, he spoke well and he deserves much credit for bringing his psychiatrist's experience to bear on the national situation.

"After 50 years of independence," he said, "we are still afraid to cast off the security of oppression. Our fear of freedom, and our inability to believe in ourselves, is costing the people of Ireland dearly."

Some people wondered what he meant by "the security of oppression." It's quite clear: people who are oppressed by others get a certain cosy sense of security from it. They are without responsibility for their lives. They need take no risks nor make any important choices — everything is decided for them by their masters. And they enjoy the luxury of being able to yap and whine continually about the "wrongs" which are being done to them. "Everybody in Ireland," said Dr. Browne, "is subject, in greater or lesser degree, to the apathy, helplessness and loss of autonomy born of oppression. Our past as a nation has been so crushing and so painful that we are too inclined to rush blindly ahead and leave it behind us."

He said that by "our past" he meant "our years under colonial domination since the break-up of Celtic society."

"Instead of linking up with the good of our Celtic heritage, when we are able to, we forget about it. But youth, at least, is sick of our pseudo-past, sick of our dependency on any and everyone who will lord it over us, and the health of this nation lies with the youth."

"It may be objected," he said, "that we had our own Government now for some sixty years, and how, therefore, can I talk of colonial attitudes in our society? But it can be seen, by anyone who looks, that our attitudes have in fact never changed because the institutions which maintain them did not basically change."

"Our government departments remained essentially colonial civil services, our business and economic institutions stayed essentially in foreign hands and under foreign control, and when, in 1829, the British finally accepted Catholic Emancipation, they perpetuated a more subtle form their imperialist and colonial control."

"They did this by handing over education from primary to third level into clerical hands, to intensely conservative priests who, whether they realised it or not became agents, not of Rome or the Vatican, but of colonial oppression. They developed an Irish replica of the sexually segregated British public school and indoctrinated us and our children to subservience and dependence at every level."

"In the last decade," said Dr. Browne, "we have widened this relationship of dependence to the EEC and to the multi-national corporations, so that it is now questionable to what extent we either own or control any aspect of our country."

"In my view, Ireland represents a dependency culture. By that I mean a society

which fails essentially to take responsibility for itself, fails to state itself in the light of its history and true needs, and fails to be self-directing."

"Coming full circle, we can ask whether Irish society, as at present constituted, can be said to be capable of improved mental health. We can institute mental sickness services. We cannot claim to be creating services for mental health. The status quo depends upon an apathetic and dependent population for its very existence."

I think you will agree that the picture which Dr. Browne gives is pretty accurate. That is the Ireland which we all have made by running away from ourselves, by refusing responsibility, by asking others — "The Government", priests, bishops, civil servants, "head-office", German industrialists, the IDA, the Minister for the Gaeltacht, Bord Iascaigh Mhara — to solve our problems for us.

That is the Ireland which the Sticksies want to perpetuate by making us even more dependent on bureaucrats than we now are. All power to the civil service!

What do we do about it? The first step, for each one of us, is to assume responsibility for our lives, to tackle and solve our own problems, and to think out things for ourselves rather than relying on anyone else's say-so, whether he be alive or long dead.

Only Irish men and women who have worked their way through this revolution in their own lives and minds can be of any use to Ireland or help to win its freedom.

When I referred just now to people relying on "the Minister for the Gaeltacht" to solve their problems for them, I had Comharthmann Chóis Fhairte and the paper *Atharach* in mind. The Comharthmann has just decided to suspend publication of the paper — the Gaeltacht's only weekly paper — because the Minister for the Gaeltacht wouldn't increase its "grant" above £200.

This is a totally shameful decision. It is quite obvious to anyone that the Gaeltacht needs a weekly newspaper and contains sufficient human and financial resources to produce and maintain a weekly newspaper. The Comharthmann should have thrown Mr. O'Donnell's grant in his teeth and got on with the job.

I see that Sinn Féin has launched some bright new tricoloured posters with simple messages such as "English Must Go Home" and make way for a federal Ireland; "Workers' Co-operative Enterprise — will redistribute wealth; "Nationalise the Banks — and mineral resources"; and "Feinniallu do Gach Póibh in Eirinn — faoi choras nua fíodhlach".

Each of these posters carries the address "22 Lower Kevin St., Dublin 8", which shows that "head-office" is on the job. But has Sinn Féin no other address? In all Ireland?

When is the Leinster Provincial Council, or the Connacht Council, going to produce some Leinster and Connacht posters? Or are these Councils a total dead letter — another symptom of Dr. Browne's "dependency culture"?

One of the new posters, which looks very well indeed, says "A Nine-County Parliament for Ulster" — in a new federal Ireland! I'll bet a pound that the Ulster Provincial Council hasn't yet produced a poster with this message. If I'm wrong, then whoever first sends me the poster gets the pound.

FREEMAN

News from the North

Belfast is the scene of yet another weekend of shootings and bombings which leave five people dead and scores injured.

Saturday 12th June

Belfast: William Rankin a 32-year-old Protestant was shot dead by attackers at his home in the Westland Road/Carehill area.

The second victim was Wesley Nicholl who was shot dead also at his home which was in the Dummury area.

There was an explosion at a pub on the Springfield Road, which sparked off a confrontation between rival crowds, and a house being petrol bombed at Ainsworth Avenue. It was destroyed, but the family escaped.

The pub, the Springfield Inn, was shut at the time, and the bomb went off in an upstairs room. A 20-minute warning had been given.

The bar was bombed last April when one was killed and six other people were hurt, and on Saturday night it was closed while repair work was going on.

Soon after this latest attack, rival crowds gathered and pelted stones at each other. A house in Ainsworth Avenue was petrol bombed.

Firemen: The R.U.C. came under attack near Cooneen where they were operating a check-point. No hits were reported.

Sunday 20th June:

Belfast: The third death of the weekend occurred near the playing fields at Ballysillan Road. The victim had been horribly stabbed and mutilated. His throat was cut. He was named as Edmund McNeill a Catholic from Andersonstown.

Later another unidentified man with similar injuries was found close by.

But miraculously he was still alive. The hospital where he was detained described him as "very seriously ill".

In 1972 several Catholics were similarly murdered in this area.

The R.U.C. were forced to flee when they came under heavy gunfire near the Broadway Cinema.

The fourth victim of the weekend was a 27-year-old Protestant, Richard Doherty who was shot dead at his home in Alexandre Park Ave. His father was wounded in the same incident.

The Brits came under concentrated gunfire as one of their foot patrols attempted to come into the Turf Lodge Area.

Two men and three women were wounded when they were attacked at the Glenbryn Social Club, a well known U.D.A. Club. The attackers burst in the door and sprayed the club with gunfire.

Two brothers who were held up by armed men, attempted to escape. One was shot but not seriously. The incident happened at Derry Street.

Derry: A 15 lb. bomb, which exploded in Waterside area, caused severe damage to an electric appliance showroom.

A second 15 lb. device, planted in the same area at a branch of the Northern Bank at Altnagelvin was defused by a Brit expert.

The bomb, which went off, was placed outside R.W.K. Electric at Rosdowney. The shop is part of a block and other premises were also affected.

A warning had been telephoned to the Post Office exchange about the two bombs.

Monday June 21st:

A well known gun-dealer, who survived fatal attacks, was shot dead at his shop in the Dummury area. He was named as Sydney McAvoy.

The attackers believed to be a man and a woman, fired several shots at Mr. McAvoy then made their escape.

Two years ago attackers at McAvoy's shop were captured and jailed.

Armagh: Two R.U.C. Land Rovers came under rifle and machine gun fire close to the Armagh-Monaghan border at Derrynose, near Keady last night.

According to local residents the shooting lasted for about ten minutes.

The North Armagh Provisionals claimed responsibility for the attack. There were no reports of casualties. Gardai on the Monaghan side set up check-points.



Smoke billows from Potts and Houston's shop in Upper North Street, Belfast, after the one million pound attack.

TUESDAY, 22nd JUNE.

Co. Armagh: Two Brits, members of a foot patrol, were seriously injured after a land mine exploded at Drumlougher, close to the Co. Monaghan border.

Belfast: Edward McClafferty is released after serving two years of an eight year sentence. A Brit soldier said he "framed" McClafferty on instructions from his Superior Officer.

In Andersonstown a 56 year old man was shot in the arm when two men called at his home. They demanded a "legally" held gun that the man owned. In Ritchie Street, two men shot a man in the leg.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd JUNE.

Belfast: John Martin who was seriously wounded in an attack by loyalists at the Clarence Bar three weeks ago died. Four others died in the same attack.

Two bombs exploded at the engineering firm of Kennedy and Morrison, which is situated at the new Industrial Site. Earlier three men had held up the staff and planted the bombs. A warning was given and everybody was well clear when the bombs exploded. Damage was extensive.

THURSDAY, 24th JUNE.

Craigavon: A member of the UDR was one of two men shot at the factory of Goodyear Ltd. The attackers made their escape in a Volkswagen car. At least fourteen shots were fired in the incident.

Belfast: Twenty-two people were hurt in the pub bomb blast, at the Glenowen in Glen Road. A 5 lb. bomb was left at a side entrance and went off without warning just before 9.00 p.m.

Windows were blown in but there was no structural damage. Eleven of the casualties were women.

A bomb went off in a Shankill Road pub. Seven people were

treated for minor injuries.

In one of the biggest fires in a long time in Belfast there was an estimated one million pounds worth of damage after attackers had left a bomb in the premises of Potts and Houstons in Upper North Queen Street.

The attackers had walked into Potts and Houston, one of the oldest hardware stores in the Province, planted the bomb in a back office and gave the thirty-five staff a half an hour warning to get out.

Almost to the minute the charge, attacked to a can of petrol, exploded, hurling flames over a wide area. But the area had been cleared and fire appliances were, standing by.

Smoke poured from the doors

and windows of the shop and the entire front was a mass of flames.

More fire appliances arrived as the fire spread and when the roof of the four storey red-brick building collapsed ten machines were surrounding the block.

The fire engulfed the stock rooms at the rear and in a short time the slated roof collapsed.

Meanwhile, at the front of the store the fire was still raging — the heat of it was felt more than 200 yards away in Royal Avenue — and the brigade pumped thousands of gallons of water in an effort to douse the flames.

But the blaze penetrated the second and third floors of the Argus shoe store and stock on display on the ground floor was damaged by water, and water also damaged stock in the Fifth Avenue drapery shop next door.

A number of gas cylinders exploded in the blaze, while 500 gallons of fuel for central heating was also in danger of going up. Although the flames reached the tank it remained intact.

A Brit was shot and wounded when the convoy he was in was attacked. The attack took place on the Donegal Road end of the M.1 Motorway.

FRIDAY, 25th JUNE.

Armagh: A major gunbattle, one of the fiercest for some time took place between Liberation fighters and Brits near Belleek in South Armagh. The exchange is believed to have lasted for almost one hour.

Belfast: Twenty people were injured when the Hunting Lodge pub was attacked with a "No warning" bomb. RUC men who arrived on the scene were stoned from the area. Local said "they allow the loyalist a free getaway, then they come in here trying to appear as ifly white saints. It is not way these Black B...ds will get into Andytown."

Co. Antrim: Three people were shot dead in an attack on a bar near Templepatrick. The attackers opened fire with automatic weapons and sprayed the bar.

Republican Post Bag

My Sons are Political Prisoners

Dear Sir, May 1, through the courtesy of your column, express my opinion in regard to Mr. Merlyn Rees intention to end Political Status.

Over the past number of months, numerous letters and articles have been written on the subject of Political Status, some for and some against, but, no matter how one looks at it, political prisoners are in prison as a result of the present political unrest in Ireland.

Mr. Rees has stated, "The criminal nature of the offences now being committed, has persuaded the British Government to end political status". Well, I for one certainly can see no difference, at all, in the offences that Republicans are not being charged with and the offences that were committed before the 1st March this year.

We still have the same British Army and R.U.C. who harass and abuse the Nationalist Community day in and day out, its the same British Establishment that sanctions this harassment and abuse, and, its the same Political Organisation (Republican Movement) that defies the right of this Establishment to legislate in Ireland.

I believe, it is hypocritical to bring a person to court, charge and convict them for being members of the Irish Republican Army, which is, by far the largest political organisation in Ireland and treat such a person as a criminal, when in actual fact, it is he (the Republican) who looks upon his jailers and the establishment they represent as doing illegal.

On listening to politicians discuss the "Status Issue", one would think that political status was given, or granted, to Republicans because of the British Governments love of Irishmen, rather, it is a basic right that was extracted from the British Government, only after a number of Republican Prisoners were near death on Hunger Strike to achieve that end. Now, Mr. Rees is saying that Mr. William Whitelaw, the then Secretary Of State for Northern Ireland, was wrong back in 1972 and that he should have left the Republican Prisoners to die the way his Government left Frank Stagg and Michael Gaughan die. It appears that the British Government, by going back on Policy, are at the end of the road, as far as their presence in Ireland is concerned and are like a drowning man grasping at a straw to stay afloat. If they persist with their criminalisation policy, they will undoubtedly have massive protests and demonstrations on their hands, and, they will, also have around 700 Republican Prisoners in Long Kesh, Magilligan, Armagh and Crumlin Road jails, (who are every bit as determined as Stagg and Gaughan were) to contend with.

Finally I would say, I am a father with two of my five sons in Prison, their political convictions, one is in Long Kesh and the other is in Magilligan, they are not and never have been criminally motivated, they and their comrades are political prisoners nothing else.

H. Magee,

10, Duncain Parade, Belrast 15.

Ciaran McKeown Brit or SDLP apologist

Dear Sir, Ciaran McKeown's recent article (Irish Press) on the provos is yet another form of propaganda. He asserts that the Provos are obsessed by quixotic sentiments, which cloud the real issues, and also by a process of pseudo-intellectual reasoning he attempts to reduce the provos to the level of fanatics and malcontents. His use of approbrious descriptions merely betokens how obsequious Irish journalists have become and is indicative of his own naivety in actually believing the lies issued by Lisburn. No proof is required from me to demonstrate, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that the Provos are a group of dedicated, loyal and intrepid freedom fighters. They are realists and this is evidenced by the fact that they have a comprehensive programme of Government (Eire Nua) to replace the present system,

which are in effect modern colonies. The Provos are clear in their objectives which are essentially: (1) To rid this country of the incubus of British imperialism (2) To establish a thirty two county socialist republic.

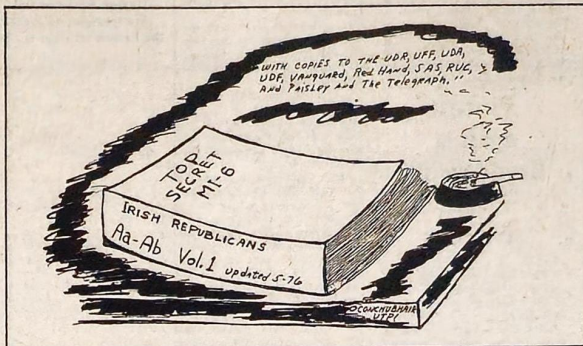
Finally, it has never been the wish of the Republican Movement to force a mass exodus of any section of the Irish people, as John Hume contends. On the contrary, once the Brits are gone, the root of all evil, the seeds of harmony between the two communities could be sown and nurtured by the Republican Movement and reach fruition at an early stage. This fruition I have in mind is a socialist republic devoid of all the defects and malignant growths of present day Ireland.

Fergal Ryan,
Ballycullen, Co. Dublin.

NORTHSIDE COMHAIRLE CHEANTAIR Provisional Sinn Fein

Ceili

Mansion House
12th July 1976.
9 p.m. - 2 p.m. - 80p.
FREE CAR PARK



GOVERNOR'S VINDICTIVE ATTITUDE AT PORT LAOISE JAIL

A Chara, Through the columns of your newspaper I would like to express my disgust at the inhuman visiting conditions which exist in Port Laoise prison where my brother and his fellow Republican prisoners are incarcerated. A friend applied to the authorities for a pass to visit my brother there. This gentleman received a reply from the Governor - informing him that his respectability to visit the prison would be considered if firstly he sent his photograph to the governor himself.

I was not aware that such repressive measures existed in jails of The Common Market Countries, nor even behind the Iron Curtain! Yet this is a so-called "Free State" ruled by a Christian government.

In THE REAL INTEREST OF STATE SECURITY it would be gratifying to know whether or not Cosgrave and Cooney INSISTED on having the photographs taken of the eight SAS murderous thugs who recently crossed into our territory? Those professional ruffians were found in possession of such deadly weapons as - seven off shot guns - thus openly defying The Geneva Convention.

Are the British government not morally responsible for the weapons held by the "PEACE-KEEPING FORCES" IN OCCUPIED Ireland and wherever else they dominate? Many of us would welcome clarification on these subjects.

Worthington & Watters Bns.,
Sinn Fein - Dundalk.

10th TIME LUCKY

A Chara, Clinched: the long-term ambition of former Derry Councillor James Hegarty. After being proposed for the Mayorality for the tenth time, Hegarty has finally made good. By unanimously deciding to elect Mr. Hegarty as first citizen, the city fathers thought it would improve their image and increase the likelihood of Merlyn Rees' solution of British-imposed power-sharing. Unfortunately for them, the memories of the people are like old elephants; they never forget. Higher circles, such as the old Derry Corporation dynasty, will approve the appointment as a real sign of normality returning, the restoration of Unionist domination.

The day of the new Mayor's inauguration speech should be highlighted for posterity. Mayor Hegarty laid strong emphasis on the importance of "tenants' associations - 'listen to the small people'". Hegarty was seemingly overwhelmed by remorse and

extremely angered by the brutality of life in general. This pose by the same man who in 1968 led the call for the RUC to be brought in to deal with the Derry Housing Action Committee as it laid its grievances before the Council in Derry Guildhall. Hegarty was the man - not any Unionist councillor - who jumped up first to applaud the call to bring in the RUC.

After all the pompous pagentry and back-scratching of the inauguration speeches, Mayor Hegarty congratulated outgoing Mayor Ivor Canovan for his "fine job", presumably for his fame in trying to reinstate the RUC into Catholic no-go areas. Birds of a feather!

The new Mayor added, "I will be trying hard to embrace all sections of potential public support during my term of office, even though I am the Nationalist party nominee. I pledge I will do all in my power for all the people."

Noble words and fine sentiments coming from a man who in '68 joined forces with the opponents of Civil Rights, when he unashamedly applauded the Unionist position of defiance to agree that the working-class Civil Rights protesters be ejected from the Guildhall by the RUC.

Civil Rights,
Derry.

ACCORDIAN BANDS PARADE AND CONTEST

SUNDAY 15th AUGUST, 1976

IN LURGAN

BANDS WILL LEAVE KILWILKE AND TECHNEVAN ESTATES AT 1.30 p.m.

CONTEST IN FRANCIS STREET AT 3.00 p.m.
All interested bands are asked to complete the form below and forward along with £10 entrance fee to:-

Mr. G. Loughran,

50 Shankill Street, Lurgan, Co. Armagh.

To arrive not later than 22nd July 1976. Bands are asked to provide own transport.

(Refreshments will be provided).

Name of Band:

Area:

Name & Address of Secretary:

Bands taking part will be sent further details or prizes etc., on receipt of entrance form.

Organised by St. Mary's Accordion Band Lurgan.

Ballad Session

An Gael Inn
(Dundalk)

(Friday, 2nd July)

Music - The Ballyvorn

10.00 - 11.00

Late Bar and Supper

Organised by An Cumann Cabhrach.

TOMMY DAID OF STRABANE

Tastee-Eats Cafe
2, Marlborough Tce., Bray,
Co. Wicklow.

When near Dublin visit the
Tastee-Eats-Cafe, Bray -
Good Irish Food - Customs
Irish - Feeling - Like the old
Ireland we knew.

LOW PRICES
ALL
WELCOME

JACKIE GRIFFITH COMMEMORATION 33rd ANNIVERSARY

The Commemoration will take place on Sunday 4th July, 1976. After the 10.45 a.m. Mass in Saint Patrick's Church, Ringsend. Afterwards to Mount Street, where he was murdered by the Special Branch, in 1943.

The official policy of the Republican Movement is expressed in statements issued by Sinn Féin, the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau and the leadership of the Republican Movement.

Views expressed here, by letter writers, by regular columnists and in other signed contributions, are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the publishers.

Letters to the Editor will have a better chance of publication if short, typewritten on one side of paper and well spaced. Fáilte ar leith roimh Ghaeilge.

NAT. GRAVES ASSOC.

A Chara - The above Association invite your readers to take part in tours of National Graves and Memorials in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, on Sundays in July.

A Committee Member will act as guide, and will be available at Cemetery Main Gate at 11.30 a.m.

The Tour will include the graves of such patriots as Ann Devlin, James Clarence Mangan, James Fintan Lalor, The Tallaght Fenians, Austin Stack, Nurse O'Farrell and many others of national interest. The Memorials will include The Manchester Martyrs Cenotaph, The Young Irelanders, The Skin the Goat, and Leo of the Nation.

Visitors to Dublin are especially welcome.

Le gach Beannacht,
Sean Fitzpatrick,

Rural.

FIANNA WALK

NOTE: Due to unforeseen circumstances the walk has been postponed for two weeks. As a result it will begin in Dublin on Friday August 13th and finish in Cork on Thursday 19th Cork.

Friday 13th, Newbridge, Saturday 14th, Portlaoise, Sun. 13th, Uringford, Mon. 16th, Caher, Tues. 17th, Caher, Wed. 18th, Fermoy, Thursday 19th, Cork.

Note also, billings are requested for three in each area if possible. Any person wishing to put up billboards or requesting sponsor cards should contact Na Fianna Eireann, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1, or call to Fianna Office Wed., Fri., or Sat., 2-5 p.m. or Tuesday 8-10 p.m.

The Republican movement in S. O'Farrell sincerely regret the death of veteran Republican Sean Hynes. A unit of Oghlaigh na hEireann from his area paid tribute by firing a volley of shots over his grave.

The Republican Movement deeply regrets the accidental death of Frank McGeough, Castlebellingham, Co. Louth, and tenders deepest sympathy to his family and friends.
Leab, mease na bhfinni go raibh aige.

Sinn Féin Notes and News

Donegal men jailed

Two members of Donegal Sinn Féin were jailed for three months each recently.

Micky McMahon and Eamon Melly had refused to pay £50 and £30 fines respectively, imposed on them at a Donegal court earlier this year. They were fined in connection with a protest meeting held during the hunger strike of several Republicans in Portlaoise jail.

It is part of a Republican's lot to face jail and both men spurned all ideas of paying their fines. But the people of Donegal must wonder at the way justice works in the border county.

Micky and Eamon go to jail for three months whilst a potential assassin and member of the UDR get a six month suspended sentence for having a machine gun in his possession! Justice how are ye!

Leinster Organiser's notes seized

During the past week, Brendan Golden, Leinster Organiser for Sinn Féin, was arrested under section 30 of the OASA and held at Mullingar Garda station. He was eventually released but all his notes, literature and posters were seized.

The arrest of Brendan is nothing short of 'creeping fascism.' One hears the Coalition chancers repeatedly challenging Sinn Féin to contest elections, etc. It won't be long now till all political opposition will be seen to be

subversive. When a political organisation cannot go about its business without the Special Branch using their infamous "Section 30" and there is no objection from public figures, it makes nonsense of the so-called "liberals" who urge less fighting and more politics.

Protest against Brandywell house searches

The John Starrs Sinn Féin Cumann, Brandywell, protested against house searches and arrests in the area.

It said in a statement that in spite of the present peaceful situation in Brandywell and the surrounding areas, which had remained for some time, the British army had over the past three weeks "reverted to their notorious and now only too familiar routine of house searches and arrests."

The statement added: "Are the residents of these areas now to assume that their families who could be considered fortunate enough to be working are to be among the victims of the British army's future tactics."

S.F. minute books seized

East Tyrone Comhairle Ceann-tair of Sinn Féin condemned the

behaviour of the British Army and RUC who terrorised the people of Ardboe-Moortown-and Loup areas.

A statement says that the same forces singled out Sinn Féin members for special attention and took away minute books of Sinn Féin meetings.

"It is nonsense of Mr. Rees to say that Sinn Féin is a legal organisation and then to send his soldiers to raid their homes and seize their party literature," the statement goes on.

"It is significant to point out that no Loyalist was brought to heel for outrages committed in this area - the bombing of a Catholic housing estate in Cough on Christmas, the shooting into Catholic homes, and the bombing of a Catholic pub. The RUC were seen fraternising with a Loyalist armed gang, presumably the USC in Cough Main Street on Saturday, 5th June. Half an hour later these Loyalists shot into the home of the Catholic priest. For all these crimes there have been no investigations, no charges, no convictions, no raids on Loyalist homes and no attempt at enforcing the law justly or fairly.

The RUC is still as it was, a sectarian bigoted, one sided force operating in a cahoots with Loyalists murder gangs."

Garda's foul language

On Friday night last one of our female paper sellers was harassed by a member of the Gardaí who told her to "L... off" TWICE.

Garda Coll, the fact that you were "full" does not excuse such conduct towards a member of the public.

Séan McKenna Memorial



THE LITTLE churchyard at Clara Cemetery near Enniscorthy in North Monaghan was crowded on a Sunday morning recently to mark the blessing and unveiling of a memorial to the late Sean McKenna, who died a year ago.

Several hundred people from both sides of the border attended the anniversary Mass.

A guard of honour was provided by Cumann na mBan and Cumann na nGall, and wreaths were laid on behalf of O'Leigh na hEireann; Na Fianna Eireann; the McKenna family; Newry; North Monaghan CC, Sinn Féin; Sean McKenna Cumann, Clara and the Fergal O'Hanlon Cumann, Monaghan.

The graveside monument was blessed by Rev. J. McCahey, a priest from the area on holiday from the USA.

The general attendance included Monaghan Sinn Féin Councillor Mr. Vincent Conlon.

In an oration, Mr. Maolaisa O'Hanlon, Monaghan, said that both the SDLP and the Fine Gael party were equally guilty of trying to perpetuate British rule in Ireland.

He traced the republic "campaign" down the years and said that Sean had undergone nine days of hooded treatment while being interrogated by the Crown Forces.

Prayers for the deceased were recited by Rev. Fr. McCahey.

JAIL FOR HONOURING 1916 MARTYRS

(Ar leantú ó lch. 1)

recognise a court when its judge refused to stand down in favour of an Irish-speaking judge, as sought by the accused.

Tomas O'Monachain thought that the 1937 Constitution guaranteed his linguistic rights. Two High Court judges disabused him. He intends trying to seek redress in the Supreme Court.

During his imprisonment in Mountjoy Jail he received considerable support from Irish language organisations in the Gaelic areas as well as from Belfast, Derry, Dublin, Cork and elsewhere.

As we go to press two women and five men are being prosecuted in Dublin for refusing to pay TV licences in protest against only a few hours each week being devoted by RTE to Irish language programmes, despite alleged guarantees in the

Constitution of the Dublin regime and a special act of its Oireachtas.

All these cases illustrate the policy of the Dublin regime concerning basic human rights in Ireland - the right of peaceful assembly; the right to hold peaceful and orderly public meetings; the right to have one's case heard by a judge fluent in the Irish language; the right to be free from the use of undue force in interrogation; the right to be tried according to the universally accepted laws of evidence; the rule of law; the right to a fair linguistic deal from a communications service subsidised by the public purse, enshrined in an act of parliament.

All these rights are guaranteed under the European Human Rights Convention and also under the United Nations, accepted by the Dublin regime. And ignored in Ireland.

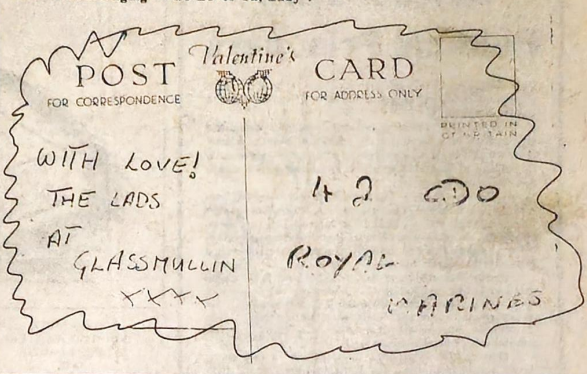
Who Loves Ya, Baby!

I think by now that everybody knows that our Vice President of Sinn Féin, Marie Drumm, has a Brit Army Post right outside her front door.

Recently, the unit serving there was the 42 CDO Royal Marines. On their departure and in the middle of the night a specially trained volunteer unit of 80 men rushed her garden, took up positions and using their latest robot (a real live SAS man from South Armagh; where else!) they pushed a postcard of King Billy through the letter box.

Having achieved this tricky operation they beat their usual hasty retreat.

We reproduce the card's message. There is no truth that Jimmy Drumm can be heard in the bathroom singing "Who Loves Ya, Baby".



Brit revenge against torture protestors: ALJ

THE Association for Legal Justice, in a hard hitting statement, have lashed the British Army/RUC for the increased torture now taking place in various centres throughout the North.

The Association say that on the night of June 18 there were four foot patrols of soldiers and two vehicle checks in the Falls area between College Square, North and Springfield Junction. At the same time, they say, only one RUC vehicle was noted moving along the Shankill Road. In the Ardoyne/Woodvale area of tip Crumlin Road, where two Catholics were murdered on a bus the previous day, no patrols or checks were in operation. And frequent helicopter surveillance of Catholic West Belfast was absent in other areas.

They state the regular and increasing arresting swoops are made on Catholic areas between 4 and 6 am and complain that there is no evidence of similar activity to apprehend and charge the assassins operating against Catholics in North Belfast. Security would also seem to be a matter of revenge against those who protest against injustice and torture by the security forces, says the Association report.

The statement says that of 11 arrests reported on June 11th, there was solid evidence of serious torture in two cases and blackmail in two others.

The Association also state that the victims of this treatment are kept in a glasshouse 6 feet by 2½ feet and that during interrogation they are threatened with a murder charge unless they admit less serious crimes.

The Association say that there would seem to be evidence that the British Government now felt unimpaired from effective action by the European Commission to stop torture.

"As a result the tortures of 1971 are now being resumed in 1976," says the Association report.

Remember Clara

The funeral of Volunteer Sean McKenna in June 1975 lead to scenes of brutality and harassment by a large force of Gardaí. The Garda actions were strongly condemned by all mourners present in Clara cemetery, by a special meeting of elected representatives and by a special correspondent of the

local weekly paper. The aftermath is equally worthy of condemnation. The same afternoon, fourteen young men were arrested, maltreated and charged with assault, obstruction, etc. In the months that followed the Gardaí issued similar summonses to other men.

However, despite the number of summonses issued, the identity of the true criminals of Clara is known only too well to the people of Monaghan, so the Gardaí are unwilling to have local juries give verdicts on the prosecutions they issued. All cases have been transferred to the Special Criminal 'Court' in Dublin. So much for justice in this 'Free' state!

Capt. Burt...

(Ar leantú ó lch. 1)

rehearsal about what we were going to say, until we had it all sewn up."

"In court, we gave evidence against McClafferty which was not true."

A member of Belfast Sinn Féin commenting on the McClafferty case, said:

"This case represents only the tip of the iceberg as far as British/RUC frame-ups go. Our files are full of reports detailing cases of men, and women, being jailed on phoney evidence supplied by uniformed criminals. Most of the remand prisoners now awaiting trial will be sentenced on the strength of forced written statements or non-existent verbal statements which the RUC Secret Police will allege were given voluntarily."

The Sinn Féin spokesman said that the truth surrounding the activities of Britain's agents could not be stifled forever.

The long hand of justice will someday fall on the shoulders of these men. Several of the Bloody Sunday murderers have found this out to their cost in Angola."