

# An Phoblacht

Iml. 7. Uimhir 22. 8p. Meitheamh 4, 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.  
(The Daily Eireann)

## Specials out! “RUTHLESS ACTION” — I.R.A. Statement

IN A statement issued by the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau, Oglagh na hEireann warned that any re-emergence by the “B” Specials in any guise would be met with “ruthless and decisive action against its originators.”

The statement was issued after a week long series of statements from the pro Paisley-Baird factions that a new force of Protestant Loyalists calling themselves the Ulster Service Corps had been formed to defeat the IRA and to re-establish Loyalist supremacy in the Six Counties.

The full text of the statement was as follows: “The Re-Emergence of the “B” Specials in the six occupied counties of North East Ulster will not be tolerated by the Irish Republican Army.

“The past record of that force is one of murder and naked sectarianism, and to resurrect it now is an admission of defeat by the regular British Crown Forces.

“In view of the fact that business people will provide the leadership for the “B” Specials, we wish to state that ruthless and decisive action will be taken against the originators of the force and the business element leading it. The Irish Republican Army will not tolerate any gommeen businessman or politician using Loyalist workers and small farmers as cannon-fodder for their own gratification.

“We appeal to the Loyalist working-class to reject this new force. For too many years the landed gentry exploited the Loyalist people for their own ends. It should not happen again.”

The statement was signed P. O'Neill, Runal, I.R.P.B.

The USC had threatened to mount road blocks and patrols of vigilantes would cover areas in which known IRA men would be travelling.

However, as we go to press, and after much parading and Church servicing, no official sightings of the USC have been reported.

The early morning press reports were sceptical and in some cases, making a joke of the whole affair.

But Nationalist people should take care and be ever watchful. The past seven years have shown that Loyalist para-military front organisations have a peculiar habit of hiding within their ranks, ruthless killers who use the groups only as a cover for their sectarian butchery.

We are now approaching the “Mad Month” and experience has shown us that July is aptly named.

In Belfast, John Ritchie, a milkman became the first victim of a new Loyalist offensive against Nationalist areas, when he was shot dead by a sniper operating in the Loyalist Springmartin area.

Among the groups to support the USC, were the Ulster Defence Association, The Down Orange Welfare Group, and the Ulster Special Constabulary Association.

The UDA have warned that any attacks by the IRA on the USC would be met “with the full force of the association.”



Our picture shows, Paddy Gaughan, father of the late Vol. Michael Gaughan laying a wreath on the grave at Ballina during last Sunday's commemoration ceremonies.

Full details in next week's issue of *An Phoblacht*.

## Music lovers join pincer movement

IF IRISH entertainment was not given the place in Irish television that the people wanted, Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Eireann would fill O'Connell Street, Dublin, with the greatest crowd ever seen in that street, Labhras O Murchu, the Comhaltas chief executive, told some 40,000 people at the Flea Nua in Inis, Co. an Chláir, last Sunday evening.

He pointed out that the majority of the people of ALL Ireland, including the nine counties of Ulster, treasured and wanted to see treasured officially the traditional culture of Ireland.

Fleanna had been held all over Ulster, including the Six Counties, and had never been threatened or attacked by any political or religious group, Catholics and Protestants, Republicans and Unionists,

loved and respected Irish music and dancing, a point that certain people in high places might care to consider.

It was a fighting speech, in Irish and English, and his listeners loved it, interrupting him constantly with cheering and clapping. It was a fitting climax in the fairgreen to one of the best fleanna Co. Clare, or any other place, has experienced in the twenty five years of Comhaltas.

### Real Challenge

It was no idle challenge. Comhaltas has hundreds of branches all over Ireland as well as in America, Britain and Australia. It is well able to sustain the O Murchu promise.

Contingents from Liverpool, Birmingham, London and other British areas, in the Sunday afternoon parade through the town got a special cheer from onlookers as did

### Lenar dTuairisceoir

Ulster representatives from each of the nine Counties.

Comhaltas is part of a pincer movement closing on the bigoted minority in Dublin who want to impose an alien culture on the Irish people.

Oglagh na hEireann have provided the military initiative; Sinn Féin, the political initiative; Comhaltas, Conradh na Gaeilge, Cumann Luthchleas Gael, the dancing and drama movements, the cultural initiative.

The Comhaltas executive

referred to the tiny groups seeking to discredit the RTE survey on the second channel: The truth of what the people want, a sovereign national channel under the control of Irish people, was too much for them.

If the results of the original survey were set aside, there would be trouble, he warned, hinting at a massive TV licence campaign.

### — Licences unpaid —

Already, some 30 people are refusing to pay TV licences because of the tiny proportion of programmes in Irish and

covering Irish culture generally, including music, on Teilifís Eireann.

Court cases are pending. A number have been postponed to give lawyers the opportunity to prepare briefs, the intention being to fight from court and in Strasbourg, if necessary.

Those 30 people represent merely the point of the spear of resistance, which has backing in Conradh na Gaeilge, Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Eireann, Cumann Luthchleas Gael and in the trade unions.

Public speakers are heard to (Ar leantúint ar chúl)



# An Phoblacht

Imleabhar 7. Meitheamh 4, 1976. Uimhir 22.  
44 Cearnóg Pharnell, B.A.C., Éire. Guthán: 747611

## Passmore and the Pope

SOME STARTLING statements have been attributed recently in the public prints to the leader of the Orange Order in Belfast, Mr. Thomas Passmore. The occasion was the Italian general election and the attempt of the Pope to reduce support for the Communists by threatening Catholic believers who vote for the Communist Party with excommunication, a weapon not unknown in Ireland over the past eight hundred years.

Mr. Passmore's main point, apparently, in mentioning that matter at all, was his expressed hope that the weapon might be used yet again in Ireland, against the liberation forces, and others, a strange enough request from a leader of the Orange Order, allegedly dedicated to the defence of civil and religious liberties and so strongly opposed to the meddling of the Roman Catholic Church in politics.

This, however, is nothing very new, and the contradiction, apparently, is one dear to some Orange hearts, the general idea being, perhaps, that as long as the Pope is there, there is no harm in using him, if an immediate tactical advantage is to be gained thereby, and consigning him to the nether regions when he, or his minions, have so obliged.

What was new, startling and even worrying (if Mr. Passmore was not indulging in some peculiar joke) was his ideas of what constitute Communism and his belief that Oglagh na hÉireann and the Republican Movement in general are part of a Communist conspiracy!

The Movement, he is quoted as saying, "by its wording of recent death notices, its emphasis on a united socialist republic and the establishment of

people's co-operatives proves that it is also Communist."

Now, whatever else its enemies have said against the Movement, having acquainted themselves with even the broadest outline of its history, none has suggested, never mind proved, that it is Communist.

Certainly, people with Communist views or leanings have drifted in and out of the Movement from time to time but, traditionally, the Movement has rejected Communism on the basis that Communists give allegiance to a foreign power. The Movement seeks to free Ireland, not to exchange one imperial master for another.

The reference to the "united socialist republic" also displays considerable depths of ignorance. For six or more years the Republican Movement has made it clear that what is sought is an independent federal republic based on the social state. Somebody should send Mr. Passmore copies of the Éire Nua documents to make this point clear.

Most baffling of all, however, is the declaration that the practice of establishing people's co-operatives proves the Movement's Communist character. Surely, Mr. Passmore cannot be that

right-wing, that reactionary, that blind? Is not the Orange Order itself a sort of co-operative in that, at its best, it is designed to help its members, particularly those in distress?

Listening to such statements from a man of Passmore's standing in the Orange Order one wonders if it is possible to get any element of the facts of Irish life across to him and his fellows? There have been outstanding people in the Orange Order who have advocated the social state and who have taken active parts in the founding and running of co-operatives while remaining respected members of the Order.

What surprises Republicans most, when discussing matters with Orangemen, is their strange ignorance of history. They seem to be unaware of the alliance between the Papacy and their hero of the Boyne, William of Orange and, indeed, of the fatal role of the political Papacy on the side of Britain against Ireland for more than eight hundred years.

Whatever the effects of excommunication in the past — and it never stopped a good, brave, intelligent Irishman from fighting for his country's freedom — it would have no effect at all today. The bought clergy have done their worst, ignorantly or with malice aforethought, shamelessly, degrading their calling to that of the hired, second-class, political servants of one of the worst imperial regimes that has disgraced humanity.

The people, however, undaunted, march onwards, led by the glorious and valiant girls and boys of the liberation army and neither Pope nor Passmore can stop them, now.

# Agóid a chuir imní ar na máistrit i mBaile Átha Cliath

D'ÉIRIGH GO maith — mar thús — leis an mháirseal a rinne Gluaiseacht Chearta Sibhialta na Gaeltachta agus Conradh na Gaeilge ó Aras an Chonartha ar tús oifig Róinn na Gaeltachta an tseachtain seo caite.

B'heidir go n-éireodh níos fearr fós leis an agóid dá mbeadh si ar siúl beagáinín ní ba dheanaí sa tráthnóna agus dá bhagáinín si fíos mó poiblíochta ná mar a fuair si.

Is feascadh don gur chuir an seala, go mbeadh daoine ag máirseal ar son Gaeilge is Gaeltachta, imní ar dhaoine mór le rá i gcuid des na nuachtáin agus gur thug eagarthóir amháin, ar a laghad, ordu gan aon phoiblíocht a thabhairt, roimh an agóid ná ina daidh.

Is speisialta a thabhairt faoi deara go bhfuil an fear mór Gaeltachta, ar scríbhneoir cáiliún, an liobrálach is mó mease Mhuinir Merriman, mar atá *Donall Foley*, in aon champa anois le *Tom O'Donnell*, faoi dheireadh thiar.

I Rinn Ó Gcuanach ar ea a rugadh Donall cé gur annamh a thugann sé cuairt ar an bhfód dúchais anois. Annamh a físear é i gceantar Gaeltachta ar bhith. An amhlaidh atá "The Irish Times" ceannaithe ag Tom O'Donnell, amach is amach, anois, is i ndiaidh leis an "Irish Independent".

Níor mheastadh ná Gaeilgeacht na gCeart ar cheist a iniuchadh, féachaint, fú, an bhfuil cead cainte ag an nGluaiseacht sna nuachtáin seo, gan tráthi faoi mbéagán spais a thuilleann tuairisc nuafachta.

Tús le polaitíocht saide a bhí sa mháirseal úd. Rud é, polaitíocht saide, a scaonnraíonn ar máistrit, nach bhfuil dall ar fad ar na cursaí thuaidh. Ach rud bunúsach polaitiúil is ea teanga.

Dar lena máistrit, tá Gaeilge ceart go leor nuair a bhíonn si cuin, ceannaithe. Tá si slán sa bhailte ar an doigh sin — slán sa bhailte, gan dochar inti, do na máistrit. Ach má iarrann si a cearta agus má shíuallan si na sráideanna tá si contúirtach.

Tá fíos ag Dia go bhfuil go leor leor daoine in Éirinn ar a son. Tá geuirí eagar orthu, da ndúiseofai an tathach contúirtach seo, cá bhíof nach geuiríodh sin tús le réabhlóid nach bhfeadai a chloí?

Ón bpríomhbhóthar?

AR NA málloibh bhí feachtas na máiseála úd — agus na Gluaiseachta i gcoitin — ina abhar conspóide idir mise agus seandúine críonna. Níor miste eisceacht lena argóint.

## Debe

"Seo," a deir sé, "rud é sin, an feachtas sin, a bhainfeas fuinneamh as an réabhlóid ar son na saoirse. Rud é, an feachtas, a chuirfeas daoine amú, ar strae, ón mbunchospoir, mar atá an tsaoirse."

Nach bhfuil a fhios agat, agus go ri-mhaith, nach gceadóidh an Iar-rialtas i mBaile Átha Cliath don Udarás aon rud fionta a dhanamh ar mháith leis an nGaeltacht, má bhunaítear é?

Tá fíaitíos orm go bhfuil cuid den cheart aige. Ach mar chúrsa oideachais is mó a fheicim an agóid seo. Tá intinn mhuintir na Gaeltachta faoi ghlas ag na páirtithe polaitiúla. Cathfear a theaspaint di gur féidir leis briseadh amach on gearcair, go bhfuil cumhacht ar leith aici.

Nuair a thuigfeas muintir na Gaeltachta — agus muintir na Gaeilge i gcoitin — a neart ní bheidh ar chumas éinne, páirtí polaitiúil ná rialtas féin, í a stopadh.

Fhad is a bheas an feachtas ar siúl, nochtfaidh cinirín na Gluaiseachta suarachas na bpolaitóirí, nuair nach scéitheann na sumacháin cheánna orthu féin.

Feachtas leasacháin is ea an agóid ar son Udarás na Gaeltachta. Má dhéantar agas laird de Ghluaiseacht na gCeart is amhlaidh a thuigfeas na bail ar bail nach leor leasú, nach bhfuil leasú ach cur i gceill, go gaithear páirt a ghlacadh sa réabhlóid le saoirse a bhaint amach, agus ceal saoirse nach bhfuil i ndán don Ghaeltacht agus don Ghaeilge ach bás.

Fear mhoighneach is ea an seandúine críonna. Ní mé ar éirigh liom an soiscéal a mhíniú dó. Ní mé, fú, an dtuigean cinirín Ghluaiseacht na gCeart, na cinirín Ghluaiseacht na Gaeilge, an soiscéal ceánna, soiscéal Tone, soiscéal an Phiairsigh, soiscéal an Chonghailigh?

Féicim, is docha, roimh dheireadh na bliana, nuair a chuirfeas Tom iachall ar mhuintir na

Gaeltachta glacadh le coiste bunaithe ar pheataí Uí Dhomhnaill.

## 'Aeriris' mar leabhar

FUAIREAS roinnt mhaith leabhair le deanaí agus ba chóir don rud éicint a scríobh fúthu. Orlu tu "Aeriris" (An Clóchomhar Teoranta, 15 Bothar Ghraimeach an Dén, An Charrag Dhubh, Co. Baile Átha Cliath, É2.50). *Prionsias Mac Aonghusa* ata ina eagarthóir uirthi.

Seard tá sa leabhar seo enuasacht aisti a cumadh don chlar raidió úd, "Aeriris", sna seascáid. *Prionsias Mac Maghna* a ghlaic leis an gclár. *Roibeard Ó Farracháin* a thug an t-ainm dó.

San fhocal tosaigh deir *Prionsias Mac Aonghusa*: "Uair eigin sa bhliain 1959 bhuaill an smaoinéamh *Jimmy Maguire*, innealtóir raidió a bhí ag obair i stiúideo príomhcheadach taifeadadh, go mb'heidir go mbeadh glacadh ag Raidió Éireann le clár iris Gaeilge a mbeadh nuachan ag baint leis agus a chuirfí ar fáil taobh amuigh den stáisiún iir. Clár gan laineisí a bhí i gceist aige. . .

"Thaigh *Jimmy* agus *Nóel Jones*, a bhí ag obair leis, chun cainte liom agus d'iarradar orm foirme a chur ar fáil a b'headfadh na pobal trí chéile, go fú is iad siad nár mhór a gcuidealaí ar Gaeilge agus ar bheag í a speis inti, tainneamh a bhaint as. Leagas amach beartas do chlar eadrom ar ar thugas *Uiris*. . . Trí seachtáin agus a bhí se le bheith ann; mhair se suas le deich míblana."

Clár maith a bhí ann, clár ab ea é, freisin, a chruthuigh go raibh pobal eisteachta dá leithéid. Agus scríbhneoirí lena chois. Sa leabhar seo tá cuid des na haistí a chraol "Aeriris" agus se a leanas na scríbhneoirí a bhfuil a gcuidealaí athfhoillithe: *Tomás Mac Anna*, *Rex Mac Gall*, *Ellis Ní Bhádaigh*, *Nóra Ní Shuilleabháin*, *Liam Ó Briain*, *Padraig Ó Concheanainn*, *Prionsias Ó Conchubhair*, *Sean Ó Conghaile*, *Parthlón Ó Croinín*, *Padraig Ó Dalagain*, *Brian Ó Fiannachta*, *Domhnall Ó Flannagáin*, *Padraige Ó Gaora*, *Eamonn Ó Guailín*, *Diarmuid Ó hAilmain*, *Annraoi Ó Lutháin*, *Padraige Ó Meoláid*, *Padraige Ó Siochru* agus *Eoin Ó Suilleabháin*.



Proinsias Mac Aonghusa

Táim ag ceapadh go mbeidh toradh amháin, ar a laghad, ar fhoilsiú an leabhair seo, go mbeidh daoine ag áiteamh ar *Mhac Aonghusa "Aeriris"* a athbheo. Níor mhiste.

## Teanga na gCeilteach

NI CHURFIDH "Aeriris" aon stró ar einne a bhfuil beagan Gaeilge aige i leamh. Leabhar bréa leapan tá inti.

Saothar de chineál eile is ea "Le Breton, Langue Celtique" le Yann Brekilien (Nature et Bretagne, 38 Rue Jeanne-d'Arc — 29000, Quimper). Ní feascadh domhnaí a luach ach is docha go mbeidh si ar fáil on stoip in Aras an Chonartha. Sraid Fhearchair, Baile Átha Cliath. I bhFraincis ata an teacs.

Is é tá sa leabhar cur síos ar na Ceilteigh, cárth as doibh, cé na tíortha a tháinig faoina smacht agus faoina cultúr, an chaoi a chail siad a ngréim, agus na bairma d'íobh a fágtha. Agus, ar ndoigh, leargas maith ar an mBrotáin, a bhfuil gaol aici le Gaeilge agus le Breatain.

An té a bhfuil staidéir a dhéanamh aige san ollscoil ar na teangacha Ceilteacha, ba chóir dó an saothar seo a fháil agus a leamh.

Ach cuirfidh léitheoirí eile seachas an mac léinn an saothar seo i freisin. Féach (ch. a 41): "Contrairement à ce que laissent volontiers entendre les latinomanes qui plastronnent dans l'Université, les mots les plus usuels de la langue française ne sont pas d'origine latine mais celtique," rud a chruthuinn an t-údar.

## SUPPORT THE PRISONERS

Send a subscription today to: An Cumann Cabhrach, 44 Cearnóg Pharnell, Baile Átha Cliath, 1, ÉIRE.



## Udarás na Gaeltachta

Sa "Phlean don Udarás Gaeltachta" le Deasún Fennell a d'fhoilsigh muid an tseachtain seo caite, *deanadh roinnte bhóirín i leagan amach an chuid sin de inar ainmíodh na "naoi gceantar". Seo thíos an leagan ceart.*

I. Mar chéadchéim i dtreo údaráis Gaeltachta a bhunú, roinntear an Ghaeltacht i naoi gceantar:

**TIR CHONAILL THÍAR-THUAIDH** (3 limistéar: Ros Goill, Toraigh, Rann na Feirste-Gaoth Dobhair-Cloicheannaola).

**TIR CHONAILL LAIR** (2 limistéar: Teileann, Gleannccholm-Cille)

**IORRAS** (2 limistéar: Ceathrú Thaidhg, Fál Mór)

**DUICHE SHEOIGHEACH IARCHONNACHT** (2 limistéar: Conamara Theas, Arainn)

**CORCA DHUIBHNE MUMHAIN THEAS** (3 limistéar: Cléire, An Rinn, Cúil Aodha)

**AN MHI** (2 limistéar: Ráth Cairn, Baile Ghibh)

## SINN FÉIN FOR A NEW IRELAND

### OUR AIM

An Ireland of self-governing communities in which the people control their own affairs: their own employment, their own natural resources, their own schools, their own wages and prices, their own housing and environment. An Ireland in which Irish men and women can call their own and take pride in.

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In the cities of Dublin, Belfast and Cork, and in each of the 32 Counties: DISTRICT COUNCILS for every 10-40,000 people, with district administrative offices. Representation for elected COMMUNITY COUNCILS on the District Councils. The District Offices to deal with Social Welfare, Primary Education, Trading Practice, Employment Conditions, Job Opportunities, Agriculture, Fishing, Small Industry, Co-operative Enterprise, Housing, Lands and Planning Permission.

The Districts to be grouped together under 15 REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS & FOUR PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENTS in Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught. A self-governing GAELTACHT REGION. AN ALL-IRELAND PARLIAMENT in Athlone.

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If you want this sort of Ireland, help us build it by voting SINN FÉIN or by joining a SINN FÉIN CUMANN.

Head Office: 2a Lower Kevin Street, Dublin 8.

Join Sinn Féin NOW — fill in this form and send it to Head Office, Local Cumann or 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

Ba mhaith liom bheith i mo bhall de Sinn Féin.

Ainm .....

Seoladh .....

(Send to: Head Office, Local Cumann or 44 Parnell Sq., Dublin 1).

### Dublin Wolfe Tone Commemoration

Saturday, 12th June

Assembly — Municipal Art Gallery

Parnell Square, 7.00 sharp.

March to Wolfe Tone Street (Birthplace of Wolfe Tone).

Wreathlaying, oration by Tony Ruane.

Followed by public meeting at GPO

Prominent Republican Speakers.

Fáilte roimh chách.

## IgCuimhne

GAUGHAN: (2nd Anniversary). treasured memories today and always of Vol. Michael Gaughan who was murdered on the 3rd June in Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight. Mary, Queen of the Gael, pray for him. Inserted by London Comhairle Ceanntair.

GAUGHAN: (2nd Anniversary). Fond memories of Vol. Michael Gaughan who was murdered by the Brits in Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight, on the 3rd June, '74. Remembered by his comrades in the Active Service Units in England.

GAUGHAN: The committee and members of the McAdurey/McCusker Cumann, Luton Sinn Féin (England) remember with pride, Volunteer Michael Gaughan, Oglaiú na hÉireann, on this 2nd Anniversary. "From his example, we take our strength."

## T.G.D. Sinn Féin

The Robert Emmet Cumann, Trinity College, held its annual social on Friday night, May 21 and reported that it was a resounding success for Republicanism in the college. The social was attended by more than 130 people and helped to keep strong the great Republican tradition of the college which goes back to the time of Wolfe Tone and Robert Emmet. It was a fitting end to the cumann's activities in college throughout the year 1975/76.

Vivian Iveagh, the cumann's chairman, opened the proceedings and told the attendance that the Emmet Cumann was proud to be part of the great and just struggle for Irish independence. He was hopeful that this generation would finally defeat British Imperialism and set up an Irish Socialist Republic. The cumann had grown in strength in college and had been very active at college and at national level in pursuing the just demands of the Irish people.

The National Secretary of Sinn Féin, Niall Ó Faodhagáin, then addressed the attendance after receiving a warm welcome. Mr. Ó Faodhagáin spoke of the aims of the Republican Movement and said that it was important that Republicanism had remained strong in Trinity College where "the Father of Republicanism" Wolfe Tone, was educated and where he first spoke of the common name of Irishman as opposed to those names which promoted sectarianism. It was important that this basis of Irish Republicanism was being propagated and supported 200 years later in the same college.

The rest of the evening was spent in conversation and discussion as students and workers were eager to hear each other's views and experiences. This was the most successful aspect of the evening and cumann members were delighted to see this exchange of views between students and workers bringing both closely together, as is proper, to strengthen further our national struggle against foreign domination. Food was served along with punch and soft drinks and students and workers provided plenty of traditional Irish music, Republican ballads and anti-imperialist songs.

Bhí atmaisféir breá Gaelach ann agus bhí iontas agus athas ar bhall an chumainn go raibh an oiread sin Gaeilge a labhairt ag mic leinn agus oibrithe. Casadh amhráin bhreathna freisin. Tá an cumann ag suile bliain mhaith ghianbhach eile sa mbliain 1976/77.

Walter Fitzgerald and Briona Nic Dháiríada

# Support for arrested Sinn Féin members



A DEMONSTRATION against the Prevention of Terrorism Act was held outside Paddington Green police station, London. Irish workers took part in the demonstration to demand the repeal of the Act which gives vast powers to the police.

Demonstrators carried placards calling for the release of two men detained under the Act inside the police station. They are Eddie Caughey, 45, a Birmingham branch official of Sinn Féin, and John Higgins, 34, an executive member of Luton Sinn Féin.

## Sinn Féin News

A LARGE enthusiastic crowd attended a Sinn Féin after Mass public meeting in Ballyduff, Co. Waterford. Locals stated that it was the biggest meeting under any auspices held in the area for many years. Special Branch and uniformed Garda, being unaware of the intention to hold the meeting rushed out from Fermoy when the news reached them.

### Derry and West Tyrone

RUAIRÍ O BRADAIGH Uachtarán and Ualtair O Loinsigh Ard Runai said in the course of his address that Sinn Féin was an open political organisation committed to the ideal of bringing about the dream of Pearse and Connolly and establishing a Federal Democratic Socialist Republic.

The Sinn Féin policy, he said was linked with the desire of the people for a better way of life. He condemned the co-operation between the Twenty-Six County and Six County security forces and referred to recent raids on Republican houses in the Ballyduff area.

Many Loyalist Ward, Munster organiser, spoke out against the conditions in Port Laoise and Limerick prisons. She said that the punishment being imposed on Republican Prisoners was all part of the collaboration by the Twenty-Six County authorities with the enemies of our country. She called on the people to give their full support to the local cumann and in doing so they would be helping to build a new Ireland.

Sean Lawlor (Youghal) explained the Eire Nua programme and pointed out how the local small farmer lost heavily by the actions of the Twenty-Six County politicians in bringing us into the EEC.

Michael O Broin presided at the meetings.

Another very successful meeting was held in Tallow and the same speakers addressed the crowd.

Finn policy, both local and national was discussed.

The new cumann called after Bagenal Harvey and the ninth to be formed in Co. Wexford promises to be very active in the area.

The new chairman Mr. D. Cullen, said that the formation of a Sinn Féin Cumann in the area is long overdue; he felt that many people in Kilmore had become disillusioned with the establishment politicians and it was to the people that Sinn Féin, would look to for support.

The following were elected to the officer board of the new cumann. Chairman, Dermot Cullen; Sec/P.R.O., Freddie Bates; Treasurer, Dermot Bates; CC Delegate, Freddie Bates.

The meeting concluded with the new officer board pledging its allegiance to the leadership of the Republican Movement.

Since its formation, the new cumann has increased its membership, and is indeed very active.

The members attended Easter Commemorations both in Wexford and Enniscorthy and were also present in Dublin on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee.

Easter lilies were sold in the area and the new cumann are selling An Phoblacht also.

Kilmore, Quay is a very important fishing village with a fleet worth 2½ million pounds. — F. Bates, Runai/P.R.O.

### Wexford

MR. P. KELLY, Sec., Wexford Comhairle Ceanntair, Sinn Féin, presided at a meeting in Kilmore Quay on Sunday April 4th, at which a new cumann was formed.

The meetings was one of a series held in the area over the past few months at which Sinn



# RUC partiality

MR. Merlyn Rees has stated his intention to force the primacy of the RUC on the Nationalist people of the Six Counties. This he intends to do, despite the past atrocities carried out against Nationalists by this sectarian police force. Recent attempts to introduce the R.U.C. into Nationalist areas have been met by Oglaiha na h-Eireann.

The history of the RUC is sectarian, both in make-up and outlook. The reason for this lies in why there is such a force as the RUC. In 1920 the British Government partitioned this nation against the will of the Irish people, coercing under British domination the Six North East counties of Ireland. In order to maintain this domination the British separate Protestant and Catholic. She gave the Protestant, a Protestant parliament for a Protestant people. She gave them also a Protestant Police force and a secondary police force (B. Specials) to maintain this parliament. The R.U.C. and B. men were created for one purpose and only one — to maintain Protestant ascendancy and this meant the total subjugation of the Nationalist by force if necessary.

The British placed in the hands of the R.U.C. the Special Powers Act, a list of powers that even made the Russian KGB envious. These powers were not for use against Protestants, and as history has shown they were used in every decade specially towards the Nationalist, particularly when there was any driver to establish the freedom of this country. In like manner the R.U.C. attitude in British courts was to the fore. Even in the present situation partiality in the courts both here and in England can be seen.

Where a Republican is charged with possession of firearms, an additional charge of intent to endanger life is always added, whereas in the same case affecting a loyalist the complimentary charge will either be "possession under suspicious circumstances" or without a firearms certificate" or none at all.

## Case histories

The Research Department of Belfast Sinn Fein studied 52 case

## Report from Research Department Belfast Sinn Fein

histories in rotation from 1st November, 1975 to 2nd December, 1975. Of these 19 were Nationalists, 32 loyalists and one member of the British Army (a Para). The British soldier was acquitted (naturally) by a jury of a charge of assault on two Catholic brothers. Of the 19 Nationalists where the charge was one of possession of firearms the additional charge of intent to endanger life was applied in every case. Of the 32 loyalists where the charge was possession, there was either no additional charge or one of possession under suspicious circumstances or without a firearms certificate.

In this period one Nationalist was tried for murder, the sentence passed was "detention in the pleasure of the Secretary of State". The one loyalist sentenced for murder in the same period life imprisonment was given without any special recommendations. Acquittals were given in the cases of five loyalists and one Nationalist.

## Discrepancies

Marked discrepancies have also appeared when comparisons were made of the amount of years of sentence passed in cases of a similar nature. For example a loyalist youth, aged 18, charged with possession of a loaded .38 revolver, under suspicious circumstances, a sentence of 18 months suspended was given. A 20-year-old Catholic girl in possession of a .22 revolver and 6 bullets with intent to endanger life received a sentence of 8 years. Three loyalists charged with stealing an RUC man's pistol and being in possession of it under suspicious circumstances received two years, one year and 18

months suspended sentence respectively. In the case of 3 I.R.S.P. members who were in possession of a loaded revolver with intent to endanger life the sentence was six years, five years and five years respectively.

In cases where the crime was stated to be armed robbery several points are noted. In most cases affecting loyalists the armed robbery charge was referred to as aggravated burglary without any additional charge for possession, whereas in the cases of Nationalists the charge of armed robbery remained with the additional charge of possession with intent being added.

## Possession of weapons

Two cases of possession of weapons deserve special mention. In this period a UDA Sergeant was tried for possession of two weapons (a rifle and revolver) 126 rounds of ammunition, 597 lead pellets and six magazines under suspicious circumstances, he received a two year prison term. Three Catholics found guilty of possessing a shotgun, revolver and ammunition with intent to endanger life each received seven years prison.

CONCLUSION As charges are determined by the case sheets sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions by the R.U.C. it has always been the view of the RUC that loyalist "lawbreakers" are in fact only doing their duty and assisting the RUC in the maintenance of this sectarian state. Partiality before the law is exercised by the sectarian RUC and carried out in the courts by an equally sectarian judicial system.

The poster (pictured right) published by Belfast Sinn Fein is available from: The Craft Centre, 44, Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

## KEEP THE BUTCHERS OF 1969 OUT.....



## SMASH THE R.U.C.

# INTERNATIONAL PRESS REACTIONS TO 1916

ONE of the results of the banning by the Government of the recent 1916 Commemoration in the centre of Dublin has been to focus the attention of the world press once again not only on this country but on the events of Easter Week 1916 themselves.

The growth of radio and television has revolutionised the entire conduct of international affairs, as well as presenting new challenges and new conflicts in the countries in which the events take place. British television viewers, naturally, are interested in 1916 and in the recent controversy in Dublin, if only because their country was directly responsible for the original event, and is not entirely on the sidelines in more recent conflicts in this country either. Irish viewers, especially in those parts of the country where British television is not received, were effectively prevented from a comprehensive coverage of the events of Dublin apart from a scanty News film. RTE Current Affairs staff were directed not to touch the wider implications of the entire matter — except in so far as they involved the political activities of Dr. David Thorneley. But this did not prevent the broadcasting stations of Europe and the world from presenting their own interpretation of events in Dublin at Easter 1916. It even appears that in some cases the people of Europe were facilitated, by long-standing broadcasting customs, in getting comprehensive broadcasting material of events that they were not allowed to air openly for their own audiences. It will take some time to compile a full picture of the way in which the recent Dublin events were presented abroad. One report suggests that French television dealt with the events in a programme entitled "The Death of Democracy".

It is interesting to reflect therefore, on some of the international reactions to the 1916 Rising itself. We are familiar with the hostile attitude taken by the vast majority of British and Irish newspapers at the time. These reactions, are at least explained in part by the close involvement of the peoples of both islands in the events. But the reaction in other countries is even more curious. Because of the World War, and because of the strong Irish lobby in the U.S. which at that time was engaged in a debate about entering the war, some of the coverage which emerged in the first half of May in 1916 in these countries is of particular interest.

There was, of course, a tendency to sensationalise the whole affair. The isolationist Chicago Tribune, for

example, headlined stories of the executions and stressed the growing anti-British feeling which they produced. The shooting of Major John MacBride, for example, was headlined for readers as "British Shoot Boer War Hero". The equally sensationalist but strongly pro-British New York Times presented the story of the executions as one of British resolve in the face of Irish treachery. Most papers which did not have a specific Irish ethnic readership stressed the "human angle". The big story for them was, without doubt, that of the female rebel Countess Markiewicz — the "rebel Larkinite Countess". She was also the focus of considerable attention on the continent. Paris old acquaintances were asked for their recollections of her, for domestic consumption and even in some cases, as feature material for the London daily papers.

News black-outs and the censorship imposed after the Rising by General Maxwell in Dublin produced some very curious situations. Connolly's death, for example, was reported as having taken place on Easter Wednesday on the steps of Liberty Hall; he was then said to have died on Easter Thursday in the G.P.O.; he was shot on May 3rd, the same day as Pearse, MacDonagh and Clarke, and finally came the true report of his execution on May 12th. Some American papers, with a blurred understanding of Anglo-Irish affairs, reported that the leaders had been executed by the British in the Tower of London! American papers were also generous in bestowing titles on the leaders. Pearse usually appeared in print as "Professor Pearse". Connolly as "General Connolly". A Milan paper *Corriere della Sera* included Jim Larkin in the list of fighting leaders, even though Larkin was in Chicago at the time.

German papers were generally favourable to the Rising and up to 4th May made the most of any hopeful signs they could glean. The *Berliner Tageblatt*, for example, explained on April 29th, 1916, that there was no doubt that many of Redmond's supporters had "gone over to fight in the ranks of Sinn Fein". Generally the German press was on its guard lest the events of the Rising cause a reaction against the

insurgents. On May 3rd the Social Democratic paper, *Vorwärts*, which supported the German war effort, warned: "It may, therefore, be quite definitely expected that within the next few days, the English capitalist press will carry all those well-known horror stories such as were spread about in 1871 regarding the Commune fighters, and at the beginning of the present war, regarding Belgium. Stories about the mutilation of English officers and soldiers and the killing of small children, about the murders, fires, looting, stealing from the Museum etc." As it happened the *Vorwärts* prediction was partially fulfilled in a short time as Tory papers in England and Ireland started to publish totally untrue horror stories in an attempt to discredit the insurgents. Such reports appeared in the *Daily Mail*, *Daily Express*, *Daily Telegraph* and the *Irish Times* in particular.

The German press, after May 4th, when the news of the first executions reached the international community, dropped discussion of the military prowess of the insurgents and speculation on the degree of popular support they had. In the days that followed they concentrated on the names of those executed and imprisoned, and gave the Irish rebels instant recognition as martyrs.

Curiously enough May 4th also marked a turning point in the reactions of the British press which up to then had been firmly behind its own government's policy. However the execution of Ned Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan and Willie Pearse, as well as Joseph Mary Plunkett (who at least had signed the Proclamation and was, therefore, more "guilty" than the rest in British eyes) and the obvious vindictive reasons for the selection of some of these second rank ring-leaders, led to the first breach in the ranks when the executions were criticised in the *Daily Chronicle*, a liberal reformist journal, in an editorial on May 5th.

Reference has already been made to the particular interest which was shown in Countess Markiewicz on the continent and to the reportage of personal recollections of her by some of her friends in Paris. But apart from this it seems the French press generally tried to play down the whole affair, to ignore it as far as that was possible, and to belittle it in some cases where references were made.

Generally speaking it would seem from this brief survey that air of confusion prevailed in the international coverage of Irish news in those days.

Whether the evolution of television, radio and other media in Ireland since 1916 has been a help or a hindrance to the free investigation of affairs on this island is however an open question.





Sean Lavin reading the Easter Statement on behalf of the Republican Movement at the Melbourne Easter Commemoration.

# Scotland Yard's spying is illegal -U.S.

FOR several years, American citizens of Irish descent have been spied on by members of Scotland Yard who are allowed to operate in the United States.

The U.S. Attorney General has now conceded that these operations are not authorized by U.S. law.

In all cases, the victims of Scotland Yard surveillance are Irish Americans who have voiced political opinions critical of British policy in Northern Ireland. The National Council of Irish Americans in Buffalo has made an issue of the activities of Scotland Yard among members of Congress during the last year.

The Attorney General's statement came in a letter dated February 19th, 1976 and signed by Richard L. Thornburgh, Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Thornburgh conceded that Scotland Yard has operated in the United States and admitted that no U.S. law permitted such activities. He stated that F.B.I. Director Clarence Kelly was in error in previously stating that Section 951 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code (Federal Laws), allowed Scotland Yard to carry out operations in the United States. The Attorney General's letter states in part: "In answer to your basic question, there is no federal statute which specifically authorises representatives of police

agencies of friendly, foreign countries to visit the United States in the course of their official duties".

The letter was sent to Congressman Mario Biaggi who was asked by the National Council of Irish Americans to look into Scotland Yard operations.

A spokesman for the Council stated:

"President Ford obviously has not learned a lesson from Watergate. He has authorised spying on Irish Americans despite federal laws and the Constitution. These activities continue at the present time, despite representations that they have been terminated. President Ford has allowed Scotland Yard to operate as a political police force against American citizens within the United States. The F.B.I. really is not interested in Irish Americans supporting nationalist groups in Northern Ireland. The F.B.I. acts only because President Ford has made a strictly political decision to give into British pressure and to support Britain by allowing Scotland Yard agents to operate within the United States. Irish Americans are likely to remember it all during the forthcoming November elections".

National Council of Irish Americans  
Elcott Square Building  
Buffalo, 3, New York.

## Melbourne

The Melbourne Cumann Sinn Féin (Provisionals) can be contacted through:

P.O. Box 168,  
Elsternwick, Victoria,  
Australia.

# Unfree Mason

STUDENTS of the Brit press may have noticed that the Labour party has given another rebuff to the small toad-like Minister for Defence, Roy Mason, who fancied his chances as a candidate in the Labour Leadership election until it became clear that his support was nil.

The national executive of the party has ordered Mason to lop £1,000 million per year of the Defence Budget by 1980. Partly because of its effects on the British presence in Northern Ireland Mason has refused to do so. This is not the first time that the pompous ex-coal miner has felt obliged to adopt a hawkish pose on affairs in the 'Province' in the face of rank and file Labour Party objection. In October last year, Mason's constituency party in Barnsley, Yorkshire, passed a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all British troops from the North.

Mason felt obliged to take up peak television time in Britain to claim that those who proposed the motion were "mavericks and naive children", and went on to claim that the voting within the party had been "rigged". In fact, unemployment in the Barnsley constituency looked after so well by the pipe smoking whizz kid, is so high that many of the youth of the area find their way into the forces in the North, and it was this that his local party were seeking to prevent.

The Minister fancies himself as the man with a mission to bring peace to the North. A few months ago, he undertook a Whitelaw style walkabout around Belfast, to the consternation of many shoppers. Such an impact has Mason made on affairs in the North, that when a Radio Ulster reporter asked the shoppers what they thought of Mr. Mason's bravery in waving his hands and his pipe



Roy Mason looking through binoculars - perhaps he wants to see just where that map-reading error happened.

through the shopping centre, none of them knew who he was.

He is, however, known to the more fastidious in England as a crook. During the Labour party's long period out of office in England between 1951 and 1964, Mason had need to supplement his income by taking an interest in business. Characteristically for the whisky swilling placeman, two of the "consultancies" were with drink firms. A less well-publicised one was with a firm called Northern Ideal Homes, however, who specialised in building contracts for local authorities, the placing of which, Mason with his political contacts was particularly well able to influence.

In 1973, the managing director, contracts manager and sales Director, together with another "consultant", the ex mayor of Pontefract, were all jailed at Leeds Crown Court for their corrupt activities within the company. Mason, like the bigger fish Reggie Maudlin, whose connection with the

Poulson empire was well-known, seems to have slipped through the net.

The British satirical magazine, Private Eye, published details of Mason's contacts with Northern Ideal. Doubtless fearing that the truth would be out, he declined to sue. However, the reporter who covered the story was drinking in a Barnsley bar some months later, when he was confronted by a heavily inebriated Minister for Defence. After Mason had first threatened to hit him, his monologue went as follows: "We could have got you seven years for that you dirty little f— But you're not important enough. If you don't f— realise that I'm a very important person, and you can't go round saying what you f— like about me its about f— time you did". The drunken Minister then reached over to grab hold of the journalist and had to be restrained by a "friend".

Such is the great democrat who seeks to solve the problems of the North.

# Il gCuimhne Sheamais Uí Chonghaile

TUGADH an aitheasc seo leanas ag an Aifreann i Seipéal na gCapaisín i Sráid na hEaglaise, Baile Átha Cliath, ag an tAthair Piaras O'Duill O.F.M. Cap:

Is ri-sholáir na naithanna, na fadhbanna a mhínláigh aigne Uí Chonghaile:

Bhí díol bochtanaís ann an tráth sin - idir droch-thuiscóirí easpá bídh, easpá scoilaíochta, gan céad eagrú agus má d'eagraigh gan cead oibríú agus má d'oibrigh gan cead stad nó staochán ón obair sin dá mba mhian leo.

Bhí fuilí ón mbochtanaís sin náir gáir cuph amháin é, ach a chothaigh bochtanaís na spríde - bochtanaís de chineál a bhí neadithe i gcoirthe na ndaoine toisc go raibh an dóchas beagnach caillte acu, iad lag-mhiánúil, faiteach.

Deir O Chonghaile fhéin: "Deep in the heart of Ireland has sunk the sense of degradation wrought upon its people - so deep and humiliating". - Chreid O Chonghaile go bhfadfaí dóchas a athspreagadh - chreid sé go mbainfeadh Eirí Amach na Císca an fhuilíos agus an teagla díofa. Rud a rinneadh. D'iompaigh an taoile - d'fhill an mhíneach. Ach tharla tréigheán. Seas bláin ar aghaidh - comóradaí clúin ar fad a rinneadh ar an Eirí Amach.

## DEARMAD

An cóir go ndéanfaí dearmad ar an fobairt a rinneadh ar ár son? Agus an grá chomh mór sin a bhí ag O Chonghaile agus a chomradáí dúinn? An ceart go nglanfaí as ár gcuimhne an teagasc a d'fhágad le h-uadhaicht againn?

Is mór idir 1916 agus 1976. Tá gear-chúil to mbeadh tuiscint agus míniú againn inniu agus i gcónaí ar an mbunspregadh ná laistiar dinn mar phobal - pobal atá arís bocht, balbh, caochna ag an curi-geall - agus míneach de dhíth orainn sa tal nall bhfuil dínit an duine nó bun-chearta daonna an duine díobh-cheangailte a thuilleadh leis na haidhmeanna móra eile a bhaineas le cur chun cinn na tíre.

Ní amháin nach mollar "heart de réir ár mbrathar" a thuilleadh, ach mollar "suáilc" eile ina áit - súilc nach bhfuil lóntu i ndáiríre ach "compromise", an comhghéilleadh, nó an só-dlíthacht mar a thugann Seán O Riordáin aile. Agus samhlaithe nua: muid ag caint ar fairsingú agus nua agus díobh-náisiúnach nach bhfuil de shamhal ann i ndáiríre ach eagrú agus idir-oileánach. Seadh, tá ardú céime mílteach faighte ag

an só-dlíthacht seo le sé bhliain anuas. Braithimh go bhfuil an faisean seo ag dul i léideacht in aghaidh an lae agus braithim fós gur easpa creidimh, easpa feallánachta is cúis leis.

Croftaí thein, nior lúb sé, nior ghéill sé don aon-chreidimh. Ní raibh sé in aghaidh a dtuobh na fírinne, i dtuobh bun-thoisc ag creidimh. Dhiúltáigh Ceitheadh na hEireann don athrú creidimh nuair nárbh é a leas saolta é a dhíliú. Dhiúltáigh aise an mbealach - nior ghéill siad don mhála, sheasad in aghaidh na bpein díthe, sheasad in aghaidh an ghéir-leathán an tráth ba mhéas a d'fhill nior siad a ndúchais:

"Cur tuaisíre na sean leirge  
Sí an leirge is fear  
Gabh í agus gheobhair suaimhneas anama", Jeremiah 6,16

"Ní dual do neach, a tigh nó a thearb do threigean" - a deireann an file mór againn Seán O Riordáin. Nior thréig O Chonghaile tír nó treabha, ghlac sé seasamh agus scaip sé teagasc, ach tig le duine ar bith seasamh faoi bhrathach Uí Chonghaile. Is duine ar leith a sheasas lena teagasc. Ní mór dúinne mar sin a bheith in ár bpobal ar leith le seasamh a thógáil; ní mór dúinn díleádh ar a teagasc.

Is ann a theicneas muid cé chomh fada le tí mór-chúil phobail na hEireann imithe ó bhun-thoisc spreagúil Uí Chonghaile agus imithe le fíneadh sa geomhghéilleadh. Níl san só-dlíthacht seo ach réiteach gearr-thearmach. "Caithfeadh, luath nó mall, dul siar go dtús na bun-thoisc agus bun-chúis an easaontaí a lorg" a deireann O Riordáin. Agus leannann sé:

## FIOIRUISCE

Caithfidh an ceart ina cheart bheith suite. Aithneodh cách an fíoruisce agus leathfaidh carthanach agus tuiscint. Chuathas siar go bhunthoisc dhá uair (ar a tighleadh) lenár linn agus tá a fhios ag cách cad é an t-ábhairne a lean é. Seo iad an dá shampla: (i) Chuigh an Pápa Eoin siar go bunthoisc an creidimh agus do leath carthanach ar fuidh an domhain. Do aithneodh a ghuth i gcoin agus i gcoirge agus ní raibh amhras ar aoine. (ii) Chuigh O Ruda siar go bhunthoisc an cheoil agus ní fheachtas aithneachann mar í le cuimhne na ndaoine. Saibhir agus ní tanú an bheirt mhór seo. Tanú é na saoláirí, is baolach. Ach ní ar gach seach a gheir Roncali nó Ríadach" - Agus ní ar an chlaidhe a gheir Chonghaileach.



## NOTEBOOK

# The breakdown of statecraft

WHAT revolutionaries need, above all else, is a realistic view of the political situation and of its requirements. If they have this, they have some chance of supplying what the situation calls for. But if they are without such a view, they have no chance of doing this.

It is not sufficient, by way of a view, to attribute the present ills of Ireland to Free Statism, English imperialism and Orange bigotry simultaneously. One is still left without an answer to the vital question: what is the basic lack and the basic requirement of the political situation as a whole?

"Free Statism", moreover, is not an illuminating way of describing the present demeanour of the Dublin government. To call this "Free Statism" is to suggest that there has been no qualitative change in the Dublin state or political leadership since 1922 — or since the 50s or early 60s. And this, as everyone knows, is nonsense.

There must be no place in the revolutionary's vision of the situation for a view — or a suggestion — which ordinary, sensible, observant people would regard as nonsense.

I am convinced that what Ireland is now suffering from, above all else, is a lack of statecraft in the state whose sway extends over five-sixths of Ireland over two-thirds of the Irish population. More precisely, we are suffering — North, South, East and West — from the breakdown of statecraft in this state, and its replacement by reactionary anti-state subversion in the seat of government.

This is the root cause of Ireland's present ills: of the economic crisis and the increasing repression and violent crime in Dublin, and of the festering violence and political stagnation in the North.

The new political society, which was successfully established throughout most of Ireland between the 1920s and the 1940s, and which won the substantial allegiance of the Northern nationalist minority — this political society is in a state of rebellion against itself and is being assaulted by its own nominal leadership. The inevitable result is disorder of all kinds, and a vacuum yawning at the centre of Irish life — a vacuum of statecraft.

Statecraft is the basic service which political leadership exists to provide. It is the subtle skill and practical wisdom which brings a state into existence and which enables it to endure through generations with a minimum of disorder and repression and a maximum of stability.

The first task of statecraft, in order to time, is to construct and shape an ordered civil society which wins the allegiance of the great majority of its members. The essential art here is to identify the state with a well-balanced "mix" of material, moral and spiritual values which the people either cherish or are persuaded cherish.

When this is done, when the state is actually established on this basis and has a certain stability and agreed character, the task of statecraft is to enable it to respond to internal and external challenges by changing its structure and institutions appropriately. The essential art in this case, is to develop and interpret the moral and spiritual principles on which the state is founded in a manner which suits, and provides a moral basis for, the required institutional changes.

The net result of so doing is that a sense of rational continuity is maintained in the body politic; the moral, spiritual and material capital accumulated in the foundation period

is preserved and drawn on rather than dissipated; and the necessary change is effected with a minimum of disruption and violence.

A classic example of statecraft operating in this manner was provided by ancient Rome, which developed a constitution originally framed for a federation of villages into the moral, spiritual and legal foundation for a world empire. Nearer home, the modern English state provides another outstanding example.

Founded by the Tudor monarchs and their ministers in the 16th century, it was based both on the material prosperity which it provided, and on the principles of Anglican Protestantism and monarchy, Magna Carta and English common law, and English cultural nationalism generally. Throughout the subsequent 400 years, crisis after crisis was successfully surmounted by reinterpreting and developing those basic moral principles.

By interpreting Anglican Protestantism as "Catholicism", vital cultural links with the past were preserved. By interpreting it as "Portestantism", useful alliances were formed and the incorporation of Presbyterian Scotland facilitated. Later, when circumstances made it seem useful, "Protestantism" was discovered to mean "liberalism".

Again, when the incorporation of Scotland demanded it, the English state — without ceasing to be the English state — was reinterpreted as "Britain". When the growing role of Parliament seemed to require justification, Magna Carta was found to provide all it needed. And so on — one could cite many examples.

Naturally, I am not holding up the English state as model of virtue. My point is merely that, by maintaining a rational continuity in the manner I have described, the English political leadership has, comparatively speaking, served the English nation well.

One does not have to be in love with the state established in Ireland in the 30 years or so after 1922 in order to recognise that it was in fact established, that it won the allegiance of the great majority of the Irish nation, and that it provided most of them with a better life than their ancestors had in Ireland for centuries.

Its moral and spiritual pillars were Irish nationalism, Catholicism, the Gaelic-Ireland ideal and liberal democracy. All of these were represented, and given an honoured place, in the written Constitution of 1937. All together, including that Constitution, comprised the "mix" on which the state was based.

Then came the economic crisis of the 1950s, and we know what has happened since then. Instead of responding to the challenge, in a humane and reasonable way, by reinterpreting the principles on which the state was based, and restructuring the state accordingly, our political leaders began a betrayal of the founding principles — a betrayal which had become, by the late 60s and early 70s a savage assault on those principles and therefore on the state itself.

That is what I mean by the breakdown of statecraft and its replacement by reactionary, anti-state subversion in the seat of government. We are passing through a period of disorder such as the early English state experienced when Queen Mary (known as "Bloody Mary") tried to reverse the Tudor revolution and to overthrow its constitution.



Better class map readers on the way? Our picture shows Capt. Mark Phillips, the Queen's son-in-law, with maps in hand, leading an exercise for student officers from Sandhurst... but needless to say the bould captain's map reading exercises took him no where near Crossmaglen.

## Dutch support group hold exhibition

IN the last week of January the Ireland Information Group (Utrecht) in Holland organised an information week at Utrecht, Nijmegen and Groningen. The programme consisted of a display of documents, photographs etc. on the history of Ireland, the economic exploitation, the repression and the aims of various left-wing parties in Ireland.

Also there was a speech delivered by a member of the Troops Out Movement. The main point was the immediate withdrawal of British troops out of Ireland; the B.A. being a major defendant of imperialist forces in Ireland uses the sectarian line to keep the working class divided.

A speaker from Belfast stressed the fact that the first task for revolutionaries in the present Irish situation should be the fight against sectarianism as sectarianism divides the working class and in this way strengthens the grip of capitalism. International capital, which is now replacing local capital, also uses the sectarian split and opens the way for local capital-based orangism into ever-growing fascist reaction. In order to keep orangism from misleading parts of the working-class it is important to establish the unity of the Irish workers inside the trade union. A third evening was

spent with showing and discussing the film: "Ireland Behind the Wire".

### NEWSPAPER

Over the past four years the Ireland, Information

Group have published a two-monthly newspaper on the Irish situation. Since no background information in Dutch is available the group have planned the publication of several pamphlets on such topics as history, economy and repression.

## Fianna Walk

THE Fianna Eireann Walk will take place on July 30th from Parnell Square, Dublin and end in Cork on August 5th.

Overnight stops along the way will include:  
1. Newbridge, 30th-31st.  
2. Portlaoise 31st-1st.  
3. Ullingford, 1st-2nd;  
4. Cashel, 2nd-3rd.  
5. Caher, 3rd-4th.  
6. Fermoy, 4th-5th.  
Will be in Cork overnight 5th-6th and return to Dublin on the 6th. Checkers would be appreciated in these areas.

Whatever money may be made as a result of the walk will be given in donation to An Cumann Cabhrach. Na Fianna Eireann (Ard Oifig). Cards are available at a cost of 6p each or 60p a doz. For further information write Na Fianna Eireann, 44, Parnell Square, Dublin 1; or call in person.  
OFFICE HOURS: Wednesday, Friday and Saturday 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Please support our sponsored walk.

## Staff Captain Francis Jordan First Anniversary



Francis Jordan, R.I.P.

THE UNVEILING of the Francis Jordan Memorial will take place at Jonesboro Cemetery on Sunday, 6th June at 3.00 p.m.

PARADE will assemble at Old Border Inn, Newry Road, Dundalk, at 2.30 p.m.

All S.F. Cumann invited to attend.

### BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

BIRTHDAY greetings to Robert Beasley in Portlaoise Jail from Anne, Paddy, Christopher, Michael, Desmond and Brendan.

BEASLEY: Birthday greetings on May 29, to Robert in Port Laoise Jail from the North Kerry Comhairle Ceantair.

BEASLEY: Happy birthday, Robert, from John.

Indreabhán,  
Conamara,  
Co. na Gaillimhe,  
14/5/76

An tEagarthóir,  
"An Phoblacht"

A chara,  
Does "Freeman" believe in the complete separation of Church and State?  
Beir bua,  
Seosamh O Cuag.



# Republican Post Bag

## "The Last Post"

I AM pleased to inform you that the second edition of the book "THE LAST POST" has been well received by the public.

Irish Press reviews have been satisfactory, although one newspaper questioned the inclusion of Messrs. Pearse, Barry and Brugha in the same category as the men and women who have lost their lives in the present campaign for the complete sovereignty of their Country. The National Graves' Association makes no apologies for such inclusions.

The exception was by the British edition of the *Guardian*. In a full page column a contributor, Derek Brown, while admitting that the Association had done more than any other to perpetuate the names of fallen Republicans,

describes the book as goulish because of the inclusion of, for example, the Ballyseedy Cross atrocity. Also condemned in the article was the non-inclusion of Free Staters, who had fought the British for an Irish Republic and then settled for a twenty-six county dominion.

It is hoped, that Irish people, will accept the forward by the late Joe Clarke, R.I.P., in which he says that the book should be in every Irish household, school, college, library and university in the Country and again "It is an Annal of our fight for freedom and a memorial in itself to those who lost their lives in that fight".

—Sean Fitzpatrick,  
Rural, Cumann na nUaigheann Naisiunta, 74, Dame Street, Baile Átha Cliath.

### MEITHEAL NAISIUNTA

IRELAND facing the prospect of economic chaos. Unemployment to increase steeply. Government floundering in a futile attempt to rule by repression. Millions of our money being squandered to maintain the evil of partition. Hundreds cruelly maimed. Serious crime escalating. Over fifteen hundred killed. Prospects for the future worsening.

Scare headlines thought up for purposes of sensationalism? No. Just a sober mention of a few of the many grave evils afflicting our country at present.

The root causes of this disastrous position are the division of our nation by the British with utter disregard for justice and the wishes of almost the entire population of our country and, following on that, the callous indifference of successive Twenty Six County governments towards those who became the victims of the corrupt sectarian regime which was established in the six occupied counties.

We in Meitheal Naisiunta realise that the only way forward to peace with honour and justice is through negotiating with those who brought about this situation and also with those who would favour it but before we can do this we must first present a united front by those of us who wish to see our country united.

The methods by which some of our people have set out to achieve our common aim was forced on them by the mistakes of others. Let this not deter us and those who represent us from joining together now and finding a solution.

Prophets of Doom are constantly talking of the "a Loyalist backlash" but presented with integrity and the true hand of brotherhood on our part the Unionists would much more likely respond with reasonableness and justice.

In Meitheal Naisiunta's booklet, *Subsiding Evil*, the road to recovery is clearly marked and it places at the disposal of every person the means by which that road can be travelled in peace. Instead of merely moaning and knocking we have taken positive initiative and presented the people of Ireland with a complete packet by which a new Ireland can be created.

Meitheal Naisiunta is not a political party and does not seek

power. We see our role as an instrument through which people can express a wish for a change of policy without any consequential commitment on their part. The only involvement asked for is from it and go forward together to peace with honour and justice.

—Phyllis Murray, Rural,  
Patrick A. Sanderson, Cathaoirleach,  
Meitheal Naisiunta, Fearann Saor,  
Bothar Fhearrann na Coille, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Átha Cliath.

### CONRADH NA GAELIGE AGUS SEAN MAC STIOFÁIN

TAGRAM d'all de chuid Déibé a bhí in eagrán 30 Aibreán de "An Phoblacht". Tagair Déibé do bhagairt Roinn na Gaeltachta ar an gConradh i 1972 maidir le foiré Shéan Mhic Stiofáin. An impleacht atá le hAIT Déibé ná gur ghéill Conradh na Gaeltice don bhagairt sin.

Phéiligh cruinníú speisialta de Choiste Gúno an Chonartha bhagairt Roinn na Gaeltachta ar 24 Meitheamh 1972. Glacadh leis an rún seo thíos d'aonghuth:

"Go bhfógraíonn an Coiste Gúno gurb é coart Chonradh na Gaeltice saoire ionlán a bheith ag an eagraíocht a rogha dhúine a thórt. Dá réir sin ní féidir leis an gCoiste Gúno dearbáil a thabhairt do Roinn na Gaeltachta maidir le haon deontas a chéadofaí feasta nach mbainfí féidhm as chun focaíocht d'aon saghas a dhéanamh le haon duine ar leith".

Is mór idir sin agus géilladh do Rialtas.

Le tamall anuas tá altanna ag cinnéad ag ag ionsaí. An Conradh á bhfoláil leis "An Phoblacht" faoin ainm "Déibé". Ní meath leis an gConradh go gceirtear díspóireacht poiblí ar súil trí mheán "An Phoblacht" nó iris ar bith eile faoi chúspóirí, faoi ghnothaíocht aghus faoi mhodhanna oibre an Chonartha. Fíftífidh roimh thairimí agus roimh mhólaí — is trí dhiospóireacht agus trí phlé a aithnítear agus a leigheastar laigi gic eagraíocht. Ní mór iarracht a dhéanamh na tuairimí a nochtfaear a bhunú ar dhírí, áfach. Sílím go bhfuil sé réasúnta bheith ag súil go ndéanfaidh do nuachtán iarracht teacht ar na fíricí nua geurff géilladh do

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

We regret that advertisements cannot be accepted for publication later than the Wednesday prior to day of printing.

bhagairt é Roinn na Gaeltachta i leith an Chonartha.

Ar an geuid is lé de shambóinn bhíadadh bhur golláin na fíricí faoi chás Shéan Mhic Stiofáin as sheicéil le Deasún Breanach a bhí ina bhall den Choiste Gúno ag am na bagairtí dá agus a bhí i láthair ag an gcruinníú speisialta den Choiste Gúno ag ar socraíodh seasmhach an Chonartha faoin geisist.

—Sean Mac Mathuna,  
Rúnaí, Conradh Na Gaeltice, 86  
Sráid Fhearrach, Baile Átha Cliath.

### EASTER PARADE

THE O'Duill Cumann would like to complain about the route of the annual Dublin Easter parade from Stephen's Green to Glasnevin cemetery. We feel that the present route is far too long.

It would not be so bad if the organisers were to cut a few corners instead of taking the most roundabout route possible.

We feel that the portion of the route from Stephen's Green to O'Connell Bridge is unnecessary and that the assembly point at Stephen's Green is inconvenient for the vast majority of Dublin Republicans.

We believe that the old assembly point at the Custom House is much more central and convenient than Stephen's Green and that the old route from the Custom House to Glasnevin should not have been abandoned.

—Padraig O'hAonghuin,  
Cumann Thó, Sinn Féin, Baile Átha Cliath.

### WHO IS REALLY IN CONTROL?

THE S.D.L.P., N.L.F., Fianna Fáil, Fine Gael and all other reformist and Conservative organisations in Ireland, claim that they would like to see the country United by peaceful means. Of course, if the unification of Ireland can be accomplished peacefully, I for one would be in full agreement, but, let us look at the capitalist establishments (British and Irish) whom we have to deal with.

Latest opinion polls in England have estimated that over 60 per cent of the Population want Britain to disengage and withdraw from Ireland. Considering these statistics one would imagine that the British would adhere to the wish of the majority and pull out. However this is not so, the British Government deliberately ignore and play down this wish, showing where the real power lies, i.e. in the hands of British Civil Servants, who are trained and trusted servants of the capitalist and ruling class and not with the people.

In this situation, the British capitalists refuse to see reason and will go to any lengths, including the ignoring of the wish of the vast majority of the British people, to keep a foothold in this island as long as there is a profit

to be made, and, with assistance from the Irish capitalist, will continue to ignore the democratic process. To make a United Ireland a success, it must be Socialist in concept and to achieve this — the British-Irish capitalist monopoly in this country must be rendered impossible.

Finally I would say, unless the British presence is removed by force if necessary, the unification of Ireland is an impossibility.

—B. McCaffrey,  
Cas 12, Campa Geibhinn na Cise Fada, Lios na gCearrbhach.

### DESERT ISLAND TALK

SURELY somewhere on a desert island there is an appropriate place for a public representative capable of making a statement so obviously untrue as that made by Mr. Patrick Cooney, "Minister for Justice", when he said that the funeral of Francis Stagg would have cost the exchequer a great deal more had it not been for government intervention when he was answering a question put to him by Mr. Nial Blaney, T.D. in Leinster House some time back.

The world knows that had it not been for the ruffianly intervention of the government the funeral of Francis Stagg would have cost the exchequer nothing, the country would have

been spared great shame and humiliation and a very grave risk of public disorder would have been avoided.

It would not surprise me if one of these days Mr. Cooney were to tell the Leinster House deputies as an excuse for the sadistic cruelty with which prisoners are treated in Port Loeise, it saves the exchequer a mint of money when prisoners are regularly beaten up and brutalised.

When speaking of Mr. Cooney it may be necessary to remind ourselves that he is paid to perform the duties of Minister for Justice and the essence of his duty as such is to insure that every citizen is given the protection of the law and that all are treated as equal before the law. Notwithstanding this the "Minister for Justice" has been reported on a number of occasions as saying publicly that prisoners have no rights. Is not this a repudiation of the solemn Christian duty for which Mr. Cooney is paid and is it not a repudiation of Article 40 (3) of Bunreacht na hÉireann? In plain language is it not gross subversion?

No doubt Mr. Cooney is an honourable gentleman but there are people (you may guess how many) who regard his behaviour as qualifying him for rejection by society.

—Leithoir,  
Baile Átha Cliath.

### OMOS DO WOLFE TONE

## Annual Wolfe Tone Commemoration BODENSTOWN

SUNDAY, 13th JUNE, 1976.

(Under the auspices of COiste Culmhneachain na Poblachta).

CHAIRMAN  
CHIEF MARSHALL  
ORATION  
ASSEMBLY POINT

Jimmy Drumm (Belfast).  
Joe O'Neill (Donegal).  
Gearóid MacCarthaigh (Cork)...  
Sallins, Co. Kildare at 2.30 p.m.

Refreshments will be provided by An Cumann Cabhrach in the assembly field.

No train will be run from Dublin this year. Instead a fleet of buses will leave the following pick-up points at 12.30 (sharp): Marine Road, Dun Laoghaire; Halfway House, Walkinstown (Dublin Southside) and 5, Blessington Street (Dublin Northside). All buses will travel via Heuston Station.

RETURN FARE: Adults £1.75; Children 50p.

Remember there is no train to Bodenstown this year so book early.

BOOKING AT: 5 Blessington Street, Dublin 1; Saturday 1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Sunday 11.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Tel: 306783.

A CEILI and Ballad Session will be held in Romanoff's (beside Gate Theatre) on Bodenstown Night, from 9.30 p.m. to 2.00 a.m.  
FEATURING: Eamon Ceannit Ceili Band and Platform.  
ISTEACH: £1.75 (admission by ticket only).  
Proceeds in aid of An Cumann Cabhrach.



To subvert the tyranny of our execrable government; to break the connection with England, the never-failing source of all our political evils; and to assert the independence of my country — these were my objects.

—THEOBALD WOLFE TONE



# Sinn Fein Condemn Civic Reception

THE Sean Dolan Sinn Fein Cumann, Waterside, in a statement strongly condemned the public reception of the people of Derry who attended the civic reception, given to the Lord Mayor of London, in the Guildhall last Friday.

"The audacity of these people should help to make the voters aware of the type of opportunists they have put into public office," it said. "They seem to be unaware that Sir Lindsay Ring represents the capital city of the country that has waged war on the ordinary people of this city for the past seven years. Every day of every week the army of this man's country roams the streets of the Creggan and Bogside, Carnhill and Gobnascalle, bullying and

## Sinn Fein News:

assaulting the young boys and girls of these areas.

"The people who invited this gentleman here have shown how far they differ from the vast majority of the people. They seem to have forgotten that the British Paras murdered thirteen Derry men in one afternoon. Do they forget that Britain has incarcerated hundreds of their neighbours in cages like wild animals? Do they forget the Long Kesh, through the neglect of his gaolers? Do they forget the cruel hunger-strikes and slow deaths of Michael

Gaughan and Frank Stagg?

"At this very moment in England's goals young Irishmen are being held in solitary confinement confined to a small prison cell for twenty-three hours a day, with no exercise, no toilet facilities, no company but the four bare walls.

Twice a week they are stripped naked and searched. Their few personal belongings are ransacked and destroyed. The British are second to none at degrading their captives.

"Therefore, once again we ask on whose behalf did you

welcome the Lord Mayor of London to Derry? It certainly was not the Derry people's."

## Support for Industrial Council

MR. MICHAEL NOLAN presided at a general meeting of Cumann South O'Hanlon-Keegan, Sinn Fein, Enniscorthy held in Sinn Fein Clubrooms, Castle Hill on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Nolan said that every support should be given to the local committee of the Enniscorthy Industrial Development Council. Their task is going to be a very difficult one, particularly under the present system of Government.

According to official figures there are 1,000 people unemployed in the Enniscorthy area, at the moment.

The present world economic crisis means that emigration is no longer the escape valve it was. As prices soar and the unemployment situation stands poised to dive to even lower depths next autumn, the Government agency for providing jobs in manufacturing, the I.D.A., is failing badly in its stated function.

This is due to the doling out of millions of pounds to foreign enterprises who have no commitment or lasting interest in the country, while home industrial development and native enterprise is neglected. Far too many State contracts go abroad and our real wealth, our mines, according to present policy, will create more jobs abroad than in Ireland in our opinion it is criminal.

## Torture

HARDLY A day goes by now without complaints of torture and ill-treatment by people appearing before the courts.

One interesting case this week was that of Thomas Brendan McKenna. He appeared before the Special Court on Friday on a charge of IRA membership. McKenna was arrested in Co. Monaghan and eventually was transferred to Dublin. When asked if he wished to say McKenna claimed that he was ill-treated whilst in custody in Monaghan. He claimed that a Doctor who visited him prescribed medicine for a stomach complaint. He protested that the Special Branch had taken the medicine off him.

The Judge presiding asked the Branchman if this was true. The Branchman replied that indeed a doctor had visited McKenna and given him medicine. Asked why the medicine was taken off him, the Branchman replied that in the course of transferring McKenna to Dublin they had forgotten it!!!

Another doctor had been sent for in Dublin and he had prescribed the same medicine. This, and without being asked, a senior screw stood up and said that in fact he had the prescription and would see that it would be compounded.

McKenna asked the Judge about his ill-treatment, and, like Pontias Pilate, the Judge said, that it was none of the court's concern. Meanwhile the next man to appear Patrick Rehill complained of torture and ill-treatment in Co. Cavan by the local Branchman. Before he could say much more the screws burst down the stairs.

After all, getting tortured is none of their concern, is it?

# News from the North

## MONDAY 24th.

RUC Reserve Woman Constable shot as she was leaving her husband, himself an RUC reserve Constable, at his workplace in Lurgan, she was the second RUC woman to be shot within a few days.

In Belfast, Marie Drumm of Provisional Sinn Fein, said that Mr. Terence Magill (20), of Turf Lodge, was burned by lighted cigarettes on his face and body by policemen.

"A doctor can confirm the extent of his injuries," she said. "Despite the efforts to convince the non-Unionist minority that the RUC is now a reformed body, totally different from that which operated in 1969, the continued activities of this force totally condemn them as unacceptable and rejected by the nationalist population."

Mrs. Drumm challenged the Northern Secretary, Rees, to justify the "brutalising of young Republicans in Castlereagh RUC torture centre. Mr. Magill, she said, had been tortured by the Special Branch in an effort to force him to confess his alleged involvement in particular incidents.

## TUESDAY 25th.

TRADERS at Kilwee Industrial Estate, Dunmurry, were today counting the cost of a bomb blitz which destroyed two premises and severely damaged another three.

The RUC said that up to ten armed men were involved in the attack on premises in the Kilwee estate.

The men are thought to have arrived at the Estate in a Post Office van which had earlier been hijacked at Whitecross Road, West Belfast. The vehicle was later found at Shaws Road in the Andersonstown district. The men planted bombs in Alint and wallpaper premises. Bomb-delivery carriers, and Lyons bakery storage.

The devices — each containing 10-20 lb. of explosives — exploded about 12 metres later.

Fire followed the blast at MRBCB, burning out the premises, and also the adjoining Kilwee Cash and Carry building.

The other three premises were extensively damaged.

An RUC man was slightly injured in the explosion at Bondeliverly. He was later treated at the City Hospital suffering from shock and lacerations.

Belfast: A 20lb. bomb concealed in a can of petrol was defused by an Army expert outside Graham and Jordan's wholesale food distributors' premises, Lislea Drive.

The device had been planted inside the building by a gunman who shouted a warning to staff, but a security man threw the device into the street, police said.

The gunman and two other terrorists arrived at the premises in a white car.

Also in Belfast a black mini-bus, stolen from Adelaide Street, was later found in the Short Strand district. The RUC said three men had been seen running away from it.

A Brit bomb disposal expert set off a controlled explosion in the vehicle, but it did not contain explosives.

Newtownabbey: Two private cars were found burned out in

the area. One, a Volkswagen, was at Kings' Road, and the other, a green and white Singer, was at Fernhanna Road.

## WEDNESDAY 26th.

IN BELFAST shots were fired at an RUC man as he directed traffic at the Balmoral Show.

Later in the same day the RUC came under fire at the same spot. A burst of automatic gunfire sent several RUC men dashing for cover. There were no reports of any injuries.

South Armagh: About £4,000 is understood to have been taken in a raid on a lane near Cullyhanna Post Office, near Forkhill.

Two armed men who burst in, made customers face the wall, and then ransacked the office. During the raid, which lasted an hour and a half, they held up a postman who arrived on the scene.

No-one was injured in the hold-up.

Moira: The car used in the attack on the reserve policeman in Lurgan on Tuesday was found in a lane at Aghagallon, four miles from the scene.

In England seven letter bombs were discovered by Post Office sorters. One letter bomb was discovered at the home of conservative MP John Biggs-Davison. All the letter bombs bore Coleraine postmarks.

## THURSDAY 27th.

TWO men were killed in two separate incidents in Belfast. The first death is being described as a mystery killing. The victim was dropped off after attempts at crude first aid had been administered. His body was found in the Springmount Estate.

The second victim was a 35 year old Catholic. Raiders broke down the door of his house at Allorthway Ave and fired five shots into his body.

## FRIDAY 28th.

TWO young men were killed and several others seriously injured when a bomb left in the toilets of the Club Bar exploded. The bar which is situated near Queens University is a favourite haunt of students and was packed to capacity that night with students celebrating the end of their exams. Last year a security man was killed at the bar. The bombers were from either Sandy Row or the Village.

## SATURDAY 29th.

THE Mayor of Derry Ivor Canavan was busy driving around the city after officially opening the City's Festival Week when he and hundreds of other people heard a loud explosion about a mile away. Minutes later an RUC man informed the Mayor that his house had been blown up. An RUC man was shot and wounded in Belfast's Antrim Road area.

## SUNDAY 30th.

A MILKMAN was shot dead in the Ballymurphy estate, Belfast. He was later named as John Ritchie of Springhill Avenue. Fellow workers in the milk trade stated that there could be no deliveries till after his funeral.

Yet again another RUC man was shot. This time it was in the Ardoyne area. His colleague escaped injury.



Frances Magill, wife of Brendan Magill currently serving a sentence in Port Laoise, presenting a beautiful hand carved Celtic Cross to Mrs Mary Stagg, mother of the late Prolinias.

The Cross was presented on behalf of the Political Prisoners in Port Laoise.

## Music lovers join . . .

allege, from time to time, that cultural movements should be non-political. In fact, culture, including language, music and games, of its nature is vitally and essentially political.

Every successful revolution has been accompanied by a cultural revolution; and where the cultural revolution fails, the rest of the resistance falls apart. Culture, economics and ordinary progressive political activity are an integral part of the fabric of revolution, its wet and warp.

### Cultural Imperialism

Labhras O Murchu pointed out that Irish culture respects the culture of other people but that the Irish people will not tolerate culture imperialism, which is part of the politico-economic infiltration, though he did not put it in just those terms.

Most of the 40,000 who attended An Fhleá Nua in Inis were young. The figure included some very young people, playing their tin whistles, violins, accordions and concertinas in the Sunday parade on numerous floats.

It was a quiet flea in the sense that there was no obvious alcoholic intoxication, no bawling, no vandalism. It was a good-humoured flea and the fine, warm weather helped. It was a spirited flea, a vivid reflection of resurgent Ireland.

Few Gardaí were seen. Perhaps they could not be spared? Certainly, they were not needed: Comhaltas stewarding was firm, understanding,

relaxed, always in control without as much as a cross word.

### TV Boycott

No TV cameras were seen to record the colourful costumes, the humour of the floats, the joy of a people entertaining itself in the natural, traditional way.

As with the Gardaí, perhaps the TV cameras could not be spared, either, but the absence was noted as yet another example of the bigoted Dublin minority at its most obtuse.

Nor were any of the headline politicians to be seen mixing with the happy crowds. Perhaps they wouldn't dare.

Footnote: Crois Mhig Lionnain, the south Armagh village, has won another prize (£100) the Clor na nGael competition for places promoting the national language. In Clare Chlainne Mhuiris, Co. Mhaigh Eo, the prize was accepted on behalf of Crois by Frank Hanratty last Sunday. His appearance brought an extra burst of applause. Clare Chlainne Mhuiris won the major award and a prize of £1,000. Kilkenny city came second and Corr na Mona, third.

## Derry Sinn Fein

THE SEAN DOLAN Cumann, Derry City, complained of British harassment after the shooting of an RUC Reserve Woman Constable. The Cumann stated that it wanted to highlight "the brutality, cruelty and continuous harassment being feted out to teenagers in the Waterside area recently."

After the shooting on Sunday night soldiers raided numerous houses in the Waterside, and furious at their failure to find anything, they turned their wrath on the young boys and girls of the area, scores of young people were badly beaten by these maniacs in British uniforms. Young boys were brutally kicked into peeps, and made to lie face down on the floor while soldiers trampled over their backs and heads. Then they arrived at the Strand

Road RUC barracks, the brutality continued while they were being dumped in the cells.

The statement alleged that one young boy of thirteen was taken from his home and questioned for ten hours before being released in a state of extreme shock.

"The Special Branch punched and abused these youngsters while they had them in their custody, threatening all kinds of retaliation, if they did not admit to crimes they knew nothing about," the statement alleged.

"The reports indicate that the Special Branch in Strand Road are still at their torture to secure confessions. With this type of behaviour they will always be despised by the people of Derry and the Republican Movement will settle the score in due course."