

An Phoblacht

Iml. 7. Uimh. 30. 8p. Iúil 30, 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. (1st Dail Eireann)

SINN FEIN LEADERS ARRESTED NORTH AND SOUTH



Our picture shows (left to right) Ruairi O Bradaigh, Sean Keenan, Joe O'Neill and Daithi O Conaill attending the funeral of Patrick Cannon in Dublin on July 21. Daithi O Conaill and Joe O'Neill were arrested immediately after the funeral while Ruairi O Bradaigh and Sean Keenan were arrested some hours later at Lisnaskea.

Port Laoise

SPITEFUL HARASSMENT

WHILE THE prisoners-of-war in the prisons and concentration camps of the Six Counties, including Republicans and Loyalists, are united in a not-an-inch struggle to retain political status, the prisoners in Portlaoise Jail are denied even the rights of common criminals, in defiance of the United Nations model rules for prisons to which the Dublin regime has subscribed in writing.

Every peaceful, legitimate protest has been ignored by the *de facto* authorities who continue to make life more miserable every day for the prisoners and their relatives.

The local Catholic bishop has been refused admittance to see and judge for himself. Rev. Denis Faul, has been excluded.

In a desperate attempt to draw attention to their plight which, with the exception of the Irish in English jails, is the worst in these islands, some Portlaoise Republican prisoners burned their mattresses last week and now are sleeping literally on the bare floor, with no doors to their cells; no furniture; all their personal property confiscated, including letters from relatives and pictures of their loved ones at home.

Craft work has been banned. In many cases remission has been cancelled.

Legal rights denied

Prisoners wishing to avail themselves of their legal rights to see lawyers of their choice to take legal action on their behalf have been told that these lawyers have been refused admittance to the jail on the instructions of the Minister.

Visits to the Republican prisoners have been suspended indefinitely.

Relatives of prisoners have told "An Phoblacht" that, since Michael O'Rourke escaped from the Green Street Courthouse, Dublin, harassment of prisoners has been increased steadily, apparently in a spirit of spite at the escape.

The Prisoners' Welfare Action Group, in a statement, alleged that Republican prisoners were being beaten by warders and that humiliating and degrading strip searches were taking place at the rate of sometimes three daily.

Cell windows had been blocked and artificial light was left blazing in the men's cells 24 hours a day. Even the prisoners' spectacles had been taken from them.

Wives' picket

Last Saturday, July 24, prisoners' wives operated a picket on Port Laoise Jail in protest at suspension of visits. About 40 women took part.

Meanwhile, a conspiracy of virtual silence surrounds the inhuman conditions under which the Republican prisoners are forced to exist, aided and abetted by the kept newspapers which support the regime and observed by other publications which fear for their

advertising or their very existence as the police state tightens its grip on the communications media, through covert and open intimidation and by actions in the courts.

These same courts are virtually controlled by judges appointed by the present and previous governments.

Trial by jury, in a steadily increasing number of charges, has been abolished. The Special Criminal Court has never had trial by jury.

The Chief Justice, known for many years as a prominent supporter of the major party in the Coalition Government, and an unsuccessful contender on its behalf for the presidency of the state was appointed to his present position by the present government.

The chances of the Republican prisoners in Port Laoise, on grounds of equity or law, of getting their rights, in all these circumstances, would appear to be minimal without a tremendous swell of public opinion in every parish in the country.

Public opinion must be marshalled to get rights for these men before another tragedy stains again the dark history of this jail.

Spasmodic and isolated protests will (Ar leanuirt ar chúil)

AS WE go to press, we do not know who was responsible for the assassination of the British Ambassador. But the Dublin and London authorities were labouring under no such disability when, without a shred of evidence, the occasion was used to "lift" the Sinn Féin leasuachtarán, Daithí Ó Conaill, as he returned from a funeral, accompanied by Ardchomhairle member, J.J. O'Neill and to "lift" the Sinn Féin uachtarán, Ruairi Ó Brádaigh, and Seán Ó Cianáin, manager of this paper. Both were travelling to another funeral at the time.

In addition, numerous other Sinn Féin members were travelling to the funeral. Against the State Act for the maximum period allowable under the Act, then released without any charge against them.

Daithi O Conaill and Councillor Joe O'Neill of Bundoran were returning from the funeral of Patrick Cannon (killed on active service in the Six Counties) at St. Monica's, Edenmore, Rath Eanna, Dublin, and the funeral in Balgriffin Cemetery, when the car in which they were travelling was stopped by secret police.

Both were ordered out of the car, bundled into the secret policeman's car and taken to the Dublin Bridewell.

The following day Daithi O Conaill was charged under the notorious "membership" clause and remanded in custody for a week, along with Joe O'Neill.

FUNERAL ORATION

At the funeral of the late Pat Cannon, killed in an explosion at Castlederg the previous Saturday, the funeral oration was delivered by Sean O Cianáin.

After the funeral Sean, accompanied by Ruairi O Bradaigh, headed for the funeral of the Sinn Féin organiser in Britain, Derek Hightstead.

Apparently on a tip-off from Dublin, both men were detained as they crossed the Border and taken away for questioning.

Last Friday, July 23, Sean O Cianáin was released by the R.U.C. but Ruairi O Bradaigh was taken away by British helicopter.

Later, the British 'announced that he has been taken to Castlereagh interrogation centre, notorious for the torture methods being used there on suspects, methods every bit as vile as those over which the Crown stands accused at Strasbourg.

As we go to press, Ruairi was still being detained and there were grave fears for his well-being.

VERY PREDICTABLE

For the second successive week the Dublin regime's "security" measures were shown up to the world as a "shambles" as one Dublin newspaper put it.

In an effort to make some reparation for the astounding lack of protection for the assassinated ambassador, and which undoubtedly contributed to his death, the Dublin regime had to take some spectacular action.

The swoop on Sinn Féin members was the very predictable backlash; and if some of them could be put away by means of the process known widely as "internment with trial," all the better; it would soften, somewhat, British anger, and provide some kind of a distraction of public attention from Cooney's amazing blunders.

The fact that Daithi O Conaill was out of jail, having served a sentence on a similar charge, for a few days, mattered little.

The precedent already had been created by the second jailing of Eamonn Mac Thomais, our previous editor.

Since his release from jail, having served the first sentence, Daithi O Conaill has been moving openly around the country, devoting himself exclusively to Sinn Féin organisational work, a fact well known to the secret police.

After being detained, on his way back from the Dublin (Ar leanuirt ar chúil)

An Phoblacht

Imleabhar 6. Iúil 30, 1976. Uimhir 30.
44 Cearnóg Pharnell, B.A.C., Eire. Guthán: 747611

WHEN everything is going its way, the bourgeois state sets out to give itself the appearance of an entity working in the interests of all the people, providing legal safeguards for all the essential freedoms.

When a real opposition, as opposed to the system's "loyal, parliamentary" opposition, approaches the platform, and exposes the contradictions the bourgeoisie state is based, the mask of benevolence, freedom, toleration and democracy is pulled off and thrown aside, and the bourgeois state shows itself in its true ferocity.

It discards its suit of liberal democracy. It ignores or distorts its own laws and liberal traditions. And, as the moment of truth comes closer, it becomes visually the monster it has been secretly, always, fighting ruthlessly for its life.

So it has been in Ireland and Britain over the past few years. Traditional law, with its habeas corpus and jury systems, has been discarded. The corruption of the entire system has become revealed to the spear-point of its class enemy, if not quite yet to the entire working people, because of the limited establishment control of the media of communication.

As the pace of liberation increases, so does the uncovering of the contradictions of the imperial capitalist system and its true nature; and, since press control is so vital to the establishment, complete control is seen as vital. This explains the Dublin regime's present campaign against the remaining freedom of the communication media in the Twenty-Six Counties.

Radio and television are under the complete control of the regime and were virtually unopposed by either the journalists concerned or by the next obvious targets, the newspapers and magazines which reserved to themselves the slightest element of

Attack on the press

independence and the right to comment and to criticise, even in a very minor key.

The regime cannot tolerate, now, any publication which might threaten its existence by influencing an important section of the community because the truth is the most dangerous of all propaganda. Thus can be explained the bitter and ruthless attacks on press freedom against "The Irish Times" and "Hibernia."

Nobody in his senses imagines that either publication is anything but against the Revolution. Admittedly, their room for manoeuvre is limited; but it is in the tradition of both to try to retain some semblance of press freedom.

This, the Dublin regime cannot tolerate any longer. Every publication must be reduced to the same level of submissiveness supplied obligingly, without a whimper, by such Independent Newspapers, Ltd., and the chain of provincial papers controlled by Tony O'Reilly and his associates.

At the end of the editorial in "Hibernia" (edition of July 16) it is stated: "We believe the conditional order of sequestration to be without precedent in its application to the press in this country. The D.P.P.'s appeal to the Supreme Court against a judgment of the President of the High Court in a contempt case, is certainly unprecedented."

What is involved, ostensibly, is a published

criticism of the Special Criminal Court, a reality, manner as to scandalise that court. By the legal what is being attacked is the right to the right to set-up and the decisions of courts in such a criticise authority for any of it power by inform-manner as to endanger entrance such opinion to bearing public opinion and bring

politically on authority. As freedom, as understood Thus, fundamental is being attacked, even if in liberal democracies, by alleged legalities covertly, as yet,

The Supreme Court has given a ruling and set a precedent for such of it as remains. A possible freedom, an appeal to Strasbourg, expensive, tedious remedy, no means certain of providing a just solution, and which, of course, could be ignored by Dublin.

"The Irish Times" is likely to toe the regime's political line even more carefully in future, reserving its comments for the most innocuous and lending its support for the most outrageous, censoring from its columns even more assiduously any element of the brutal truth of state violence.

"Hibernia" is in greater danger and may not get off so lightly. Even if the state does not want to be seen to be closing it openly, the same effect can be achieved by crippling fines and high legal costs.

None of this should be unexpected. The bourgeois state is being undermined by the forces of history and, as Connolly warned, will use every vile trick in a vain effort to cling to power. And it is a vain effort, just as vain as Canute trying to keep out the tide.

The working people and their emancipation are the tide that cannot be kept out by repression of the press and other forms of state violence. Nothing, now, can stop the working people in their onward march, north and south, to freedom.

Debe

ANA BHUIUL Conradh na Gaeilge ag cúlú ó na cuspóirí a bhí aige nuair a bunaíodh é. Le blianta faoi mháirí scríofa agam faoin ábhar sin, mé ag cur in iúl gur fíor go bhfuil an Conradh ag cúlú ó na cuspóirí céanna.

Ba é bunchuspóir an Chonathar athbhailiú as hÉireann; agus, mar a sheabhraigh Máirtín Ó Cadhain dúinn, is le athbhailiú na Gaeilge a thosaíonn an athbhailiú eile.

Ar bhealach eile a dúirt Dubhghlas de hÍde é, mar atá deirleadh a chur le gallú na hÉireann agus a ghaeilí áthair. An tá atá inniu ann, faoi fíor, tá an gallú faoi léineall agus ar na bealach a bhfuil an gallú sin a dhianamh tá obair na méanmairsiade, go háirithe an teilifís.

Dá bhrí sin, má bhíonn an bunchuspóir beo i gconas ag muintir an Chonathar, caithfidh se gallú na teilifíse a throid ar gach síl ar a chumas agus go poiblí.

An bhfuil sé iomarcach bheith ag súil go seasfaidh an Conradh go poiblí leis an bhfeachtas chothrom na Féinne a tháil do lucht labhartha na Gaeilge ar an teilifís?

Bhfuil sé iomarcach bheith ag súil go ndéanfaidh Conradh na Gaeilge praitinacht ar an bhfeachtas céanna? Bhfuil sé iomarcach go seasfaidh an Conradh na cuspóirí a bhaineann leis an seasamh céanna?

Bhfuil sé iomarcach bheith ag súil go dtabharfaidh an Conradh an chuis go dtí Strasbourg agus na Naisiúin Aontuichte, má bhíonn gá lena leithéid?

Ag an gcosbhealach

Ní DOIGH liomsa go bhfuil an t-éileamh sin iomarcach. A mháirí. Creidim go mba chóir don

CULU AN CHONATHAR FAOI FHEACHTAS CHEADÚNAS NA TEILIFÍSE

Conradh páirt mhór a imirt sin feachtas nó éirí as an gceiste ar fad. Deirleadh a chur lena chraobhacha agus eile agus an obair a fhágáil faoi eagraíocht eile.

Faoi le mbeo seo bhí cruinniú ag Coiste Gaeilge na Gaeilge. Chuir le Ní Chionnathar rún go comhair an chruinnithe agus thug Seán Mac Stiofáin cúlú dó.

Níl focla an rúin go cruinn agam faoi láthair ach ní raibh sa rún ach iarracht a dhéanamh chun go seasfaidh an Conradh go poiblí leo sud tá ag diúltú ioc as ceadúnas teilifíse, mar agóir Chaeilge, agus go n-arráidh an Conradh, go poiblí, ar bhallián an Chonathar páirt a ghlacadh sin agóir.

Rinneadh an-chaint faoin rún. D'éirigh daoine an-teasfaí. Creid é nó ná creid, bhí an rún ina chonspóid eathru. Rud ní ba mheasa, theip ar an rún le vóta amháin.

Is docha nach bhfuil an vótáil sin sáill, toisc roinnt daoine bheith as láthair, agus go mba chóir an rún a athchur. Ach dá mbeadh na bail dílis do bhunchuspóir an Chonathar, ní bheadh an chonspóid ann faoin rún céanna. Ar eigeán a bhead mórán cainte faoi. D'éireodh leis d'aon ghuth.

Ar na daoine a vótáil ar son an rúin bhí Colm Mac Aodhain agus an t-uachtarán, Fadráigh Ó Snodaigh. Ar na daoine a vótáil ina choinne bhí an t-úinéir, Mícheál Mac Greil, Nollaig Ó Gadhra, Donnchadh Ó hAodha agus Maolshéachlainn Ó

Caollá. Agus ba i an chaint a thug Maolshéachlainn uaidh a rinne an dochar agus a chuir an oiread sin daoine in éadan an rúin.

Poblachtóir atá Nollaig Ó Gadhra agus ós rud é nár airgeis mise a chuid airgeoin ní feidil liom mórán a ré faoi ach go gceapann gur ait an seasamh sin Ó Poblachtóir, ó dhúine atá go hard i Sinn Féin.

Na deontaisí arís

IAR-RUNAI an Chonathar atá i ndonnchadh Ó hAodha ag déarfáin gurb iad na deontaisí ba chuis lena sheasamh seisean - innis go gcaillfidh iad.

An fear nach dtuigim, ar chor ar bith, is é Maolshéachlainn Ó Caollá é, fear ós mianúil a bhí ar feadh i bhfad ina uachtarán ar an Conradh agus a bhí reabhlóideach go maith lena linn sin, ar dtús, go háirithe.

Ach rud ní ba aite fós: ma bhíonn creidiúint le tabhairt d'énne seachas a chéile as ucht feachtas na teilifíse a bhfuil (ní le an fear ar an gceadúnas amháin tá i gceist again), caithfeadh an chreidiúint thabhairt do Maolshéachlainn agus é mholadh as ucht a chuid taighde, a chuid smaointe, a chuid oibre, ar bhonn leathan, deatnach agus disteantach.

Chomh maith le sin, tá Maolshéachlainn ar an scor duine, nó mar sin, tá ag diúltú ioc as an gceadúnas. Is docha go bhfuil Maolshéachlainn, freisin, buartha faoi na deontaisí stáit agus go gceapann sé go gcuirfeadh an stát deirleadh leis na

deontaisí sin da seasfaidh an Conradh go poiblí le feachtas na gceadúnas agus go mbríofaí ar an Conradh.

Is cosúil, freisin, nach bhfuil dóchas aige as muintir na hÉireann agus nach gceapann sé go gcuirfeadh muintir na hÉireann an t-airgead tá dhith ar fáil chun an Conradh a choinneall beo agus beag beann ar an stát.

TA DEASÚN Ó Fionnghalla molta agus mé im thost as ucht a bhfuil déanta aige chun díon a áthchur ar theampall Mhícheál Dara sin oileán álainn úd i ngar do Chárna, agus as ucht na féile a éagraíodh chun an oicéid a chéiliúradh.

Ní ar Dhéasún ba chóir an míleán a chur as an oiread sin Beala a úsáid i rith na féile, go mór mór ar pháirc na féile. Na as an neamshuam, nach mór, a chuir Raidió na Gaeltachta agus Teilifís Éireann sa rud go dtí an noimead deireanach.

Ar mó chamchuairt ar Chárna ní fhéadfaí ach na fógraí móra talbhúla Beala a thabhairt faoi deara gach áit, a chuireann in iúl na seóbhannaí bheas ag lóit cultúr na Gaeltachta go dtí deirleadh Lúnasa nó mar sin in ollphoblail i gCárna. Tá gá leis an Reabhlóid Chultúrtha sa nGaeilteach féin!

Ar na Poblachtóirí oifigiúla a thug cuairt ar Fhéile Chárna bhí Ruairí Ó Brádaigh agus a chéile. Ní thíos again cén chaoi ar réitigh siad leis na heaspáig a tháinig chun ómós thabhairt dhí Shionnach Mac Dara.

Mair, a Shéamais, agus gheobhair féar... b'fhéidir

Ba chóir do Ó Tuathail agus dá chairde i bPlás Ghairdeiní dul a labhairt leis na hiascairí úd, chun a mhíniú dóibh gurb iad na Rúisigh na cairde is vótáil tá acu, agus nach bhfuil i nGadafóid na n-éis, i ndáiríre, ach comharthaí caire.

Is docha go ndéarfadh Séamais leis na hiascairí gur fear i bhfad gurb iad na Rúisigh tá ag fáil na n-éis in ionad na Sasannach, na nGéarmanach agus eile, ós iad na Rúisigh na tíor-shóisailaigh.

Ar an gcuma céanna, ar ndóig, is fearr eagal a dhéanamh leis na Rúisigh na leis na Sasannach, óir tuigean an mháthair Rúiseach ar gae agus... mair, a chappall, agus gheobhair féar.

Samhúas ar an PLO

CIBÉ RUD a déarfás tú faoin easpag nua Caitliceach Rómháinach tá curtha i gceannas ar mhuintir na Gaillimhe ní feidir a sheánadh nach dtuigean sé na Gaeil.

Bhí sin sainleithríe aige nuair a dúirt sé go raibh go leor leor daoine ann a chineáin eigeant agus troid agus cogadh lena mbéal ach a thugann ómós dóibh sin uilig ina grol; mar saoirse na hÉireann is cuspóir leo.

Bhí sin mí-ionraic agus mífheart, dar leis an Easpag Ó Cathasaigh. Ach, ar ndóig, ní raibh, ach nadurtha, mar scairt an dúcháin. An te nach bhfuil lúidir ní foláir dó bheith glie. Agus is amháilidh gurbh eigeant do mhuintir na hÉireann a bheith thar a bheith glie, agus a beal a úsáid le cursaí áirithe a dhéanamh ach, i gcochail a croí, ómós agus meas, eion agus grá, a thabhairt do fhórsaí an tírgha, na fir agus na mba ag a chuang amach in éadan na hImpireachta, chun buille a bhualadh ar son saoise na hÉireann.

Nuair a eireos leis an Reabhlóid beidh an t-easpag seo chun tosaigh ar na heaspag eile ag iarraidh lámha a chraiteadh le harm an bhua. Fan go gheifce sibh. Mar ní éinne is glie na easpag Ciarraíoch.

DUBLIN VOLUNTEER HONoured



The family of the late Volunteer Patrick Cannon are comforted as Na Fianna sound the Last Post.



Flanked by comrades of Oglagh na hEireann, Patrick Cannon's remains are conveyed to its final resting place.



Scuffles as Gardaí and Branchmen rush the mourners.

Comhbhrón

The Members and Committee of Sinn Féin, Luton, deeply regret the death of Derek Highstead, National Organiser of Sinn Féin in Britain, and Ard Comhairle Representative, and extend their deepest sympathy to his wife, family and friends.
'Ar dheis Dé go raibh a n-anam.'

The Members of the Fitzsimmons/O'Hanlon Cumann, High Wycombe, deeply regret the tragic death of Derek Highstead and extend deepest sympathy to his wife and family.
His death is a great loss to Ireland.

The Members of the Casement/Nolan Cumann, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin tender their deepest sympathy to the families and friends of Derek Highstead, Patrick Cannon and Peter McElcar on their recent deaths.
Ar dheis Dé go raibh a n-anam.

THE FUNERAL of Vol. Patrick Cannon took place on Wednesday, July 21 in Dublin after Mass was celebrated in St. Monica's Church, Edenmore. As the coffin was carried from the church it was flanked by a guard of honour of Oglagh na hEireann and a volley of three shots was fired over the coffin.

Gardaí and Special Branchmen rushed in to make a face-saving arrest. In their haste they knocked and pushed women and children. One woman, Mary Lawlor Ward who is pregnant was viciously kneed in the stomach by Branchman Joe Egan and has since lodged a formal complaint.

Several hundred people marched the four and a half miles from the church to Balgriffin Churchyard.

An honour guard of Cumann na mBan carrying a draped flag, and units of Cumann na gCailíní, na Fianna Eireann and Clann na nGael accompanied the March.

At the churchyard, Joe O'Neill, Donegal, chaired the proceedings. Sean Boyce from the Donegal Gaeltacht led a decade of the rosary in Irish.

GRAVESIDE ORATION

Sean O Cianain, Doire Colmcille gave the oration. During the course of the oration he said:

"A chairde, taimid bailithe anseo ar an ocaid bhronnach chun ar mbron a chur in iúl do chlann an fhir croga a thug a anam ar son saoirse na hEireann. Ach ní hamhain go bhfuil bron orainn, taimid mortasach chomh maith. Agus ag fáil na haite seo beidh ionsparaid as an nua togha againn. Chonaic an fear og seo an cos ar bolg a deineadh ar Muintir na hEireann o thuaidh. Chuaiigh se o thuaidh chun cabhru leo. Throid se go calma agus sa deireadh, fuair se bas chun go mbeadh saol mas fearr ag muintir na hEireann uiligh.

"On behalf of the Leadership of the Republican Movement I want to convey the deepest sympathy to the relatives and friends of the dead Volunteer. It is very hard to understand the deep grief that a family feels on an occasion like this. I think I can understand it.

"Mr. Cooney has sent a large force of Gardaí and Special Branchmen here today to try to provoke a conflict. I call on the men in blue to think of how they are being used to further British Rule in Ireland. We in the Republican Movement want no conflict with them. We

I gCuimhe

The Officers and Members of Comhairle Ceanntar, Baile Átha Cliath Thuaidh, Sinn Féin, wish to convey deepest sympathy to the relatives and friends of Patrick Cannon, Peter McElcar and Derek Highstead.

"Life springs from death
And from the graves
Of patriot men and women
Spring living nations."

The Officers and Members of Comhairle Ceanntar, Baile Átha Cliath Theas, Sinn Féin wish to convey deepest sympathy to the relatives and friends of Patrick Cannon, Peter McElcar and Derek Highstead.

"I measc laochra na hEireann go raibh siad".

The Central Committee of An Cumann Cabhrach regret the death of Paud Galvin and extend their sincerest sympathy to his family and friends.

Paud, R.I.P. was a member of our Tralee branch and a great worker on behalf of the Prisoners Dependents.

Ar dheis Dé go raibh a n-anam.

call on all Irish people of goodwill to unite and establish the New Ireland, Éire Nua."

MANY TRIBUTES

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the Army Council, Oglagh na hEireann, the Officers and Volunteers of the West Ulster Command, the Officers and Volunteers of the Dublin Brigade, Chuige Laighean Sinn Féin, various Sinn Féin Cumainn, Clann na nGael, family and friends.

A wreath was laid by Mr. Kevin McConnell Gen. Sec. N.E.E.T.U. on behalf of the Union and by Mr. Vincent Ryan, Sec., Branch No. 7 N.E.E.T.U. of which the dead volunteer was a member.

Wreaths were also laid by the workers in Courtalls Letterkenney and the Maintenance Staff, Broadstone Garage, Dublin.

The President of Sinn Féin, Ruairi O Bradaigh, the Vice President, Daithi O Conaill, the Gen. Sec., Walter Lynch, the Joint Treasurer, Tony Ruane and members of the Ard-Comhairle attended.



Joe Egan, the Branchman against whom Mary Lawlor Ward has made an official complaint.

Roscommon S.F.

support hospital protest

MEMBERS of the Roscommon Comhairle Ceanntar, Sinn Féin, and the forty-four strong Sean South Roscommon town Cumann joined the Roscommon Old I.R.A. in a protest march against the downgrading of Roscommon County Hospital.

Led by the banners of the Old I.R.A. and the Sinn Féin Comhairle Ceanntar, hundreds of people marched from the hospital to The Square where a mass rally was held.

On the platform with T.D., Dr. Hugh Gibbons, clergymen, County Councillors and Old I.R.A. members were Tom Kilroe, Chairman of the Sean South Cumann, and former Chairman Michael Hanley.

Mr. Kilroe pledged Sinn Féin support for the hospital protest and urged people to get up off their backsides and join in with the Old I.R.A. and Sinn Féin to resist the downgrading of an essential service.

Two days later the Comhairle Ceanntar banner made its RTE debut when the television service screened a report of the protest parade.

NOTEBOOK

Opposition and the status quo

Opposition strengthens the existing social structure. It strengthens it by facing towards it, by proclaiming its importance, by letting it display its tolerance and its superior power, and by giving it a moral cause (self-defence) to fight for.

This is obviously true of opposition which remains "in opposition" and fails to become the ruling power. But even when opposition is such that it succeeds in overthrowing or removing the ruling junta, it achieves nothing more than to replace it with a similar junta which perpetuates the existing society either in the same form as before, or in rhetorically disguised imitations of them. Either way, the society remains essentially the same and its life essentially the same life.

Consequently, opposition is not, of itself, a revolutionary activity. It is a social preservative. For "opposition" read also "criticism", "protest", "denunciation", "exposure", "assault", "demand", "struggle" against capitalism (against "imperialism", "the regime", etc.).

Really revolutionary activity consists of two things: firstly, withdrawal of mind and will from the existing society and its junta; secondly, the foundation and construction of the alternative or *humane* society. In a colonialised, colonial situation, this means the re-foundation and reconstruction of the national community of communities.

In this, as in most other respects, the Irish revolution - however aborted - is a model for the world and for all subsequent Irish revolutionaries. Its principal activity, while it lasted, was the withdrawal of Irish will and mind from the English regime in Ireland, and the foundation and construction of the Irish Republic.

The Irish revolution did not stop when the Treaty was approved by the renegade Dail or when the Republican forces in the Civil War laid down their arms. It stopped when the construction of the Irish Republic stopped in a thousand parishes throughout Ireland. And that suspension of labour was common to Republicans and Free Staters alike. In place of the continuing construction of the existing Republic, Republicans substituted non-recognition of the usurper state and dogged opposition to it.

Of course, real revolutionary activity i.e. withdrawal from the existing society and construction of the alternative one, leads to conflict with the established order. But this conflict is not "opposition"; it is *defence of the developing alternative society* against the forces which "oppose" it.

Due to its tradition of non-recognition of the existing state institutions in Ireland, the Republican Movement carries within itself the

seed of real revolutionary activity. However, that seed will begin to grow again only when the negative activity of "non-recognition" (withdrawal of mind and will) is accompanied by the positive activity of re-establishing the alternative society, the all-Ireland republic. Eire Nua provides the blueprint.

This alternative society would be Eire Nua and would conceive of itself as Eire Nua. It would not arrogantly claim jurisdiction over those who, as of now, do not adhere to it. It would be the standard raised in their midst.

The Irish society of the future open to them to join.

The "Irish Republic" shifted from the deceased past and the ghostly present to the living present and the visible future.

"Easter" given back its true Irish Republican meaning, which is not "Last Posts in graveyards" but springtime, resurrection, renewed life, new creation.

There are a thousand reasons for not taking this step, and every one of them is both an argument for the status quo and a participation in the paralysis of will which now rules our country and the western world generally.

A Dublin reader has sent me a copy of *The Worker* with an article by Eamonn McCann on Wolfe Tone. It's the same article as appeared recently in the *Irish Times* (sic). McCann is querying the place given to Wolfe Tone in present-day Republicanism and pointing out that the real Tone has often been obscured by subsequent interpretations.

My correspondent wishes me to comment. "Isn't it a shame", he asks, "when this sort of critical reappraisal of Republican ideology is to be found in non-Republican journals, but not in the Republican press?"

He must be a fairly recent reader of this column. As so often happens today, in these islands, when something like a "new idea" or a "critical reappraisal" appears in a non-Republican political journal, McCann's article is simply a re-hash of things which FREEMAN said long ago. No false modesty here - my readers should know that they get value for their money and that the regular FREEMAN reader is, as they say in Spanish, "on the way back" when others are only getting there.

If my Dublin friend cares to check this out for himself he can look up NOTEBOOK for Enair 18 ("Wolfe Tone Outdated") and Samhain 15, 1974, and for Albireon 18, 1975. It's all there. Eamonn's readers got it with a certain time-lag.

by **FREEMAN**

NEWS FROM THE NORTH

Saturday July 17

ARMAGH - The R.U.C. came under attack near Keady. Several shots were fired at the local station. No hits were reported.

CO. DERRY - An R.U.C. landrover was fired upon near the Racecourse Road in Derry City. An estimated half a million pounds of damage was the result after bombs destroyed 7 stores in the city and nearby Coleraine. Fire Brigade units from several towns were needed to support the local brigade in Derry.

CO. DOWN - Seven mortars were fired at the local U.D.R. depot in Downshire Road, Newry.

CO. TYRONE - Two Volunteers of Oglagh na hEireann were killed in a premature explosion. They were Patrick Cannon, Rahey, Dublin and Peter McElchar, Knock, Ballybofey, Co. Donegal.

A bomb exploded at a store in Castle Street, Omagh. A warning was given and the area was cleared.

CO. FERMANAGH - A 28-year-old man, brother of two R.U.C. men was killed in an explosion near his home at Drumlogie, Lisnaskeen.

Sunday July 18

BELFAST - George Martin a 50-year-old Catholic was found, beaten to death. His body was discovered near his home in the Ardoyne Area.

The R.U.C. shot a man in the head and legs after a car chase.

DERRY - After shots were fired at a Brit mobile patrol, one Brit was rushed by helicopter to hospital. The attack took place near Bishop Street.

COLERAINE - Petrol bombs were thrown at a Catholic, primary school.

Monday, July 19

BELFAST - Considerable damage was caused to a store in North Street after two men and a girl planted a bomb. In Gloughmoley a car-bomb caused structural damage to a V.G. store.

In both cases warnings were given and the areas cleared. There was no injuries.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

BELFAST - A 38-year-old Belfast Catholic was seriously injured today when a booby-trap bomb blew up in his face as he opened the door of his van.

The man, who was on his way to work, was injured in the arms, face and chest in the blast outside his home at Collingwood Avenue, off Stranmillis Embankment in the Ormeau area.

He was named as Mr. Frank Sullivan, a part-time butcher, married with three children. One report said he was on his way to open up a butcher's shop in Andersonstown as a favour for a friend.

Co. Derry: The centre of Kiltrea was devastated by a bomb. The blast outside the VG



Brit troops can only watch as Oglagh continue to strike.

store in Maghera St. started a fire in a paint store on the opposite side of the road.

The blaze spread rapidly, as the paint and other highly inflammable materials caught fire.

The force of the explosion tore down power lines, and plunged the village into darkness. Then the whole area was lit up by the flames.

Residents had been given 20 minutes warning.

Four fire appliances were called in initially to tackle the blaze.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

Belfast: A man was taken to the Mater Hospital with a gunshot wound in the back after six shots were fired at him in Berwick Rd.

Three men and a woman planted two bombs in the Sterling Hotel. One of the bombs exploded at the rear of the ground floor and started a fire which caused extensive damage to that part of the building.

The attackers arrived at the hotel in a Ford Cortina which had been hijacked earlier at the junction of Antrim Road and New Lodge Road. It was found abandoned near the hotel shortly after the blast.

Crossmaglen: After the longest "wait" in the present campaign, thirteen days, Brit experts failed to defuse a bomb planted by four men in the Creggan Public House. The pub was completely destroyed.

Derry: A Derry unit of Oglagh na hEireann breached the almost impassable security ring of Ebrington Barracks, placed a bomb in the Brit billet and returned safely to base.

When the bomb exploded, one Brit was killed and another seriously hurt.

THURSDAY, JULY 22

Belfast: Four men planted a bomb in a large Dunmurry store. A warning was given and the bomb exploded fifteen minutes later causing considerable damage.

Co. Tyrone: Electricity was cut off for several hours in Dunganannon after a bomb caused severe damage to several stores.

A fire started after the explosion and a nearby electricity transformer was knocked out of action.

Derry: Several shops were damaged after a van-bomb exploded in Ferryquay Street. The owner of the van claimed he was hijacked and forced to deliver the bomb.

Two men held up the staff of the British Oxygen Company at Maydown and escaped with an undisclosed amount of money.

Derry: The Derry Brigade of Oglagh na hEireann in a supplied statement claimed responsibility for several incidents in the city recently.

They said they were responsible for recent attacks on the security forces in the city, including one in which a soldier on check-point duty at Butcher Gate was shot dead on July 3.

The statement added that they were responsible for attacks during the past month on RUC and British army patrols and the wounding of soldiers in attacks on the army at the Rossville Street flats and Foyle Road.

They also claimed responsibility for the bombings recently of shops in the city centre and of Broomhill House Hotel, which they described as "economic targets" and for the fire-bomb attacks on shops in Coleraine last Saturday.

"All this is part of the continuing struggle for freedom" the statement concluded.

FRIDAY, JULY 23

Co. Armagh: In Forkhill the R.U.C. station was abandoned after a warning of a car-bomb placed outside. The warning turned out to be a hoax.

Belfast: In East Belfast, a paint and wallpaper shop, Devon's at Albertbridge Road, was destroyed by fire caused by a bomb planted by two youth.

In Lisburn four men planted four bombs in the Woodlands Hotel. The area was cleared. One bomb was later defused, and experts were still working on the others.

A massive blaze took place at Corry's Timber Yard.

LARGE GATHERING HONOR DEREK HIGHSTEAD

DEREK HIGHSTEAD, Sinn Fein organiser in Britain and a member of Sinn Fein Ard Comhairle whose tragic death was reported last week was laid to rest in his native Derry on Wednesday last. The large crowd of Republicans and local people that attended the removal of the remains from his uncle's residence to the Glen Church was ample proof of his popularity. The funeral was led by a group of pipers and the Tri-Colour draped coffin was flanked by a guard of honour. As the remains approached the church a volley of shots was fired.

Mass was celebrated by the local Parish Priest who was assisted by An tAthair Piarais Ó Duill. After Mass the burial took place in the local cemetery where the last post was sounded. A large mountain of wreaths was laid on the grave.

Maire Drumm, Vice President of Sinn Fein gave an oration.

She said "Derek was one of the youngest prisoners during the 1957/60 period when he was interned. He was aged only 16 years. Following his release from Crumlin Road Jail he was forced to go to England to find employment, but he continued to work for the ideal of a free Ireland. In 1969 he organised a group of exiles to go to Derry to help defend the Bogside. In the following years he was one of the greatest workers in Britain for the Republican Movement. His name will be forever linked with Frank Stagg for Derek was the foremost worker in the fight to save Frank's life and it was to him Frank will his body to ensure his last wishes would be carried out.

Offering the sympathy of the whole Republican Movement to the widow, children and the other relatives, Marie continued "The Republican Movement has lost one of its finest members and will be poorer for that loss, but the

members will be richer for their knowing Derek and if we all try to work as he worked then the day can not be too far away when we will see his work receiving the results it deserved."

Maire was substituting for Ruairi Ó Brádaigh, President of Sinn Fein who was arrested along with Sean Keenan on his way to the funeral. During the graveside ceremonies a British Army helicopter hovered overhead and attempted to drown out the saying of the prayers which were recited by an tAthair Piarais Ó Duill. Kevin Agnew, Maghera was in charge at the graveside.

The Republican Movement sympathises with the widow and two children of Derek and the other members of the family.

Ar dheis Dé go raibh a n-anam.

TARA'S FIRST FATALITY

TARA MINES, Co. Meath, have claimed their first victim of the appalling lack of safety precautions in the diggings. He is **Padraig O Lallaigh** (16), Baile Gib, Gaeltacht na Mi, a cousin of Antoin Mac Domhnaill, who was on hunger strike in Portlaoise Jail last year.

The accident took place after a grating had been removed, unknown to poor Padraig, by other workers, in early July, resulting in a heavy fall and external and internal injuries.

He was taken to a Dublin hospital where doctors were hopeful for his recovery but he died on Saturday, July 17. This victim of multi-national greed and contempt for Irish lives, unfortunately, got no massive trade-union burial, with Reveille and Last Post, the Tricolour and the Stary Plough draped over his coffin, as the Tara's manslaughter of this teenage Gaeltacht worker surely demanded, if the trade-union movement were playing its part in the anti-imperialist struggle instead of co-operating with the multi-nationals in their exploitation of human and mineral resources of the Irish people.

It was a private funeral though exceptionally well attended as such, with almost 1,000 people crowding the local church and spilling over into the grounds outside.

On bhfrainc

O Cho, Mhaigh Eó a tháinig muintir Uí Lallaigh agus tá an slóinne amhóchtaísa sa cheantar sin. Tá se ráite gur de shliocht na bhFrancach an chlann d'escair ó Phrancach a tháinig go hÉirinn chun Pobhlacht Chonnacht a bhunú in 1798. Tá clú agus cáil náisiúnta ar an gclann i gcónaí.

Feeling is running high among Tara's workers as a result of this fatal accident. There have been many serious accidents in the mines since they were opened and, though the workers have demanded better safety precautions, which are standard in mines in other countries, the trade-union movement and the Dublin regime have been reluctant to press too hard against the multi-national bosses for fear of offending them and because of ministerial links with both management and trade union.

The only realistic course open to the Tara workers is to meet and demand a public sworn inquiry into the lack of safety precautions in the mines, which are situated on the outskirts of An Uaimh.

A local man commented after the funeral last week: "Tara Mines go to considerable lengths in collaboration with the Dublin government, to ensure that no unauthorised gelligite leaves the

Gaeltacht victim of multi-national greed

plant.

Tara's cynicism

"If their precautions to avoid injury or death to workers were half as stringent, Padraig O Lallaigh would be alive and well today. That, perhaps, is the most effective way to illustrate the cynicism of Tara's proprietors and their allies in the Dublin government."

He might have added that the situation in Tara Mines shows once again the need for an unrelenting class war with the

workers demanding adequate protection against the contempt for human lives typical of capitalism everywhere.

Capitalism's only interest is profit, as high a profit as possible. Adequate safety precautions cost money and reduce profits and, therefore, are resisted by the bosses.

It is only when the bosses have no alternative, tending to reduce profits still further than the cost of adequate safety precautions, that they surrender and give the workers their minimum rights to safety in their toil.

Piper's lament for Paid Galvin

FOLLOWING A road accident, Lieut. Paid Galvin died in Limerick Regional Hospital on Friday, July 16. His popularity in the area was well illustrated by the large attendance at his funeral and burial.

For many years Paid was an active member of the Republican Movement. The coffin, draped with the Tricolour, was carried through Tarbert, Ballylongford, Liselton and Ballyduff by his comrades in the Movement.

Wreaths were laid on the grave on behalf of North Kerry Comhairlecheantar, Sinn Féin, by John McKenna; of An Ardchomhairle, by Paddy Campbell; of An Cumann Cabhrach, by Con O'Shea; of Na Cúil Polaitiúla i bPortlaoise, by Sean Murphy; of Oglagh na hÉireann, Briogáid Chlárait, by Batt Dowling; of An Cheanncheathrú, O nA hE, by J. Falvey; of Cumann na mBán, by Liz Connolly; of Cumann na nGall, by Lucy Tuohy; and on behalf of the Sinn Féin cumann in Ballyconry, Ballyduff, Ballyunion and Ballylongford.

The oration was delivered by George Rice of Tralee.

John P. Connolly presided.

During his address, George

Rice said: "The hopes of every country rest on its young people. That is why we mourn so greatly Paid Galvin."

"Republicans everywhere sympathise with his bereaved family but we know they have the consolation that Paid's gay, irrepressible spirit lives on in the memories of all who knew him."

"We lay him to rest in Killtomey by the side of Sonny McCarthy who was done to death at the time of the Black and Tan security forces, because he held the same ideals as Paid."

"They, like the young men of every generation, strove with full dedication to serve the cause of Irish freedom. Their demand was simple and reasonable, that British forces should leave Ireland and allow this country to develop in peace and justice."

The Republican Movement extends its deepest sympathy to his relatives and friends. Go ndeana Dia trocraire ar an am dhilis.

ANOTHER SELL-OUT

THE DUBLIN regime has authorised yet another sell-out of resources owned by the people. The proposal is that a German firm take over the Inchicore, Dublin, works of Coras Iompair Éireann.

The plan is being opposed by some 30 shop stewards with full support from the workers' whose livelihood is threatened and on behalf of the people in general.

The shop stewards have signed a statement in which they say there is no justification for giving one of the people's industries to foreign

ners and that, properly run, the Inchicore works could help reduce considerably C.I.E.'s annual losses.

In the past, carriages and rolling stock have been built in Inchicore. The works complex could provide the necessary space, work force and management if the senior management of C.I.E. had "the will to do the job" required, according to the statement.

The shop stewards added that they were shocked and surprised at not having been consulted over the proposed sell-out of the Inchicore

works and warned: "If management continues to operate in this fashion they cannot expect workers to co-operate with their changed working arrangements in the future."

Under no circumstances, the shop stewards said, would they allow a situation to develop whereby people would be forced out of employment with C.I.E. by redundancy or transfer into a firm wishing to undertake the building of rolling stock which C.I.E. should be building at present for its own requirements.

U.S. Ambassador's reply



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ballsbridge
Dublin 4, Ireland

July 9, 1976

General Secretaries
U. O. Loinsigh and N. O. Faodhagáin
Sinn Féin
Oifig an Ard-Runai
2a Sraid Chaoimhin Ioch
Baile Atha Cliath 8

Dear Secretaries O Loinsigh and O Faodhagáin:

I am very grateful for your warm greetings on the occasion of my Country's Bicentenary. It is a time for great joy as well as introspection for all Americans.

We see our own self-determination reflected in Ireland's long dedication to the cause of freedom. The Irish people have contributed enormously to all aspects of American life -- beginning many years before 1776 and continuing today.

Your sentiments have been conveyed to my Government. Please accept our appreciation for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Walter J. P. Curley
Walter J. P. Curley
Ambassador

Irish Civilian Relief
association

THE IRISH Civilian Relief Association in Australia is a group formed to campaign for a withdrawal from Ireland by Britain.

Recently it launched a national campaign, aimed particularly at Irish-Australians, asking them to sign a pledge of support for the British withdrawal.

The response was tremendous and we publish here below the list of groups and individuals who signed the pledge:

Irish Civilian Relief Association; The Sydney Irish Rugby Club; Waterside Workers Federation, Australia; Sale, Connolly Association, Victoria; Board of Directors of the Gaelic Club, Ltd.; Australian Builders Labour Federation; The Kerry-men's Association; Irish-Australian Association; New Zealand Irish Connolly Association; N.S.W. Gaelic Athletic Association; Western Suburbs Irish Club; I.C.R.A., Western Australia; Cathedral Wollongong, N.S.W.; The Irish National Association (Australia); Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann; Irish Republican Movement; Green Cross Society of Australia; Gaelic Athletic of S.A. Adelaide; Emerald Isle; Irish Wollongong; Aislíng Society of Sydney; Green Cross of New South Wales; Southern Districts G.A.A. (South Australia); Geelong Irish Society; Irish Musician's Club; Southern District Irish Club; Committee for Civil Rights in Ireland; Irish Pipe Band; Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association; Canberra; Carpenter's and Joiner's Union; The Oak Flats Branch of A.L.P.; Melbourne Celtic Club; Irish Civil Rights Movement (New Zealand); Northern Ireland Innocent Dependents' Fund; Rex Connors, Australian Labour M.P.; Bishop David Cremin; George Hughes, Member of Australian Labour Party; and Alderman R.J. Morrison, Mayor of Shellharbour.

80,000 ON DOLE BY XMAS?

THE NUMBER of people out of work in the Six Counties increased by 6,032 in June, bringing the present total to almost 61,000, or 11.7 per cent of the work force.

These are the worst July figures since 1940. A startling aspect of the increase is that this is the start of the tourist season, when unemployment figures ought to drop.

The figures are 16,000 up on June of last year. And, as usual, Loyalist-majority areas are least hit, whereas nationalist-majority areas are worst hit.

The number of people out of work in Newry and Strabane top the list, more than 26 per cent.

Tabhacht mhor na Gaelige

IN A letter to An ardóif, Sinn Féin, Conradh na Gaelige has asked that the party's public representatives use more Irish in public life and promote its use.

An Ardoifig urges strongly that Sinn Féin members at every level do likewise, as the language has been deserted by the establishment and is in grave danger. Iarrtar ar gach ball de Shinn Féin agus ar a gairíocht, go ginearálta, lámh chunta ar fionamh a thabhairt i slánu na teanga.

Is sinne ceannródaíthe na Réabhlóide agus má theipneann orainne teipfidh ar an tir ar fad. Tugaimis faoi obair mhór seo leis an gceolras céanna a dtugaimid faoi gach obair náisiúnta eile.

The survey shows also that children are taught to see politics as the 'preserve' of the minority, and are not taught to take a leadership role in order to improve their communities. Narrow personal advancement is taught as the purpose of education.

One wonders where this leaves the lay and clerical leaders who repeatedly call for 'open-mindedness' and 'democratic institutions' while they preside over this education system? How can there be democracy while children are being brainwashed with such ideas? And where is the 'open-mindedness' of those who dictate this system of racialism, fascism, authoritarianism and selfishness?

No wonder we do not have freedom, peace or justice in Ireland.

AUGUST MONTH OF PROTESTS FOR THE PRISONERS

GLOBALISM OR JUST POLITICS

MANY EUROPEANS and other foreign observers can find it difficult at times to understand the exact nature of the conflict in the Six Counties of north-east Ireland. Sometimes it is suggested that the problem arises out of a "natural" sort of enmity between Catholics and Protestants, each side seeking to dominate the other, the British keeping peace between them. This "tribal" explanation, while obviously absurd, is favoured by the English newspapers and by one Dublin politician, at least: Conor Cruise O'Brien. It is a crude caricature, totally false.

Attempts sometimes are made to "rationalise" the absurd by explaining that the Protestants are "British" and that the Catholics, "Irish". This is given as a glib reason for Protestants wishing to maintain British rule, while Catholics want a united Ireland. This also distorts the facts.

Explanations sometimes are ventured by drawing parallels with other countries where there are national, racial or religious conflicts, such as Cyprus (Turks v Greeks), or former French Algeria, where the French "colon" sought to maintain the fiction that "Algeria is French" just as the Northern Unionists say "Ulster is British".

While there may be superficial similarities, with situations elsewhere, none of these parallels is valid in providing a full understanding of the situation in north-east Ireland.

First thing to remember is that the Northern Protestants are not "British" in any sense of sharing a common identity with any of the peoples of Britain in their traditions, their culture, their political attitudes, their manner of speech or their general psychological characteristics.

The island of Britain contains at least three major nations: the English, the Scots and the Welsh. Each is aware of a sense of national identity.

The term "British" has nothing to do with nationality. It is a political term, applied arbitrarily to peoples ruled by British imperialism, so that, in the past, Indians, Africans, Burmese and others, all could be called "British" while they were British subjects.

Few Northern Protestants would describe themselves as English, Scottish or Welsh. The few that might would be indulging in fantasies.

What they share

Next thing to realise is that, far from sharing close similarities with people in Britain, all the Northern Irish, both Protestant and Catholic, in an area extending far south and west of Britain's partition border, share noticeably common characteristics and personal mannerisms, speaking with accents which are virtually indistinguishable, at least to outsiders.

There is no reliable, outward test applicable to identify Protestants from Catholics - apart from discovering what church they attend or, generally speaking, what politics they favour.

Rather, they all use the same acquired modes of behaviour and the same colloquial turns of speech. They understand and share the same sense of humour. They have a similar psychological make-up which is a characteristic of one people.

Confusion, however, sometimes can arise from over-emphasis on the fact that a large section of the Catholic population is descended from the old Gaelic clans, whose social system was smashed by the English invasion, and that many of them, therefore, have Gaelic surnames.

It is true, also, that the bulk of English and Scottish surnames common in Ireland today are derived from Protestant settlers, both English and Scottish, who came over under various "plantation" schemes during the early 17th century.

The surnames

A third important fact to understand is that even surnames are no sure guide to religion or to "racial" origins.

This is the first of two articles which have been condensed from an analysis published in the Bulletin of the Irish Republican Information Service.

Among O'Leigha na hEireann volunteers killed in action in recent years there appear many common English or Scottish names, such as Saunders, Reid, Watson, Wilson, Henderson and Bateman.

On the other hand, the leader of a virulent Protestant extremist terrorist organisation in Belfast is called MacKee - a name of purely Gaelic origin.

During the period when there were about 800 Republican prisoners-of-war interned by the British authorities in the Long Kesh Concentration Camp, an analysis of their names showed that only about a third were purely Gaelic or "Catholic"; another third, of a sort commonly regarded as "Protestant"; and the rest of a "doubtful" sort, usually shared fairly equally among Catholics and Protestants.

How can this be explained? Over nearly 400 years, settlers and natives intermingled and inter-married. The result is that, as in most countries, most ordinary people cannot tell their origins beyond a few generations back.

Carrying the family name through the male line also helped to conceal the extent of the mingling. Many Catholics with "English" names may have had one or many ancestors who came from England but who either remained Catholic or became Catholic.

Many Protestants with Gaelic names may be descended from Gaelic families who turned Protestant.

The fourth important fact to realise is that most of the intermingling took place before

'Religion used to divide people'

the rise of nationality in the modern European sense of the term - that is, before the rise of the movement towards the formation of independent nation-states in Europe.

Unity in 1798

When the same impetus to modern nationhood arose in Ireland around the time of the French Revolution, the process of blending already had established a common interest among all Irish people.

Thus, the Protestant community of commercial and professional classes of Belfast and Dublin took a preponderant part in the rebellion for national independence in 1798. The Protestant and Catholic peasantry throughout the North also joined hands in that uprising of the United Irishmen.

Those basic facts, taken

Le "Rebel Corkman"

IT WAS already the talk of the town. And of every town, city and hamlet throughout the North American continent. Radio programmes were being interrupted to feature news flashes in advance of television coverage.

The day was July 9, 1976. The scene: New York City. The occasion: royal.

Hundreds of thousands of spectacle seekers gathered to watch the English royal couple alight from the yacht, Blackandannia, to be received by the State Governor. The band played Ruffles and Flourishes.

Picture the standard retinue of lackeys and flunkies, bowing, scraping and genuflecting in the presence of the all-highest. Consider how the cloying clichés of welcome speeches nauseate the assembled thousands.

Plane truth

Now hear the roar of engines, as a plane loses altitude rapidly, then levels out to fly over the royal reception area at a calculated,



The British queen, everywhere during her American visit, was met with the same demand, in the air and on the ground: "England, get out of Ireland."

freedom: quiet satisfaction. For the enemies of Irish freedom: chagrin.

Rejoice, now

TV cameras swivel skywards. Telephoto zoom lenses pick out the plane, trailing its huge skyscraper banner.

On that giant orange, white and green banner, a message is clearly emblazoned: ENGLAND GET OUT OF IRELAND!

From hundreds of thousands of throats, a cheer arises, drowning the dulcet music of the band. A roar that would, by comparison, make the exultant cheering of a Croke Park hurling crowd appear like a tired yawn!

A roar to wake those dead Fenians who sleep in New York cemeteries?

An Irish sky

Savour, now, the countenances of the royal couple. Not for them the luxury of the dramatic moment.

As Elizabeth raises her head to read the message in the sky, picture how transient a thing it is, the synthetic smile of royalty!

On her face appear apprehension, chagrin, defeat and dismay. Gone for her is the magical chemistry of the

anticipated moment. The sky belongs to the Irish.

England get out of Ireland. Five words that encapsule eight centuries of bloodstained Irish history.

Five words, dramatically to remind the American people that the same English, whom they ejected from their land two centuries ago, still befool the soil of Ireland.

Within moments, the news of the incident is being sped across the wire services of the world. For the friends of Irish

One finds in Proverbs: "It is a weary heart that never rejoices".

Rejoice, now, all ye who endure England's yoke. Lift up your eyes to the eternal hills, as did the assembled thousands to the New York skyline.

For the message has been carried to the four corners of the universe. The message of the incident is being read until it is necessary no longer. England, get out of Ireland!

Sinn Fein

DEMAND AN AMNESTY

DESPITE the official statements that internment no longer exists, Republicans are aware of various other methods being used to imprison our comrades. Therefore, it is vital to organise protests on a greater and better scale than ever this year.

Accordingly, each Sinn Fein comhairlecheantar or cumann must organise at least one major protest in its area during the week leading up to August 9.

The protest may include any or all of the following:

- * Public meetings;
 - * A 24 or 48-hour hunger strike in town centres with appropriate posters, barbed wire, and other "furniture";
 - * Distribution of locally-produced leaflets which should personalise the prisoner issue by naming prisoners from your area and the politicians responsible for their imprisonment. Highlight, in particular, the prisoners in England at present in solitary confinement;
 - * Hold protest pickets through towns on busy days;
 - * Use any other suitable method that can bring notice to the public of the fact that there are almost 2,000 Republican prisoners in jails in the Six Counties, the 26 Counties, Britain and the U.S., undergoing severe deprivation and torture in the fight for Irish freedom.
- Demand an amnesty for all political prisoners.

were downtrodden, persecuted and exploited.

The Protestant peasantry also was exploited by landlords and the Protestant commercial class equally cramped by British restrictions. So the United Irishmen arose to overthrow British rule.

Orange Order

When the rebellion was defeated, British policy was directed to preventing further unity between the religions, by fostering religious antagonisms and extending the "privileges" of Protestant ascendancy to wider classes.

The Orange Order, a semi-secret society, was used to spread a fanatical spirit of anti-Catholic hatred among the Protestant peasantry. Organised by landlords, aristocrats and magistrates, it directed a furious persecution against the Catholic tenantry and, in conditions of extreme land hunger, encouraged Protestant tenants to drive Catholics out and obtain their holdings.

This had a two-fold advantage. It made the Protestant people both materially and ideologically dependent on their own masters, the landlords, as well as insuring the landlords against social revolution.

Sound sense from Long Kesh POWs

FEARANN muid céad míle fáilte roimh na litreacha seo a leanas ó chimí an chogaidh i gCampa Géibhinn Chluain Cheis and extend a sincere invitation to our prisoners of war everywhere, in so far as it lies in their power, to write us for publication in either language.

We would also welcome for consideration, from the POWs cartoons, poems, songs, short stories, ballads, reportage, particularly matter which illustrates life behind the wire.

Such matter will play an important part, perhaps a vital role, in keeping the political status issue, and the struggle to maintain that status right up to liberation, before our readers.

That struggle must be maintained at the highest pitch not only in the concentration camps and prisons but among those who are fighting against imperialism everywhere.

MAUDLING'S LOGIC

AS ANYONE who has as much as glanced at any newspaper, or listened to any news broadcast, over the past number of months will be aware, the British government has decided that soldiers of the Irish Republican Army, captured by British forces, are "criminals" and that they are certainly not entitled to be treated as prisoners of war, despite the fact that Mr. Reginald Maudling openly declared war on the Irish people a number of years ago.

Now we hear the same Mr. Maudling, who disagrees with P.O.W.'s being treated as such, despite his declaration of war, states that "it is no crime to be a mercenary", when confronted with the news that the Angolan Government had executed three Englishmen and an American.

The logic of Mr. Maudling's stance completely escapes me: and I am certain that there are many who are equally baffled.

How can anyone, in his right senses, hold that it is no crime to take up arms for monetary reward in someone else's country but condemn as a criminal a man who takes up arms to defend his own country against an invader, for no monetary gain whatsoever?

The hypocrisy of successive British governments, in regard to their last remaining colony, is nothing new. After all, anyone who can murder a man such as Padraig Mac Piarais and then use the same man to condemn others who follow the path he led, is capable of anything in the way of twisting words to suit himself. But surely, this time, they have excelled themselves.

We have now reached the situation, ridiculous as it may be, where a man who is motivated by pure greed should be treated as a prisoner of war, whereas a man who is motivated solely by patriotism is a "criminal", and should be treated as such.

I now leave it to the Irish people to decide for themselves who are the criminals and who the prisoners of war.

Dailhi O Buitigh,

Cage 10, Long Kesh.

ENGLISH TORTURE

THE SILENCE surrounding the treatment of Republican prisoners in British prisons, especially in the establishment news media, is deafening, when one considers the press coverage allotted daily to non-events.

The silence which prevails leads one to suspect that it has

been contrived with the aim of playing down the plight of Irish prisoners in jails throughout England.

While Britain complains daily about the treatment of people in Uganda, Chile, Rhodesia, to mention but a few, her statesmanship obviously doesn't extend to her own affairs.

In her own back yard hundreds of Irish political have been and are being systematically tortured and abused, and it would be fair to say that the aim is to reduce them to vegetation.

For 23 and, in some cases, 24 hours a day, these forgotten prisoners in England are held in solitary confinement, totally isolated from other human beings.

One such unfortunate man described in great detail how he lay awake each night listening for the sound of the key in the lock and the inevitable beating which ensues. Now, some three years later, this is still the case.

This inhuman torture isn't entirely unexpected, coming as it does from a country which, for 800 years, has held the Irish nation to ransom, and, in the same vein, neither is the total lack of press coverage unexpected.

What is unexpected and disappointing is the lack of support within Ireland for the plight of these men and women. Only by raising our voices can we hope to have our fellow countrymen repatriated and their suffering, although not totally ended, at least diminished.

I sincerely ask all of you to join with the Republican Movement in pressuring the British into transferring our fellow countrymen home.

—D. Murray,

P.O.W. Cage 12, Long Kesh.

ANGELS OF JOY

IN THIS, another bifacial year of Ireland's long bifacial history, why don't we celebrate with one great binge, consuming everything, past, present and future, and bisect the bifacialism and bile out of our blasphemous blarney and bleary-eyed blubbery democracy.

Let's say the invaders were scholars, the natives barbarians; that the planters were farmers, the natives weeds; and that the absentee landlords were evicted by the tenants, who wine and dined while the poor landlords and their agents died in their millions or went west on coffin ships.

Shout it from the rooftop of Leinster House that the Redcoats were angels of joy, sent to earth to brighten the ugly, squallid, commonplace, Mass rocks, by killing the witches in priestly attire and those natives who dared to adore other gods.

Let the Lynches and the mobs bear witness to the truth: that they stood and watched the democratic loyal and true, with their private armies, police and heavily armed mobs, being stoned by the bloody Fenians.

Let the Cosgraves and O'Briens, like Britons true, without shame, without truth drugs, without lie-detector tests, computerise their lies and say: "The Provoked criminals!" Only Ireland, it seems, has not got political status. Only Ireland can celebrate "bifacial slavery".

But then the great were never great to those born with political status and all those centuries to prove it.

—Antaine O Cathain,
PRO, Cage 10, Long Kesh
Concentration Camp.

COONEY'S ADMISSION

IS THE torture and brutality used on Republicans in various parts of the 26 Counties recently just the beginning of a planned operation to secure the conviction and sentence of Republicans without the "powers that be" having to go to the trouble of trying to get sufficient evidence to secure convictions?

Are the Oriel House tactics being revived? Will events similar to the Tragedies of Kerry be re-enacted?

Mr. Cooney, speaking at the recent Fine Gael ardfheis, stated that the allegations of torture, etc., were exaggerated. It should be noted that he did not deny the allegations. In other words, he admitted that torture and brutality were taking place.

I expected some protests against this torture and brutality from the people who shout so much about peace and who are always so eager to condemn those who will not compromise with our only enemy.

Surely they must realise that brutality and torture against defenceless prisoners epitomise, the worst forms of violence?

The people who shout most about the danger of civil war may be sowing the seeds of another one by their harassment and intimidation of all those who oppose the rule of the Brit in our country.

Are the Irish people satisfied with what is a daily occurrence in the Six Counties under the Brits should go on without protest in the 26 Counties?

It is now an accepted fact that Republicans were brutalised and tortured during the so-called Civil War, yet the late Mr. W.T. Cosgrave, time and again, stated publicly that the allegations were all lies and Republican propaganda.

Will his son, Mr. Liam Cosgrave, now do likewise in relation to recent allegations of torture and brutality?

How can he, through Mr. Declan Costello, continue to press for the Strasbourg case to be finalised when he is responsible for similar happenings in the 26 Counties?

The treatment of Republican prisoners in Portlaoise is a crying scandal and the conditions under which they are forced to take visits is a disgrace. All of this is causing untold bitterness and it is being carried out at the behest of the Brits.

Perhaps the people who shout out so much about places such as South Africa, Angola, Chile, etc. (all worthy of mention) could spare a thought for the mess in their own backyard?

—Charlie McGlade,
60 Mourne Road, Drimnagh,
B.A.C., 12.

CONNOLLY FORGOTTEN?

NOW THAT the British mercenaries have been sentenced in Angola and four executed



Messrs. Throne and Scannell, two Cork Special Branchmen pictured at a meeting held in the City recently.

Our Republican friends in Cork thought we should all have a wee look at them.

(despite frantic appeals from Whitehall and Buckingham Palace), the British press is screaming about "a cripple shot by uncivilised people, savage and barbarous".

I would like to inform the press ("Sun" newspaper, in particular) that a heroic Irishman, badly wounded in the G.P.O. in 1916, was unable to face the British firing squad while standing and was wheeled to the barrack square.

Would the "Sun" say that was barbarous? An English racistist is released from prison "because he might die on hunger strike". Gallant Frank Slegg was left to die. But no protest about this came from the slaveholders and lickspittles in Leinster House.

Irishmen and Irish women, hold up your heads. Help in every way to back the fight for freedom, until the invader is forced to evacuate Irish territory.

—Eddie Murphy,
Veteran Freedom Fighter,
Weston, Supermare, Saxana.

MERLYN'S MAGIC

MANY TIMES, over the last few months, "Merlyn the Magician" has been castigated for talking to Sinn Féin. Merlyn replies that the political wing of the movement is a legal organisation and that he will talk to us to impart information.

However, on the ground, the reverse is the reality. The forces of occupation regard Sinn Féin as a very different light. Recently, a petition for political status, circulated by one cumann, was confiscated by the "forces of law and order".

Hypocrisy aside, the reality is that the "security" forces see this type of activity as a danger to the status quo.

Come off your high horse, Merlyn. If Sinn Féin is legal on the books, let the same be true, in fact, on the ground.

—Noel Adams,
Doire Cholmille.

WAILING preachers of peace and reconciliation, be they religiously well-versed or politically ambitious at making things seem right, take note.

Evidence of RUC and Brit acceptability is rare, and anytime you gentlemen of blissful leisure and monopolised truths ever feel like rising from your backside to pay us ordinary Derry people a fact-finding visit, do it now.

While loafing about in drawing rooms, spiritually surrounded by artificial images of goodness framed on walls, RUC and Brit oppression is actively at work to crush that spirit you purport to represent.

For instance, on July 9, while the RUC was busily engaged in attempts to save private property from freedom fighters' bombs, their counterparts, the British forces of occupation, were demonstrating with equal zest

their ability to terrorise the senior citizens of the community.

At approximately five minutes past four a Brit raiding party was urgently dispatched to Carnhill to apprehend and interrogate a 91-year-old pensioner, who wishes to remain anonymous.

Alone in the confines of her tidy flat, this frail invalid was soon to become acquainted with Kitson's theories on counter-insurgency.

The raiding party, angered because they didn't find the old woman patiently knitting mittens amidst an arsenal of high explosives, began to question her. In stiff-upper-lip English, they demanded to know the whereabouts of her younger relations, particularly her grandsons.

Although the raiders' brigade show of strength was meant to terrify her, the old woman replied calmly that she knew absolutely nothing about her grandsons' personal affairs.

Lungs strained in zealously trying to retrieve the shattered image of their intelligence network, they swooped the low-frequency tones of their voices for high-pitched ones, in hope that the old woman would concede something.

Again, with stinked expressions of torment on her face, the old woman maintained she knew nothing. Finally realising that the old lady wasn't connected with the planting of bombs, they left.

Palatable to digest? Truth never is. But if all you yowles in shepherds' clothing do decide to make the pilgrimage to Derry for soul's and votes' sake, don't visit us on Friday. That's the day we Derry cannibals abstain from eating half-truths.

—Brian MacGill 'Aolain
Doire Cholm Cille.

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.

Variety Ballad Session

in
Greyhound Bar
Balivior
Co. Meath

on

Friday, August 6.

featuring

The Fenian Folk

in aid of

An Cumann Cabhrach

Admission 50p

9p.m. - 11.30p.m.

JOIN SINN FÉIN

Those in the Finglas South area wishing to join Sinn Féin, please contact:

Bernard Keating
10 Valeview Drive,
Finglas South,
Baile Atha Cliath.

TOMMY McDAID OF STRABANE

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

When near Dublin visit the
Tastee-Eats-Cafe, Bray
Good Irish Food - Customs
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LOW PRICES ALL WELCOME

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in

OSTA JOHN DEVOY, JOHNSTOWN

on

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1976

9 p.m. to 2 a.m.

TAILEE £2.00 (including supper)

By ticket only from 44 Parnell Square.

Bus leaves 44 Parnell Square at 8.30 p.m. sharp

Political Notes

by Maren

Politicians and those £20,000 tax free jobs

WITH THE decision to agree to direct election to the European Parliament by the big chiefs of the E.E.C. member countries, it might be appropriate to look at the present set-up.

The European Parliament is made up of 198 members of national parliaments who travel to Luxembourg or Strasbourg every month, except August, to sit as members of the Parliament.

They are made up as follows: 36 members each from the Houses of Parliament in Westminster, the National Assembly in Paris, the Bundestag in Bonn and the Chamber of Deputies and Senate in Rome. These are the big four.

The rest are: 14 members each from the Chamber of Deputies and Senate in Brussels and the States General in The Hague; 10 members each from the Folketing in Copenhagen and the Dail and Seanad in Dublin, and six members from the Chamber of Deputies in Luxembourg.

From this it can be seen that three of the big four, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy, can outvote the rest of the members 108 votes to 90.

Apologists for the E.E.C. say this cannot happen in practice as the members of the European Parliament do not sit as national delegations but in political groups which cross national frontiers.

There are six such groups - Socialists, Christian Democrats, Liberals and Allies, European Conservatives, European Progressive Democrats and Communists and Allies.

It is firmly believed that members of the Parliament would vote with their political groupings regardless of the national interests of their countries - but this has not been put to the acid test, yet.

According to the Secretariat of the European Parliament, Directorate General for Information and Public Relations, in

Luxembourg, the functions of the present Parliament are minimal.

Says the Secretariat: "The European Parliament's main business is to advise on the political acceptability of Commission proposals for Community Council, to vet and pass or reject the Community's budget and to raise matters of public interest."

For this there is a nice pay-out to members for attendance, plus free travel and expenses - and nobody apparently knows if one attends or not, as was seen when abuses came to light a year or so ago. Members signed each other in and payments were made to non-attenders.

How well do the members of the European Parliament do their work? We'll take a look at the June session, a typical one, to see how well they earned their big money.

On Monday, June 14, the Parliament met for 40 minutes. On Tuesday it sat for 9 hours 35 minutes: Wednesday 8 hours 5 minutes: Thursday 7 hours 5 minutes: Friday 3 hours 20 minutes.

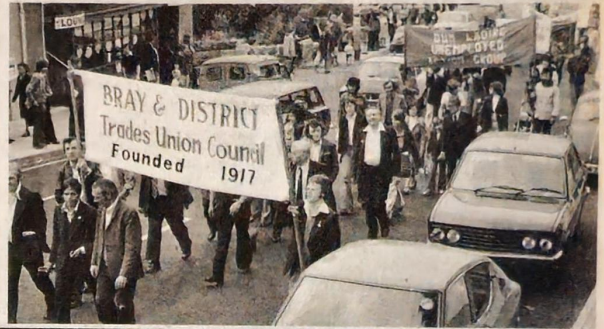
A total working week of 28 hours 45 minutes - care for the job?

In that period members put down two questions for debate with the Council; six questions for debate with the Commission and one question for debate with the Foreign Ministers.

At Question Time, six questions were addressed to the Council, 13 were addressed to the Commission and one to the Conference of Foreign Ministers. Twenty reports were considered and 29 opinions delivered.

But the politicians are only playing games and they know it. The decisions are taken by the bureaucrats. The politicians, however, want a bigger slice of the cake - hence the coming European Parliament by direct elections and those £20,000 a year sinecures!

BRAY PROTEST MARCH



Sympathy

The Strabane Committee of An Cumann Cabhrach deeply regret the death of Peadar Timmons, Secretary of An Cumann Cabhrach and tender their deepest sympathy to his family and friends.

Ar dheis Dé go raibh a n-anam.

The very successful protest march organised by the Bray Trade Union Council and the Bray Unemployment Action Committee in Bray on Sunday, July 25, shows what a town can do with a bit of determination and organisation.

Cork Sinn Fein mount protest

ON SATURDAY, 17th July, the Cork Chomhairle Ceanntair of Sinn Fein organised a picket on Peter Barry's shop in Princes St., Cork.

The picket commenced at 2.30 p.m. and ended at 4.30 p.m. About twenty people took part in the protest which was held to protest about the conditions in Port Laoise.

These pickets will continue until the political prisoners in Port Laoise receive adequate conditions from the "Free State" Government.

During the picket members of Fianna Éireann distributed leaflets to the public.

SINN FEIN LEADERS ARRESTED NORTH AND SOUTH

(Ar leanúint o lch. 1)

funeral, he was not questioned, despite newspaper reports to the contrary.

Deirdre O'Connell told An Phoblacht that after she managed to see Daithi in the Bridewell he had told her that not one person had spoken to him since his arrest.

In the Special Criminal Court, before being remanded in custody until next Thursday, July 29, Sgt. Michael Carty gave sworn evidence that he had arrested the Sinn Fein executive at about 13.30 hours on Wednesday as he was travelling in a car towards Dublin on the Malahide Road, on suspicion of being a member of an illegal organisation.

Daithi asked the sergeant if he were aware he had been at the funeral in Balgriffin, when stopped.

Witness admitted he has seen accused in the vicinity of the funeral. He denied that he had told accused to get out of the car because he wanted to search it.

O'Connell: You are committing perjury. Asked if any incriminating documents had been found in his possession in the Bridewell, witness said they had not. He stated also that he had not questioned accused there.

O'Connell asked: "Were you aware that I advised a lady in the cemetery to lodge an official complaint with a senior member of the Garda Síochána about the treatment she had received from one of the Special Branchmen?"

Witness replied that he was not.

When O'Connell asked the sergeant why he had been arrested, witness replied that it was on certain evidence in his possession and on which he claimed privilege.

O'Connell reminded him that he had taken an oath on the Bible to tell the whole truth and that he seemed to be refusing to do so.

Pringle, Chairman of the court, intervened to say that the court had ruled frequently that it was the Garda's right to claim privilege.

When asked by Pringle, if he wanted to say anything, O'Connell stated that the court was "perpetuating a farce."

Twelve months ago he had been before the court on a similar charge. The sentence had expired 13 days ago.

The real reason he was in court was because of his political beliefs and because he was opposing the Government's policies.

More relevantly, he was in court because, on Wednesday morning, he had witnessed a Special Branch man kicking a pregnant woman in the stomach. He had advised the woman to make a formal complaint to the appropriate authority. That had been done.

BRUTAL ATTACKS

It was well-known that some members of the Garda Síochána were abusing and brutalising people. Joe O'Jeil had been with him when giving the woman the advice mentioned. That was why they were before the court.

In the Bridewell, the evening before, he had been told the charge against him was one of obstructing a member of the Garda Síochána in the course of his duties.

He added that he had been refused a solicitor the previous night and again that morning (this is contrary to law and natural justice). He said he had objected to this most strongly.

Pringle made no comment about that, nor did he order that Daithi O'Connell have access to his solicitor. He asked the defendant if he wished bail.

Daithi O'Connell: "What I want, Mr. Pringle, and what the people of Ireland want, is justice with peace."

In next week's issue we will publish what transpires when the Sinn Féin leasachtáir appears again before the Special Criminal Court on the "membership" charge, with or without access to his legal adviser.

Support for political status in N. Armagh

NORTH ARMAGH Comhairle Ceanntair has organised a series of demonstrations in support of the retention of Political Status.

Meetings have been planned for the following areas during the first week of August:

| | | |
|------------------|---|------------|
| Monday, August 2 | - Craigavon | - 8.00 pm. |
| Tuesday, " 3 | - Portadown | - 8.00 pm. |
| Wednesday, " 4 | - Freecrow | - 8.00 pm. |
| " 4 | - Kilwilkee | - 8.30 pm. |
| Thursday, " 5 | - Shankill Estate | - 8.00 pm. |
| Friday, " 6 | - Tighnaveen | - 8.00 pm. |
| Saturday, " 7 | - Lurgan: Public demonstrations all day in Edward Street and North Street, with public meetings being addressed by prominent Republican speakers. | |

Immediate relatives only?

Phone No. 21318
Prefix 0502

To: Mrs P. King,
29, All Saints Park,
Lahinsty, Dublin 5.

A Clerk.

You will appreciate that in the interest of security visits have to be controlled to offenders here. Therefore if you are not an immediate relative of the offenders named in your communication I am unable to afford you the facility of a visit.

Mae in ídhl
Governor

THE ABOVE letter from O'Reilly the Governor of Port Laoise Jail, is the standard refusal now being given to intending visitors to the jail.

SPITEFUL HARASSMENT

(Ar leanúint o lch. 1)

have no effect whatsoever. What is required is a sustained campaign, involving trade unions, tenants' associations, organisations of every kind, as well as sustained complaints in writing and by word from individuals.

Today, it is the turn of the defenceless political prisoners in Port Laoise Jail, hounded and beaten by Gardai and warders, with, apparently, carte blanche from the authorities to do their worst.

It could be YOU

Tomorrow, unemployed persons, protesting against the denial to them of the right to work, and considered a political danger to the authorities, could be the next victims.

- Or farmers, protesting en masse at E.E.C. milk taxes.
- Or fishermen, protesting at the destruction of their fishing grounds

by Britain, France or Germany.

- Or tenants, refusing to pay ground rents or complaining against increased house rents.
- Or Irish speakers, demanding their linguistic rights under the United Nations Charter.
- Or small political parties, demanding the right to operate without harassment from the secret police.

Remember: every section of the community is in danger as the police state extends its powers, following the Kiteon recipe (Machiavelli, brought up to date).

Nobody safe

The job of Sinn Féin is to make clear to the people that what is happening to the Republican prisoners today may well face some other section of the community tomorrow and that, in a police state, nobody is safe from the pre-drawn knock on the door; torture

and forced confessions; the mockery of a trial; and years behind bars under unspeakable conditions.

The bell that is tolling for the Republican prisoners today tolls for every Irish man and Irish woman of integrity and spirit and who is humiliated, degraded and exploitation of the police state.

"Ask not for whom the bells tolls," urged the poet, John Donne. "It tolls for thee."

Remember that it was public apathy that resulted in the enslavement of the German people under Hitler, to quote but one of many examples in recent history.

Act now. Act today. Maintain the pressure. Involve the widest possible circle of friends and associates.

Only by massive and sustained action can you beat the fascist state and its imperial backers.