

VOLUNTEER

VOICE OF REPUBLICAN DERRY

Iml. 1. Uimhir 4.

13ú Deireadh Fomhair, 1972

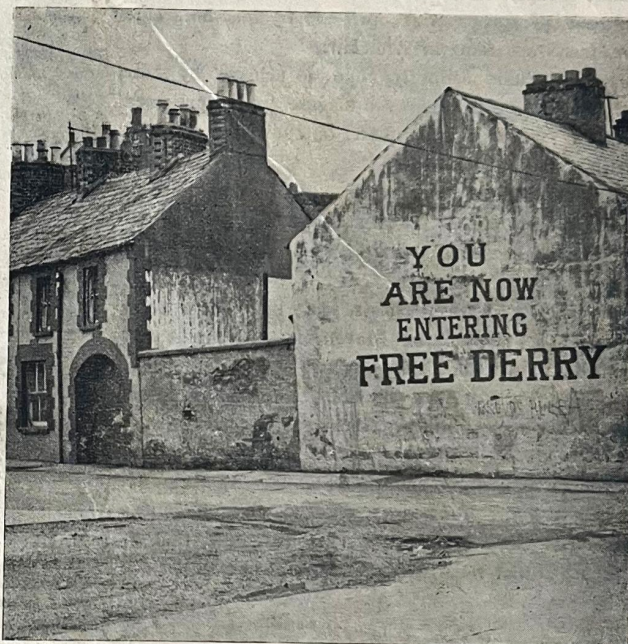
LUACH 5p

**Our message is
Freedom**

**Our desire is
Peace**

**Our demand is
Just**

Ireland calls for Britain's



Declaration of Intent

EVERYONE, including Britain, accepts the fact that there is no longer a military solution to her problems in Ireland. Unless she makes a clear "Declaration Of Intent" to withdraw her troops from the 6 Counties she at present holds by force, then the peace; the lasting and just peace that is so anxiously desired by all who have a love for this country, shall never be realised.

Britain must see that we have emerged from the shadows of the 1920's, the 1930's and the 1940's. She is no longer engaged solely in a war with the Irish Republican Army, rather she is in conflict with all the people, a United risen people who see that Britain has no right in Ireland and who have died to affirm that truth.

Britain must abandon any thoughts she may harbour of "imposing her will or solutions" against the wishes of the people for these will be flung back in her face with the same ferocity

and vengeance as was her unjust internment policy.

Britain must not seek approval for any watered down versions of partition from irrelevant political groups. These same politicians, who are surely the loudest heard when it comes to proclaiming their heritage and loyalty, must surrender their personal desires for gain and glory and show the lead in rejecting Britain's brittle compromises. Any agreements made by such politicians in the name of the people they purport to represent but not really

authorised by the people either expressly or impliedly, to represent them or to act for them do not bind the people; are a usurpation, an impertinence, a nullity.

Britain must face the fact, that the Irish Republican Army has proven its ability to strike back at her might, to intensify its campaign and to overcome any pressure to smash it. It cannot be defeated by military might. We have proven we desire peace when we called a truce at Christmas, Easter and a cease fire on the 26th June.

Britain made no attempt worthwhile to promote peace during these periods.

Britain must prove her sincerity when she says she desires peace in this Island. Let her prove to the Irish People and the Free World that she wants to see an end to the bloodshed, an end to the suffering, that she has no further desire of conquest, that she wants to see this Island and its People United together in Justice and Peace, by making a "Declaration of Intent" and have an end to the bombs and the bullets.

EDITORIAL

THE DARLINGTON tea party is over. Whitelaw's ruse has failed. The day his table talks began it was leaked that Westminster had already decided Northern Ireland's future. This was surely a slap in the teeth to the participants and to those who nearly caught the boat. Think what Hume would have said if he had been there. The total failure of the talks has prompted Westminster to suggest a further series of round table discussion before Christmas. To overcome the non-attendance of Anti-Unionist groups, Westminster has decided to camouflage internment by using special courts to try the "hard core Provisionals" according to Whitelaw.

What did Britain seriously hope to achieve by these talks? What does she hope to achieve by the proposed new talks? This is an Irish matter and shall be settled by the Irish people.

Let Britain withdraw her presence and influence from the table, let Irishmen sit down and first find the ground that they have in common, build on this and go forward together.

Talks held in English Hotels will not solve Irish problems. The Republican Movement has consistently advocated an All Ireland Conference.

We believe that from this will emerge the solution to the problems that are confronting us to-day. We believe that at such a conference a better understanding of each others views will be realised.

We believe that from such a conference the foundations for the NEW IRELAND that we first envisaged, that we first preached that we first offered, would be realised.

LYNCH LAW

So Jack Lynch has finally acquiesced to the demands of Heath's British Government and closed the Head Office of Sinn Féin in Dublin. Now the Irish People are faced with the unedifying spectacle of a so-called Irish Parliament continually harassing and jailing Republicans, banning the sale of Republican Literature, and now, finally, closing down the only means available to the Republican Movement of articulating their Alternative political and Social Structures.

Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Republican Movement, has been in existence for almost 50 years. During this period its members have suffered many humiliations and injustices at the hands of their enemies, both British and Irish. Public Meetings have on many occasions been banned, prominent Republican spokesmen have regularly been arrested, the most recent examples being the trials of Ruairi Ó Bradaigh

his brother Séan, and Joe Cahill, all charged with being members of an "Illegal Organisation."

Legally and morally, Sinn Féin is not an "Illegal Organisation." It is the oldest political party in Ireland and in 1919 swept the whole 32 Counties of Ireland to form the first, and only, freely-elected, democratically constituted Dail Eireann, a Government whose legitimacy has never been questioned, not even by the British.

And yet, in a crowning gesture of abject slavery to Britain, Fianna Fail, the leaders of a Puppet Parliament, subservient to British Military, Social and Economic Influence and Interests, have had the temerity to close the offices of the only True Guardians of the Irish People, the Republican Movement.

But Lynch and his cronies may be assured that this act will be resisted fiercely by the People of Ireland. Republicans are not easily frightened by toothless threats from agents of British Imperialism. This illegal closure

WILFORD MURDER

Col. Derek Wilford, Commanding Officer, 1st Parachute Regiment, who led his troops so gallantly in the Bloody Sunday massacre, has now received official approval for his butchery from the British Government. In the latest Honours List announced from London, Col. Wilford and four other Para's have received recommendations. Wilford receiving the O.B.E., for "meritorious conduct."

It is ironic that none of the other Para's were named. Is "meritorious conduct" a shameful act requiring anonymity or is it merely a callous phrase denoting savagery beyond and above the call of duty.

This is one further example of the British Government's utter contempt for the People of Ireland. Thirteen Derry men were deliberately shot dead by the Paratroopers, yet Britain can publicly, with bravado, reward these individual murderers, praise their deeds.

British Propaganda

"Throwing Stones is Dangerous."

This is the heading of a leaflet being handed out by the British Army to the residents of Bogside and Creggan.

It states that since operation Motorman British Army vehicles have run out of control because the driver was hit by a stone.

They seem to forget that the "drivers" who killed 2 young children in the Bogside area were not hit by a stone.

Is it not also a fact that the majority of these drivers are blatantly ignoring road signs, traffic lights, speed limits etc., so how could a stone make such a big difference to their already non-existent skill.

They also state that responsible parents want a future for their children and that throwing stones at them will do no good.

True, all parents want a future for their children. This was the reason why we took to the streets in 1968. This is why we marched on Bloody Sunday. This is why we want the British to hell out of our country, then we can start planning a future for our children and ourselves.

will only ensure that we will direct more energy, more vigour to our struggle to Free Ireland, and once we succeed, as we undoubtedly shall, our enemies will have great difficulty in closing any offices occupied by the Elected Representatives of the Risen People of Ireland.

BRITISH ARMY POGROM IN BRANDYWELL

The Brandywell district experienced a further taste of British Army Terror Campaign, so often meted out to the people of the Falls; Ballymurphy and other Catholic areas of Belfast.

An hour after a British soldier had been shot by a sniper in Lecky Road, a hoarde of Scotch soldiers screaming obscenities, invaded the streets; pushing the people in from their doors and not allowing them out of shops; which were full of busy Saturday evening shoppers.

They even began a house to house search of the area, shouting that the district was full of "fg fenian gunmen." Many people who were in their own homes, unaware of what was happening, came to their doors on hearing the commotion; to be told by these British Army "Peace-keepers" to get inside theirg dirty houses or it would be too bad for them. The whole district was sealed off for three hours, while the house to house search went on. Needless to say, the search proved fruitless, and nothing was found in any house in the area. Nevertheless, the British Army made it quite clear that they regarded the people as a lot of fenian bastards and Irish pigs; and promised to be back, "to take it out on them."

The retaliation that night took the form of midnight patrols kicking doors, ringing door bells; while a Saracen armoured car, trailing corrugated sheeting drove around the streets. The army patrols next day went about shouting that the "Irish pigs did not get much sleep last night." Others sealed off the area and began house to house search operations. This was as much as the people could stand and men, women and children came out and sat down on the street in protest.

A chorus of jeering from the British soldiers was answered by the younger elements with a hail of stones. The British replied with baton charges. As responsible members of the community intervened to restore calm, the house search was resumed. Again no "gunmen" or guns were found in the district.

That night the windows of an old age pensioner were broken and a "Bloody Sunday" memorial cross and other articles were stolen.

Many residents woke in the morning to find slogans scrolled on their walls; "F Irish Pigs;" "Fenian Bastards - we will get you;" and a large slogan on the wall at Lone Moore Road - "F the Pope."

Liberation British Style



THIRSTY BRITISH TROOPS LOOTING THE TELSTAR BAR, CREGGAN.

What did the British bring to you when they "liberated" your area?

Can anyone in Free Derry recall even one incident where the Irish Republican Army cold bloodedly shot civilians down in the streets, beat up people while they went about their business, harassed the civilian populace and pushed them beyond the limits of their endurance. Were these not the things the British brought?

Can anyone in Free Derry recall vandalism on the scale as being committed now by British forces.

Fences smashed, gardens ploughed up, lights, signs, cars systematically wrecked, homes raided and furniture, religious objects and belongings destroyed.

No doubt the British inherited this pleasure from Cromwell.

Can anyone in Free Derry recall breaking and entering on a scale as that committed by British troops, seven of whom were sentenced to imprisonment for breaking into and thieving from the premises they were supposed to be protecting.

Is this what is meant by being "liberated" British style.

It's not too late

WESTMINSTER IS ATTEMPTING TO CREATE A DOOMSDAY SITUATION IN THE 6 COUNTIES. RECALL HOW NOT SO LONG AGO (PRE-OP. MOTORMAN) WHEN IT WAS COMMON KNOWLEDGE AMONG US THAT THE NEWSPAPERS, T.V. ETC. WERE ALL "PLAYING DOWN" EVENTS THAT THE BRITISH COULD NOT AFFORD TO BROADCAST TO THEIR OWN PEOPLE.

They employed their "softly softly" tactics in the far out hope that the people could once again swallow the bait and toe the line.

When the case was proving opposite, especially after Bloody Sunday, and the people of the North totally rejected the British Army and British promises, Westminster set the machinery in motion to produce a Civil War in the North.

They began a calculated policy of blatant fraternisation with extreme Protestant organisations, successfully infuriating the Catholic minority and completely alienating the Catholics from their "impartial wounds." To add salt to the wounds of the minority they publicly proclaimed their intentions to end "all" no-go areas. Prior to this operation, the British

public had been brainwashed into believing that these Catholic enclaves were havens for gunmen, murderers and terrorists. The British also stated that the ordinary people within these areas were being held to ransom. This was all designed to prepare the British people for the loss of life that was expected in the wake of such an invasion. Here the Protestant people also swallow the bait. They helped the British to remove their barricades believing that in turn British troops would "teach the rebels a lesson." What they failed to realise then and maybe even now would not accept, is, that not only did the British need to be able to move freely about the Catholic areas, they also needed to move freely about the Protestant areas too.

Why was this freedom of movement necessary? Surely this is obvious now — Britain had long ago realised that her hold on the 6 occupied counties was weakening. She could no longer withstand the demands being made by both sides of the community. She could no longer afford the cost of keeping an Army in the North, the price she was forced to pay as the result of the I.R.A. bombing campaign and the loss of so many of her soldiers killed by the I.R.A.

Britain had decided to get out. She now wants to present to the world and especially to her own people an "honourable excuse" for total withdrawal. The manner in which she is arriving at such a

solution is to have the BRITISH people to demand her withdrawal.

The Irish Republican Army had consistently warned of the presence of the S.A.S. and other British Undercover Spy Rings whose job it was to plant bombs, gun civilians down and generally create situations where one side of the community would blame the other.

These murders and bombings were carried out in the knowledge that sectarian warfare would be more than just a possibility.

The uncovering of the "Four Square laundry" spies in Belfast by the I.R.A. has blown the lid completely off the British scheme.

Even the U.D.A. have accused the British of using agents in their areas.

Two British undercover agents were caught by a U.D.A. patrol in possession of files, no doubt files of members of that organisation, Protestant premises that could be bombed, or names of potential "mystery killings." Britain has to paint a picture of an uncontrollable situation to the British people. What better way can she do this than to portray the people of the North as a bunch of lunatics who "appear" to be bent on self destruction. The S.A.S. and their various Secret Service Branches performed this task well until the I.R.A. proved to the world that such operations and such groups were existing. Hence the need for freedom of movement in all areas.

The Southern Government under Jack Lynch is playing its part well also. Why does Lynch admit that he is preparing to receive refugees in the event of a Civil War. Why did he agree to the invasion of the no-go areas, when his statement on the 9th August, 1971 said, "British troops could never bring about peaceful conditions." Was his Munich meeting just by chance as was claimed, or did he receive his briefing on the coming events as he had had with operation Motorman.

Would it not be a boost to his flagging morale and popularity decline if, the British pulled their troops out and his "Free State Army" crossed the border and saved the minority from slaughter

Continued on page 7.



HOME OF MR. PORTER AFTER A VISIT BY BRITISH TROOPS.

Make sure

OF YOUR NEXT ISSUE OF

VOLUNTEER

SPECIAL EDITION

IN REPLY TO THE MANY QUESTIONS ASKED AS TO THE REASONS BEHIND THE "SPLIT" WITHIN THE MOVEMENT. WE ARE PUBLISHING EXTRACTS FROM A DOCUMENT ENTITLED—

Where Sinn Féin Stands

The following statement was issued subsequent to a meeting of the Caretaker Executive pending the reconvening of a full Ard-Fheis.

We the Caretaker Executive of the Sinn Féin organisation, wish to explain to the Irish people why almost half the delegates to the recent Ard-Fheis "walked out" from the Intercontinental Hotel on Sunday, January 11th, and resumed the Ard-Fheis in the Kevin Barry Hall, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin. There they elected us as a Caretaker Executive pending the reconvening of a full Ard-Fheis.

There are five major reasons for the walk-out. Each is explained in detail in the following paragraphs:

RECOGNITION OF PARLIAMENTS

The Sinn Féin organisation since its foundation in 1905, has consistently denied the right of the British Parliament to rule in Ireland. Similarly, Sinn Féin has refused the two partition parliaments at Stormont and Leinster House, forced on the Irish people under the British Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and the Treaty of Surrender of 1921.

Sinn Féin's alternative to these British institutions of government was the All-Ireland Republican Dáil which it assembled in January, 1919. It remains the task of Sinn Féin today to lead the Irish people away from British, Six-County and 26-County parliaments and towards the re-assembly of the 32-County Dáil which will then legislate for and rule all Ireland.

Those who remained in the Intercontinental Hotel on Sunday, January 11th, 1970, sought to reverse this basic principle of the Sinn Féin organisation down the years and to participate in all three existing parliaments. That sitting and participating in the affairs of these assemblies constitutes "recognition" of them, all reasonable people will agree without hesitation.

Those who walked out stand by the Constitution and Rules of the Sinn Féin organisation and claim the historic name of Sinn Féin, while those who remained sought, without success to alter that Constitution and change a National Movement into yet another political party seeking votes at all costs.

Having failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority to effect these changes they then pressed on the Ard-Fheis a resolution requiring a simple majority only, viz.: "expressing allegiance to an I.R.A. leadership", which had prior to the Ard-Fheis adopted recognition of Westminster, Stormont and Leinster House as policy.

This the delegates loyal to a 32-County Parliament could not tolerate and since the resolution in question seemed likely to be carried, they took the only action open to them if they were not to be compromised—they

walked out and resumed the Ard-Fheis elsewhere.

THE BACKGROUND

The background to these events is not as well known as the events themselves. Six years ago certain persons came into the Republican Movement from the Irish Workers' Party and the Connolly Association in England. Early in 1965 a "Conference to discuss political tactics, policy and internal organisation and make recommendations," was established.

Most of the ten points which emerged were turned down at an Extraordinary Ard-Fheis in June, 1965, notably one which sought to have Sinn Féin recognise Westminster, Stormont and Leinster House. Another which was also turned down but was later accepted by a further Ard-Fheis, looked for "co-operation with other radical groups" in pursuit of limited objectives. These groups included the Communist Party of Northern Ireland on one side of the Border, the Irish Workers' Party and Connolly Youth Movement on the other, and the Connolly Association in England.

Fifteen months ago after the "parliamentary" idea had been rejected by an I.R.A. Convention by a majority of three to one and the continuation of "co-operation with the other radical groups" already named, carried once more by a slender majority, a "Commission" was set up to examine again all the policies of the Republican Movement and make recommendations. The Commission was to tour the country and take evidence at local centres.

In spite of the developments North of the Border since October 5th, 1968, in Derry and the escalation of events throughout the Six Counties all through the first half of 1969, the "Commission" remained blind to what was obvious to even outside observers. The terror of August 1969 in Belfast, Derry, Armagh, Dungannon and other places was not foreseen when the "Commission" reported finally in July, nor was anything of the kind considered or provided against.

A FORMAL ALLIANCE

The recommendations which were made were two in number:

- That the relationship with "other radical groups" involving co-operation for the achievement of limited objectives be now brought a stage further; that it be formalised into an alliance to be known for the sake of convenience as the "National Liberation Front."
- That subject to certain conditions, etc., Republican elected representatives should participate in Westminster, Leinster House and Stormont.

Some of those who came into the Movement from the Irish Workers' Party were prominent on both the

There's many a slip

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS ARE TAKEN FROM SPEECHES MADE BY JACK LYNCH DURING THE PERIOD AUGUST '69—OCTOBER, '71.

R.T.E. address on 13th August, 1969.

"It is clear that the Irish Government can no longer stand by and see innocent people injured and perhaps worse. It is obvious that the R.U.C. is no longer accepted as an impartial Police Force. Neither would the employment of British troops be acceptable nor would they be likely to restore peaceful conditions, certainly not in the long term . . ."

Did not the same Mr. Lynch accept the employment of British troops against the no-go areas, stating that this was necessary to restore peaceful conditions.

R.T.E. address on 11th July, 1970.

"I much regret the injuries suffered by British soldiers in the North of Ireland. These young British boys find themselves in a situation which must seem to them to be inexplicable."

Was Bloody Sunday an inexplicable situation to these young British boys, Mr. Lynch?

From the same address.

"My Government is the second guarantor. Therefore, you who have suffered distress and indignity in the North are no longer unprotected victims."

How long are we expected to wait for your protection Mr. Lynch?

How many must die before you act against Ireland's real enemies?

From a statement on the morning of Internment:

"In the present situation in the North it is imperative that further parades be now banned there, and that the law be administered impartially and that a conference of all the interested parties take place in order to obtain a new form of administration for Northern Ireland."

"The parade was banned. Whitelaw arrived and seemed impartial, the conference was called.

Be honest Mr. Lynch, you knew the score long before internment and YOU sold us out."

WAR NEWS

Friday 29th September An Active Service Unit engaged a British army foot patrol in the vicinity of Lisfannon Park. One of the enemy forces was shot in the neck and sustained serious injury. His condition was later reported as critical.

Saturday 30th September Several incendiary devices were placed in various premises selected as economic targets. Damage occurred in all cases.

An A.S.U. ambushed a member of the R.U.C. at Belmont. The R.U.C. member who was armed sustained leg and stomach wounds.

Sunday 1st October An A.S.U. successfully bombed the sleep-

ing accommodation for off-duty R.U.C. men in Browning Drive. Two buildings used as quarters were completely wrecked and three members of the R.U.C. sustained injuries.

Monday 2nd October One shot was fired at a mobile patrol. No hit claimed.

Tuesday 3rd October An A.S.U. placed a 600lb. bomb at the new police barracks, Strand Road. Damage done was excessive. Later in the day an A.S.U. engaged a foot patrol in the Greenwalk area. One of the enemy was shot in the stomach. The bullet first smashing his rifle butt and piercing his flak jacket.

Wednesday 4th October An A.S.U. engaged a British Army foot patrol in the Shantallow area. One of the enemy was shot in the arm. His condition was described as not serious.

Thursday 5th October An A.S.U. ambushed a foot patrol in the Swilly Gardens area. One British soldier was shot in the stomach. His condition is reported as very seriously ill.

Friday 6th October Two shots were fired at a mobile patrol in the Northland Road area. No hit claimed.

Saturday 7th October An A.S.U. fired on a British Army foot patrol in Carrigans Lane. One of the enemy was hit in the neck. His condition is reported as not serious.

To Be Continued in future issues.



Blue Card Man

THE FOLLOWING IS QUOTED FROM THE BRITISH ARMY "BLUE CARD."

IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THE BRITISH ARMY CAN ARREST ON "SUSPICION ONLY" PERSONS THEY SUSPECT AS BEING MEMBERS OF THE U.V.F. HOW MANY HAVE THEY ARRESTED TO DATE?

RESTRICTED

Instructions by the Director of Operations for making arrests under the Civil Authorities (Special Powers) Act (Northern Ireland) 1922

1. These instructions are for the guidance of Commanders and troops when making arrests under Regulation 10 or Regulation 11 of the Regulations for Peace and Order in Northern Ireland made under the Civil Authorities (Special Powers) Act (Northern Ireland) 1922. The requirements explained below do NOT apply to arrests made under the common law or other Acts of Parliament under which arrests may be made.

2. When a person is arrested under a Regulation made under the Special Powers Act he must be told under which Regulation and why he is being arrested.

Arrests under Regulation 10

3. A soldier may arrest specified persons under Regulation 10 only when authorised to do so by an Officer of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

4. The soldier making the arrest must say:-
"I arrest you under the Special Powers Act, Regulation 10, for interrogation."

Arrests under Regulation 11

5. A soldier may arrest any person, except children under the age of 10, on suspicion, under Regulation 11 without prior authorisation from an Officer of the R.U.C.

6. The soldier making the arrest must say:-
"I arrest you under the Special Powers Act, Regulation 11 because (as appropriate):
I suspect you of having committed acts prejudicial to the peace."

OR I suspect you of being about to commit acts prejudicial to the peace."

OR I suspect that this article (document) (letter) (book) which I have found in your possession is intended to be used for a purpose prejudicial to preservation of the peace."

UNITED WE TREMBLE

Some weeks ago, it was announced that all the Loyalist political groups were "to come under the umbrella of the Vanguard organisation as a united Loyalist front." Now it appears that the U.D.A. have developed a severe dose of "the splits" due to a personality issue involving Ian Paisley.

Paisley himself refused to be on the platform at the Vanguard rally on Saturday 30th September as did Brian Faulkner, so in desperation they warmed up the ghost of none other than Lord Brookeborough and presented his corpse to the assembled throngs on Stormont Hill. Unfortunately Brookeborough's contribution to the whole affair could only be regarded as the understatement of the century.

He said, quite blandly, "Today the Loyalists of Ulster are divided, as never before." Hear, Hear !!!

PRACTICE WHAT YOU POST

Twelve hours after the Scots Guards posted notices through the letter boxes of houses in the Bogside asking parents to restrain their children from throwing stones at Saracens etc; a Saracen bearing the No. 4 in red paint stopped in Westland Terrace and Scots Guards emerged from it throwing stones and firing catapults at a group of children !

Felons of our land

In this and future issues of Volunteer we shall be publishing short profiles on famous men of the past, who gave their lives for Irish Freedom.

THEOBALD WOLFE TONE, known as "The Father of Irish Republicanism," was born in Dublin in 1763. A Protestant himself, he was appalled at the conditions under which his Catholic fellow-countrymen suffered. He founded the United Irishmen "to break the connection with England, the never-failing source of all our political evils," and unite Irishmen of all religions against the common enemy. He went to France to seek help, and secured a fleet of warships from the French Government. With them he sailed to Lough Swilly in Donegal, and there, in a naval battle against a superior English fleet, the French were defeated, and Tone was taken prisoner. The English sentenced him to death by hanging, but he died in prison in Dublin in 1798. He is buried in County Kildare in Bodensstown Churchyard which Patrick Pearse has described as "the holiest spot in Ireland."

RUN RUN RUN

Judging from the running ability of a foot patrol in Westland Terrace on Friday whilst being pursued by stone throwing youths, it would appear that Britain sent the wrong team to the Olympics in Munich.

OR I suspect you of being a member of the I.R.A. (or the Sinn Fein, or the U.V.F., or any other unlawful association as appropriate.)"

After Arrest

7. Adults arrested under the Special Powers Act are to be handed over as soon as possible to the R.U.C. at the nearest Police Station or Police Holding Centre.

8. Juveniles (i.e. those under the age of 17) who have been arrested must be taken as soon as possible to the nearest R.U.C. Station and NOT to a Police Holding Centre.

Informing Relatives

9. When a person has been arrested you are to leave the appropriate white card with any relative present at the time. This card contains guidance for relatives on how to obtain information about arrested persons.

10. Where a relative is not present and the person arrested requests that a relative be informed, the police are to be asked to comply with the request.

11. Where a juvenile is arrested, the parent or guardian is to be informed why he is being arrested and where he is being held.

EIRE NUA

SOCIAL SERVICES

IT IS UNNECESSARY TO STRESS THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE SOCIAL SERVICES, ESPECIALLY IN THE 26-COUNTY AREA, ARE UNABLE TO FULFIL THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE.

This inability is largely the consequence of the chronic depressed state of the economy and associated secondary effects. For example, the high emigration rate gives rise to a population containing an unusually high proportion of very young and very old people, who are in receipt of public funds, compared to people of earning age who contribute to them. Thus if the Government were to raise the social service level, the cost would fall more heavily on the shoulders of the earning population than in any other European country.

Adverse comparisons are often made between 20-County and Six-County social services. The latter are at the British level and were established in their present form by the 1946 Labour Government in the teeth of Tory Unionist opposition. They are maintained at their present level in the Six Counties by drawing on Westminster funds; in fact they constitute part of the subsidy paid by Westminster in order to perpetuate Unionist rule.

As in the case of Agricultural subsidies, it will be possible for the 32-County Republican Government to provide social services at as good a level as any other European country, once the united economic system has begun to pay off by giving full employment, cutting the emigration rate and raising the national income per head.

Even initially it will be possible to introduce budgetary measures to lift the burden of poverty and ill-health from those at present suffering most, by the provision of improved health services, pensions and benefits. The Government revenue will be divided between capital projects and social benefits. The improvement of the latter will be related directly to the economic development programme.

The following structure will be aimed at:—

The unemployment benefit to be aimed at would be comparable to the basic living wage. Severe and exemplary penalties will be imposed for abuse of the unemployment benefit scheme.

Pensions will be sufficient to provide a reasonable standard of living; retirement age will be any time between 65 and 75 according to health, ability and inclination. The pensions will be provided out of funds to which the state, the employer and the employee have

contributed, thus constituting three way contributory pensions. In the case of self-employed people the contribution will be paid by themselves and by the state.

Special assistance will be given to handicapped people in order to supplement their earning ability. Specialised educational and training facilities will be a state responsibility; education of handicapped children in their appropriate centre will be compulsory and provided free.

Institutional care of the aged and infirm will be in the hands of professionally qualified people who will make a scientific study of the ageing process with a view to alleviating its problems. Geriatric centres will be organised to help old people who are self-supporting and who live on their own, trained staff being employed to visit them at intervals. In rural areas this might well be part of the local Health Service.

Health Services, including medical care of all kinds, maternity services, hospitalisation and drugs, will be free; nominal charges, however, will be payable for prescriptions, for those who can afford to pay them. Old age pensioners, for example, will be automatically free of all charges. The various features of other national health systems will be studied and there will be consultation with the medical profession at all stages. The manufacture and import of drugs will be under state control and in the hands of technically qualified people with adequate laboratory and information services available. Costs will be kept down by the banning of drug promotion campaigns and by buying in competitive foreign markets, thus avoiding the drug monopoly price structure.

Administration costs will be kept down; hospitalisation will be under the administrative regions which will be as far as possible self-supporting. The doctors' time will be saved by providing the maximum of technical and administrative assistance. The GP will remain the basic unit of the profession but they will be encouraged to function in small co-operative groups, sharing administrative and technical services and with rapid access to specialist services in the main regional centres. The basic salary will be on a capitation basis for each local GP unit; special rates will apply in sparsely populated areas. This will be divided

Mums the word

During the Black and Tan period of the 1920's, the hard pressed British attempted to build up their dossiers on Sinn Féiners. The experience of one of their cleverer intelligence officers is told as such.

The British officer entered a public house in a village in West Cork, famed for its support of "the boys." He looked around for

a "potential informer" and spied a villager in the corner seated alone. He approached him and sat down beside him and offered him a drink. The poor man's eyes lit up at this unexpected pleasure and in no time at all he had downed 3 large whiskeys and half a dozen stout. The British agent then began his series of questions all the time keeping the drink flowing.

The conversation went as follows: British Agent: "Are there many Sinn Féiners about this town?" Villager: "Oh! sure there are dozens of them." British Agent: "Do you know many of them yourself?" Villager: "Not personally, but they are around." British Agent: "Would you know where I could find some of them now?" Villager: "I do, but what would you be wanting them for?" British Agent: "Now never mind, here's a pound, just tell me how to find them." The villager pocketed the pound, finished his drink and stood up and walked to the door. Turning to the British agent, who by this time saw promotion and fame ahead of him, he said: "Just head on down the road until you come to the first ambush you run into, you'll find ALL the Sinn Féiners you want."

Request Time

To Ted Heath from Willie White-law —

"Take Me Back Home."

To Jack Lynch from John Hume - "My Sweet Lord."

To Ian Paisley from Bill Craig — "Come on Over to my Place."

To Ivan Cooper from Paddy O'Hanlon —

"Have a Drink on Me."

To Austin Currie from Paddy Devlin —

"Nothing Rhymes."

To Brian Faulkner from Commander Anderson —

"Together Again."

up among the participating doctors by agreement among themselves.

Steps will be taken to develop rapidly the study of social and preventive medicine, with particular reference to the mental health problem. Planned steps will be taken to improve the quality of the mental hospitals and to augment and upgrade their staff. The aim of all legislation (economic and social) will be to reduce the adverse effects of social stress on people and to develop a sense of personal security.

Existing arrangements whereby certain hospitals are run by religious orders will be safeguarded and the hospitals integrated into the general system; interchange of information and medical staff between the various denomination- al hospitals will be encouraged. A basic non-sectarian professional structure is compatible with the existence of hospitals run by religious orders. Voluntary and co-operative organisations will also be supported in their work.

The nursing profession will be open to suitable candidates without payment of fees. They will be paid in accordance with similar grades in other employments.

In next issue we will publish a study of Industrial Wealth.

Bully Boys

Not content with the harassment of the Commission workers, the Saturday shoppers and pedestrians in general, the British Army are directing their terror tactics against the school boys of St. Josephs School, Creggan.

It is a common scene at dinner-hours to see the mighty British Army conveniently placed outside the school gates and blatantly provoking the youngsters as they leave school.

Only the intervention of some commission workers last week prevented a large number of these youngsters from being herded like cattle into Saladins.

The British no doubt would derive great satisfaction and claim a great victory over "the rebels" if this was allowed to continue. You the parents must demand that this type of harassment and provocation cease immediately.

Support the Irish Language.

Enrol with

CUMANN NA GAELTACHTA

Become a fluent speaker of your national language.

Readers Write

Not merely a fight for freedom

A Chara — The struggle being carried on by the Republican Movement at the present moment in time is not merely a campaign to force the British out of Ireland or to establish an independent nation, though this is a primary aim of the movement. It is to attain, through real democracy and socialism, man's true stature in society.

Capitalists control the riches and wealth of Ireland and inside the existing systems of government in both the six and twenty-six county areas will continue to have an economic stranglehold over the working-class people of the country. The rich will continue to exploit and impoverish by manipulation of the skills and labour of those who are powerless to defend themselves. Sinn Féin proves that this can be eliminated with her social and economic programme, "Eire Nua."

When socialism is brought into debate it immediately conjures up images of Russia and the opponents of Sinn Féin have been quick to point this out but, like all Republicans, we want nothing to do with Russia or the system in operation there. Russia is a totalitarian State, with a governmental structure ensuring the control of the people by one party, the Communist Party, and, through these controls, no opposition is permitted. There are no free elections there. She is also an imperialistic power wanting and gaining control of other

nations, Hungary, Poland, etc., and using her Fascists methods in those poor countries too.

With the type of governmental structure envisaged by Sinn Féin, federal down to community government, the people, the grass roots of society, are guaranteed complete control of the nation and so control of themselves. With a policy of co-operatives, nationalisation of major industries, and the re-investment of profits into the State, we will be able to throw off the yoke of capitalism and gradually provide a better, more stable way of life, with a welfare system equalled by no other state of nation. These are only a few points from the "Eire Nua" programme which, for the working class, must make it imperative reading and call for further investigation.

"Just as working people organise themselves into trade unions to defend themselves against an economic force that tends to depress them and their wages, etc., so also must the Irish nation organise itself in such a way as to defend itself against the economic force that is associated with the imperialistic system that tends to its depopulation and impoverishment." That quote from "Eire Nua" should and can be the guideline for the people to follow. They must make themselves politically aware, form Sinn Féin cumainn, form and or join tenants' associations, fight the evil that is here, the capitalistic system. The struggle is for all the people. It is a class as well as a national struggle. Workers must unite now.

MICHAEL MacNAUGHTA,
Chairman,
S.S. O'HARA,
P.R.O.

Eamonn Lafferty Sinn
Féin Cumann,
Cage 5, Long Kesh.

"Sí an Ghacilg Athghabháil na hÉireann agus í Athghabháil na hÉireann slánú na Gaeilge"

—Máirtín Ó Cadhain.

"We did not come into the language movement for the sake of Is and Tá. We did it for Ireland."
—Pádraig Pearse.

Things they said

"I was very impressed with the professionalism and morale of the Army, but also with their awareness of the political and social problems. I believe they are completely impartial."

Mr. Pter Trew. Tory M.P.

"Many people believe that Glengall S Unionism is finished and when he sees so many people

leaving the party it is coming very close to a position of Rats deserting a sinking ship."

Frazer Agnew.

Executive of Vanguard.

"The Alliance Party is really just a bunch of Irish Jeremy Thorpes, full of good notions but holding no great sway."

Walter Terry in Daily Mail.

"The women of Derry are making themselves look ridiculous over their attitude to being frisked."

Edith Roulston.

Sec. Derry Alliance Party.

"If you're a pools winner like you say mate, why are you staying in Belfast?"

British soldier to Hooded Man.

Adding to the glossary

A few additions to your glossary of war terms in the North and what they sometimes really mean:

FANATIC: Usually applied to politically conscious I.R.A. volunteers who believe that freedom isn't won by servile pleas to the occupants of Saracens and other war vehicles. In an Irish context — as an English novelist confessed — a "fanatic" is someone who really cares for his country where politicians pay lip service.

TERRORIST: Anyone who returns fire against British armed forces; especially anyone who resists attacks on ghettos. "Terrorist" is more specifically applied to volunteers who dare to combat the armour-protected enemy at odds of less than five to one in favour of Crown forces.

GUNMEN: Youths who throw stones at troops firing rubber bullets.

CIVIL WARMONGERS: Any who feel the U.V.F. anti civilian car gunners, U.D.A. sectarian intimidators, and Vanguard fire-raising bigots, should be prevented

from attacking nationalist ghettos and unarmed citizens.

Add to these categories, any Irishmen or women who resist the Occupation Forces and its policy of stirring up Protestant extremist attacks on Catholic neighbours.

CIVIL WAR: British and Unionist combining to kill Protestants and Catholics on the streets, while pretending a referee's role between "extremist elements," and then blaming the I.R.A. for these S.A.S. type murders designed to create sectarian conflict.

Civil war, in international law, however, is defined as a war between sections of the population within the same State.

Where major foreign government interference is employed to create warring factions between fellow citizens, it cannot be Civil War but is usually described as a war between countries, based on racial hatred or the desire for conquest, and frequently aimed at genocide or the subjection of the weaker (or smaller) country.

COMPETITION

Write an essay on Irish Freedom and win either of the following prizes. 1st £3 2nd £2 3rd £1

Competition open to ages between 14-17.

And should be not more than 200 words.

Address your entry to the editor. Include your name, age, address. Pass your entry on to any of the "Volunteer" sellers.

Winning entries will be published if the writers desire.

Next issue will include a competition for the age group 7-14.

IT'S NOT TOO LATE

Continued from page 3.

and put down the "Protestant Backlash."

What a welcome he would receive in the Bogside and Belfast. What kind of a welcome would he receive from our unfortunate Protestant fellow Irishmen. It is not too late for the people of the North to prevent this from happening. It is not too late for our Protestant neighbours to rally and unite with us and ensure a failure of such a scheme.

It is not too late to talk of a new Ireland where Peace IS possible and move back from the brink of a Civil War where the only victor will be Britain.

John Bull's DIARY

From Ministry of Defence Document A/7/GEN/1219.

Officers and soldiers who have no Life Insurance cover are to be advised to arrange insurance with the advice of the Army agents, a reputable broker or their Bank manager before they are warned for duty in Northern Ireland.

EDITOR'S COMMENT — 90 p.c. guaranteed pay-out.

Second Batt. Light Infantry.

Would the person or persons who removed two Medicine Balls and one Blue Tummy Roller from the Gym, return this equipment to the Gym or inform Sgt. Cook of its location.

EDITOR'S COMMENT — Try looking for a "Fat Tommy" with T.B.

"C." Battery R.H.A.

We seek a code name for the new W.R.M.P. Female searcher who has been assigned to help us. Her male counterpart is known as "Watchdog." Any suggestions?

EDITOR'S COMMENT — How About "watch bitch."

Ebrington Barrack Company detail sheet.

The undermentioned personnel are to pay the sum of money as shown, for items purchased.

L.Cpl. Coppell - 1 ice bucket £6.50
Cpl. O'Rourke - 1 ice bucket £6.50
EDITOR'S COMMENT — "For homemade ice-packs!"

C. Battery R.H.A.

"Sgt. Flett is to practice all ranks R.H.Q. including Cooks, every 72 hours, at a time suitable to him, in 'weapon clearing' drill."

EDITOR'S COMMENT — We will gladly oblige in clearing their weapons for you if you can't find the time.

An Cumann Cabhrach

DERRY BRANCH

To provide for the families of men imprisoned in the various jails throughout Ireland. A collection will be taken up on the last Sunday of October. Collections will be taken up outside all Chapels on the Sunday in question.

We appeal to the people of Derry to give very generously to this cause.

Thanking you in Anticipation.

AN CUMANN CABRACH
Committee.

Brutality

Britain has a case to answer at Strasbourg. On wonders what excuse she will put forward condoning her atrocious actions against detainees, internees and remand prisoners.

Such barbarity is equalled only by that performed by Hitler's S.S. during the last war. Even to date this punishment is still being meted out. John Carlin, Charlie McSheffrey, Tommy Whoriskey, George Doherty and 9 men from the Wat-side have all suffered at the hands of British and R.U.C. sadists.

Regardless of what Westminster or Whitelaw may say, torture under interrogation still continues. Westminster, desperate to break the I.R.A. will stoop to the lowest means to accomplish this impossible task.

Whitelaw needs to produce favourable results and information for his masters and he doesn't give a dam how this is obtained.

His recent get-together with the B.C.A. was a further step to the Derry people. While he pranced

Please Remember

Many of our comrades are still caged in Long Kesh, many more are held in Crumlin Road, Armagh and Jack Lynch's Curragh Camp. Some in various prisons in England. Their only crime was to seek Justice and Peace. All of them were involved like you, in the Civil Rights Campaign. They were present when R.U.C. brutality was portrayed throughout the world. They saw the futility of purely passive resistance against a bigoted police force and later still a more bigoted

British Army. They joined the Republican Movement and became involved in its many aspects. The British have labelled them all "hard core terrorists," "gunmen," "bombers" and "murderers." You know all of these men. You have watched them grow up. You have seen them play and work. Are they what the British allege them to be. They are your neighbours. Soon the Christmas period will come. For some it will be the saddest Christmas they have ever lived. For many it will bring a little brightness into this past year of darkness. For these men and their families it brings despair.

You and only you are their hope. You hold their future in your hands. They look to you for help. You can by your protests, marches, pickets, demand and ensure their release. Do not let them down. They will not let you down.

"I WAS IN PRISON AND YOU VISITED ME."

around smiling his troops were "having a go" at defenceless Derry men held in his cages at Long Kesh.

Unfortunately for both Westminster and Whitelaw they both underestimate their "prisoners" will to resist and determination not to succumb.

Maybe justice will triumph and like the Nazi's, Britain could find herself facing another Nuremberg

Detained Derryman beaten up by soldiers

The Patrick Pearse Sinn Fein cumann, Derry, states that Mr. Charles McSheffrey, who was arrested by the security forces on Friday, was beaten up by British soldiers while in detention in the Strand Road R.U.C. station.

The cumann states that three British soldiers entered McSheffrey's cell at 4 a.m. on Saturday morning and "during the course of beating him up they jumped on his chest and stomach and crushed his hands. Following an examination by a doctor brought in at the request of Mrs. McSheffrey, the doctor ordered that McSheffrey be taken to hospital for X-ray and treatment.

"Following a strong protest made to Inspector Frank Lagan of the R.U.C. and to British army officers, an assurance was given that no military personnel would be allowed near McSheffrey during the period he would be at the R.U.C. barracks in Strand Road."

"This guarantee was given only after a threat to bring the people on to the streets over the weekend had been made.

"Sinn Fein will not stand by and allow the jack-boot to be used in this area and we would ask the British army to keep this in mind."

THE I.R.A.

They fight by night, They fight by day.

The gallant men of the I.R.A.
With their hand grenades, And Thompson guns,
They make the cowardly British run.

They'll drive them from, Our streets and doors,
They'll drive them from old Irelands shores.
Some have died, For you and me,
That everyone could be free.

And prison bars, They cannot hold,
Those men so brave and bold.
So all good people, tonight please pray,
For the gallant men of the I.R.A.

We thank "Siobhan" from Strabane for the words and idea for this poem.



Lame Duck