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**BRITISH
PERJURY
WEAPON
MISFIRES**

LEAN COMES CLEAN

THE RUC's paid perjurer tactic received its heaviest blow to date when Ballymurphy man Robert Lean — previously claimed by the RUC to be their most important 'informer' ever — dramatically appeared at a Sinn Fein press conference in Belfast on Wednesday to publicly retract his evidence against 28 people.

Lean, who had made an escape from RUC custody the previous night, made non-

sense of the RUC's claim that he had been a 'free agent' and a 'converted terrorist'. He

told reporters that he has never been a member of the IRA and had been intimidated and offered bribes by the RUC to sign statements, written by them, against persons specified by them.

Before the press conference, he had made sworn affidavits withdrawing this false evidence.

Lean's appearance also destroyed another RUC argument, proving once again that people in these circumstances who are prepared to retract have nothing to fear from republicans.

The wrath and confusion of the RUC at these latest developments was seen in the collapse of the final tattered shreds of their credibility on the perjurer issue as they re-arrested the 'free agent' Lean as he left the press conference and again took him into custody.

Lawyers are predicting, however, that the immunity already pledged to Lean cannot be withdrawn by the RUC and that the charges against 28 people, based on his false evidence, must now fall.

FULL STORY — PAGE 3



● Robert Lean is arrested and bundled into the back of an RUC Land Rover following his dramatic press conference on Wednesday

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

Crown forces and court blasted

SUCCESSFUL IRA attacks in recent days, against crown forces and a British administrative building, have resulted in one British soldier being killed and Omagh Courthouse devastated.

Derry Brigade IRA, who carried out an attack on the Lone Moor Road in Derry on Sunday, October 16th, which resulted in one Brit being killed and a second seriously injured, had taken several weeks to carefully lay the ambush.

An engineering team from the Brigade placed a 10lb remote-control shrapnel bomb in the wall of the City Cemetery which runs along the Lone Moor Road. The bomb was expertly designed to fit into the wall and was camouflaged to prevent its discovery. The engineering team also took great care to ensure that the device was placed at a height in the wall level with the Brits who normally stand exposed on the back of their landrovers.

On Saturday night, a second IRA active service unit, which included four armed Volunteers, detonated the bomb as the two-jep Brit patrol passed. One Brit was killed instantly while a second was seriously injured. The two vehicles were badly damaged. An IRA Volunteer using an automatic rifle fired two shots immediately following the explosion. The ASU then withdrew from the ambush scene.

UNDERCOVER UNIT ATTACKED

On Thursday night, October 13th, an ASU from Derry Brigade engaged an undercover British army unit which had been hiding in the grounds of Magee College. Several shots were fired at the Brits but no

hits were claimed.

600lb BOMB IN TYRONE

On Friday, October 14th, two RUC men, who were driving along the Moor Road, Coalisland, County Tyrone, in one of their armour-reinforced cars, had a lucky escape when an IRA active service unit from the Tyrone Brigade detonated a massive 600lb bomb under a bridge which the RUC were approaching. The car, which was only seconds away from destruction, drove into the huge crater made by the explosion.

OMAGH COURTHOUSE BLASTED

Several hours later, two IRA Volunteers, supported by an armed ASU, placed a beer-keg bomb outside Omagh Courthouse.

Earlier that evening, a five-strong ASU commandeered a car in an outlying rural area between Trillick and Fintona in County Tyrone. They picked up a prepared bomb in a beer keg and drove to Omagh. Two armed Volunteers, after breaching the security zone in the centre of the town, then pushed the bomb in a shopping trolley to the courthouse and placed it in position.

A warning was given, the area cleared and the bomb detonated shortly before 11pm, causing serious damage to the building and widespread blast damage.



● The devastated remains of Omagh Courthouse



● An RUC patrol narrowly escaped destruction in this massive bomb attack by Tyrone Brigade IRA

Ballymun warning

IN A STATEMENT issued through the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau in Dublin, the IRA, on Tuesday this week, October 18th, said:

"It has come to our attention that during the course of an attack on a Ballymun priest, Fr Paul Cullen, on Monday, October 17th, the

assault and robbery was claimed by those involved to be carried out on behalf of the IRA.

"We wish to state again that the IRA takes an extremely serious view of such claims and will deal most severely with people who use its name for personal gain or as a method of intimidation."

ONE YEAR LATER: FEA REPORT STILL UNDER WRAPS

BY HILDA MacTHOMAS

IT IS OVER a year now since the leaking of some of the findings of the Fair Employment Agency's survey on discrimination in the six-county civil service. The figures, released by the FEA in October 1982, showed that Catholic civil servants are discriminated against when it comes to promotion. For an average of 30% of Catholics in the civil service, only 12% held top positions.

The delay in the publication of the full survey, however, completed over 15 months ago, has given rise to fears among the FEA staff that the report's publication is being stopped by the civil service authorities for political reasons, until its findings can safely be published, their impact weakened by several leaks, and then dismissed as 'out of date'.

FIGURES

Those results which have come to light so far show mainly two patterns. Firstly that while only 12% of the top-salary posts (Senior Principal and above — salary upward from £17,400) are Catholics, the proportion of Catholics increases steadily down the salary scale, with 40% of Catholics among the lowest paid. Clerical Assistants, who earn less than £5,100 per annum.

"Because I am a Catholic, I know I can't expect much more than Executive Officer 2 (third rung out of eight on salary scale) and that will be just before I retire, as a kind of

THE NAKED CIVIL SERVICE



● Stormont — the centre of the six-county civil service

retirement gift," a civil servant, who wishes to remain anonymous, told AP/RN.

A second fact is the pattern of distribution of Catholics in the various departments of the civil service. From a proportion of 44% in the Department of Health and Social Services, down to 40% (Economic Develop-

ment), 28% (Agriculture), 27% (Finance), 23.5% (Northern Ireland Office and courts), and 11% (Police Authority).

A senior civil servant in the DHSS, who will also remain nameless for obvious reasons, says that there was no big hassle for a Catholic to get promoted in the DHSS, as it

was a department which "did not require the making of political decisions at the top."

"Departments such as Finance and so on do not like to employ Catholics because of the sensitive political nature of the work those departments may be involved in. All the Catholics are pushed into the DHSS, and, anyway, if they could get enough Protestants to fill all the posts, they would employ them first."

This uneven distribution, in any case, makes little of the claims by Official Unionist deputy-leader Harold McCusker some months ago, that Education was being taken over by Catholics: there are only 17% of them in the Department of Education.

EMBARRASSMENT

Those findings, along with FEA's recent survey of discriminatory practices in Shorts aircraft company and in the Electricity Service, and a report published last June in the British magazine *The Listener* saying that Protestants hold all the top TV jobs in the North except one, cause continuing embarrassment for the British government who, throughout the last decade, have claimed that the six counties were reformable, and were indeed being reformed under an enlightened British regime of direct rule.

And if the British yield to growing pressure to allow the publication of the full survey, such claims will once again be exposed as utter rubbish, as will all those politicians who make a living out of the lie that British rule is good — or not so bad — for the Irish people. However, for half a million Northern nationalists — what else is new?



● RUC men surround Robert Lean's car to arrest him after Wednesday's press conference

LEAN RETRACTS STATEMENTS

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

BALLYMURPHY man Robert Lean, the man whom the RUC boasted six weeks ago would devastate the IRA and Sinn Féin in Belfast, made a dramatic appearance at a press conference on Wednesday afternoon at the Felons' Club in West Belfast.

And he told the assembled journalists that, having lulled his RUC 'minders' into a false sense of security, he had escaped from Palace Barracks at Hollywood the previous night, taken an RUC car and drove to Belfast where he rejoined his wife and five children.

Looking pale and tense, Lean was accompanied by Joe Austin, chairperson of Belfast Sinn Féin. Fifteen minutes before the press conference Lean had sworn an affidavit retracting his evidence and previously signed statements against 28 people including well-known Belfast republican Ivor Bell.

Speaking quite calmly, Lean outlined events from the time of his arrest at the end of August on the word of William Skelly, how the RUC used Skelly's statement — implicating him in a rocket attack and kidnapping charge — to intimidate him, and how they had concentrated on his fears that his family would be split up if he did not co-operate.

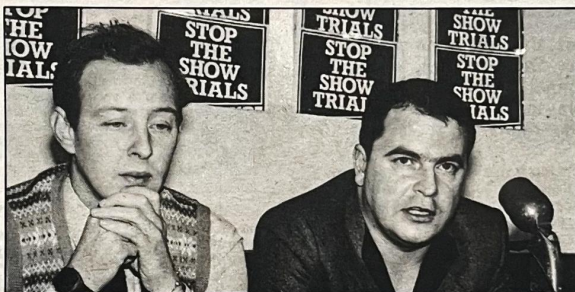
Skelly had confronted Lean in Castle-reagh, by which stage, Lean said:

"I was in a bad way because I knew he had also mentioned the wife. The RUC told me he had and they were going to arrest and charge her. We have five children and I felt intimidated. They offered that if I turned informer they would supply me with the relevant information, the people they wanted to put away and all I would have to do would be agree to it."

"I was supplied with photographs of people whom they wanted named, statements of what they termed 'terrorist acts'. I was given the whole run-down on it, the whole issue of what way I should put it across. In fact, the RUC did all the writing. They read it over to me, then I signed it."

ADAMS

In reply to a question asking if they had specified particular people whom they wished to remove, Lean said that they 'wanted Gerry Adams badly'. He said they concocted a statement of an alleged meeting he had



● Joe Austin, chairperson of Belfast Sinn Féin, with Robert Lean at the press conference

attended with Adams and a number of other men, which discussed the end of IRA punishment shootings.

However, Lean said he would not have confronted Gerry Adams in Castle-reagh because *"I have a lot of respect for Gerry Adams and also I didn't want to put unnecessary pressure on my family; he's a very popular person in West Belfast."* Asked how he now felt about having had to confront people in Castle-reagh, implicating them on a range of serious charges, Lean said:

"I felt sick after seeing these people. I didn't think very much of myself, but I had to do it. They said if I didn't confront these people I would go to jail, so obviously I took what I thought was the easy way out."

He admitted that he had mistakenly succumbed to the RUC when agreeing in the first place to perjure himself, but strongly denied RUC claims that he had, at any time, willingly volunteered statements or that he was a 'converted terrorist'.

"I am not, and never was, a member of the IRA. I'm a member of Sinn Féin. I was a member of Sinn Féin." (At this point Joe Austin confirmed that Robert Lean was still in fact a member of Sinn Féin.) Lean stated:

"My intentions were always to withdraw. I knew from the start I would always retract and I knew that when the opportunity arose I would take that opportunity and that the people in there would be released."

INFLUENCE

An essential ingredient which largely contributed to Lean's retraction was the positive influence of his wife Geraldine who had been in custody with him since September 6th and who returned home with her children just three weeks ago. Lean

said that he knew she was safe as he received all the newspapers but that he was already certain that no harm would come to him or his wife from the Republican Movement if he retracted:

"I knew the policy of Sinn Féin and the Republican Movement. They understand that people can be intimidated and threatened, and they've been trying to prove it these past last lot of months. It was stated many times in APRN of the IRA's stand on 'supergrasses', that nobody has any fear if they retract their evidence. I believe that this is the case."

Lean expressed fears that although he had signed an affidavit retracting his evidence against the 28 people implicated that he would, despite verbal assurances given to him by the RUC, be arrested and the original statements he had signed implicating himself would be resurrected and used to convict him.

One safeguard that this should not happen is that on at least 17 separate occasions the RUC have admitted in court to defence solicitors that Lean was given full immunity by them.

CUSTODY

In describing how he was treated in RUC custody and the events leading to his escape, Lean said that the RUC told him — without mentioning specific sums of money — that he would be 'resettled in a country of my own choosing and get 'pensioned-off'. There would not be any large amounts though.

He was guarded by armed RUC 'minders' and was moved about from one army base to another, but never left the six counties and refused to leave on one occasion. He said he was fairly comfortable and when they moved him to Palace Barracks "the security sort of relaxed. There were only two 'minders' with me and, as I say, I bided

my time until the opportunity arose."

Lean said that he had been planning an escape for a few weeks and at around 12.30 on Wednesday, October 19th, he took his chance:

"One of the 'minders' left his car-keys on the mantelpiece and went up to bed. I had a growth so I shaved the growth and moustache off. I climbed out the window, took the policeman's car, drove by the main entrance, where I was waved on, and landed with my family in Belfast."

By Wednesday morning the RUC press office had remained tellingly silent on Lean's escape, a clear indication of the embarrassing repercussions they believed they would face when a totally different picture of Lean's role emerged.

CONFERENCE

From the early hours of Wednesday morning the British army, and particularly the RUC, maintained a heavier than usual presence in West Belfast. With the announcement of the press conference, that presence was concentrated in the area immediately around the Felons' Club, the venue for the conference.

Following the end of the press conference, Lean remained for 10 to 15 minutes awaiting his legal counsel, but as they attempted to drive away to meet his family, a large force of Brit/RUC personnel, led by a high-ranking plainclothes, Special Branch man, stopped the car, opened the doors and told him he was being arrested under Section 12. He was then physically removed from the car. Amid a general furore, the senior RUC man was heard to say in an intimidating and sinister fashion:

"Come on, Robert, for your family's sake."

Lean was then bundled into the back of an RUC landrover and, with shouts of support and encouragement from local people, was driven off to Castle-reagh.

Joe Austin, speaking to reporters immediately following Lean's arrest, said the RUC's action "exposes the nonsense of the use of the term 'converted terrorist' to describe what are in fact hired perjurers, acting from motivations of fear, intimidation, and offers of immunity and financial inducements."

"His re-arrest by the RUC under Section 12 blatantly contradicts their assertion that he is a free agent. Given Lean's statement at the press conference that he was fearful and intimidated while in RUC custody, one can now imagine the enormous psychological strain which he must be under."

"Sinn Féin demands the immediate release of Robert Lean and all those imprisoned on his word."

Assault on civil rights

BY DAMIEN O'ROURKE

IN A MAJOR assault on civil rights, the Free State government, on Tuesday this week, October 18th, launched its long-threatened Criminal Justice Bill, giving considerable extra powers to the gardai and correspondingly reducing the rights of the ordinary person.

To many people already familiar with the repressive Offences Against the State Act, the new proposed legislation appears to extend that into the area of non-political cases. But in addition to this civil extension of repression, which republicans have long predicted, the new Bill is also being seen by the Coalition as a further weapon of anti-republicanism and collaboration.

"It brings us into line with Northern Ireland," Coalition Minister for Justice Michael Noonan commented, rather naively, but very revealingly.

There are several major provisions in the Bill which gravely threaten civil rights.

Power is given to the gardai to detain a person for up to 20 hours, then release them and immediately re-arrest them for a further period of up to 20 hours, on a different charge, which can arise from the same alleged action. There is no limit put on this arrest and re-arrest procedure.

Photographs and fingerprints will be able to be taken in all cases, not just where arrests have been made under the Offences Against the State Act. If no charges are made the Bill says that these will be

destroyed six months later — but just what guarantee anyone could have of this in a garda forensic department which was never cleaned up after major deliberate fingerprint irregularities is easy to judge.

RIGHT TO SILENCE

The right to remain silent comes under attack in the Bill, indirectly, by allowing the court to "draw inferences from the refusal of an accused person to account for his presence in a particular place or of his possession of certain objects."

Unexperienced people in custody, once they begin to answer garda questions, are very easy game for unscrupulous gardai who can quickly trick them into admissions of offences they have not committed.

Another provision of the Bill



● MICHAEL NOONAN

insists that defence alibis must be notified to the prosecution before they can be used in court, thus allowing garda intimidation of vital defence witnesses before the trial.

The Bill also increases a number of prison sentences, including some specifically aimed at republican activity in operations against the British presence in the North. The term of imprisonment for possession of firearms with intent is raised to life from 14 years, 14 years can be imposed for the armed commandeering of vehicles, and 10 years for carrying arms in suspicious circumstances. And it will be made an offence to refuse to account for where firearms came from.

MEANINGLESS

The so-called safeguards contained in the Bill are paltry and meaningless.

A person in detention is to be allowed a solicitor — but there is

no bar to questioning before a solicitor is seen.

The Bill says that the Minister may provide for the tape-recording of interrogations, but does not make this compulsory.

The Minister has also said that although the Bill will be passed, he will not put it into operation until an unspecified 'complaints procedure' is also somehow set up. He is not at present even sure whether this needs legislation or can just be done administratively, and the proposal has obviously been tagged on as an afterthought to calm the consciences of liberal poseurs in the Coalition and can be assessed at that value.

Five and a half years ago the O'Brien Committee reported on minimal safeguards for persons in garda custody. That report continues to lie on the shelves.

REPRESSION

The reality is that public concern over rising urban crime rates, particularly in Dublin, is being taken as a further opportunity to extend state repression.

Far from needing extra powers, it is mere lack of competence and the direction of resources towards collaboration, which accounts for the gardai's low success rate. Only 30% of crimes committed are actually detected by the gardai, let alone prosecuted.

The social implications of crime statistics are also plain to see — 30% of offences are committed by under 17s and 60% of all offences are committed in Dublin. It is social and economic remedies, not repres-

sive measures, which are needed to deal with this.

In fact, all that is being done is to make it easier for gardai to beat, trick or entrap convictions with mostly innocent victims — the only tactic for which they have shown an aptitude.

ALARM

In a statement following the publication of the Bill, Sinn Féin said:

"Sinn Féin notes with alarm the Coalition's proposed Criminal Justice Bill which, as we have predicted for years, represents the extension of the Offences Against the State Act into the body of legislation affecting non-political cases."

"Sections 16 and 17, especially in the context of the Special Court, entail a scandalous compromising of the right to silence, a right which is already denied by Section 52 of the Offences Against the State Act."

"The Bill marks a return to the ideology of the 'Heavy Gang' days with all that implies. Rather than introducing more repressive laws as an obvious sop to Thatcher, the Dublin government should recognise that there are 200,000 unemployed in the state and concentrate on that issue."

"There must be no return to the practices of 1976-77 and we pledge our opposition to this draconian legislation."

"The public should face the reality that the bulk of police resources are directed at hounding republican activists rather than providing a just and effective policing service for the community."

Armagh governor turns the screw

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

IN AN EFFORT to break the internal command structure of the women republican prisoners in Armagh Jail, the prison governor, Thomas Murtagh, is now enforcing a rule whereby he is insisting that individual complaints from prisoners will in future be dealt with on a one to one basis thus bypassing the prisoners' O/C who deals with the governor on their behalf.

According to the prisoners, Murtagh has threatened that he will bring charges against anyone refusing to comply with his latest demands. Prison warders, always ready and willing to persecute the republican women further, have quickly followed suit and have already refused to allow prisoners out

to exercise unless they ask them individually for permission.

In a communication from the jail, the prisoners say:

"Murtagh says he won't move on this, and says we'll either come individually or lose visits and he will not bow to outside elements either."

"We're still being searched everywhere we move. One Screw in particular (Grant) has been giving very intimate searches, paying particular attention to the breast and genital areas. We complained about this and on Thursday we refused to be searched by Grant going to classes and asked for another Screw to carry out the search if necessary. Murtagh has said that the next time this happens we'll all be charged, saying that it is a serious allegation and one he'll do nothing about until the O/C puts it in writing."

Given the biased system of investigating complaints, prisoners, and particularly republican prison-

ers, will inevitably be found guilty and can incur loss of remission, solitary confinement and loss of association and other so-called privileges.

This is clearly another tactic of intimidation by Murtagh to slow down and eventually bring to a halt the number of complaints from the republican prisoners.

The prisoners also report that two so-called 'Class Officers', named Cunningham and Lawson, are subjecting them to undue harassment, causing one woman, Linda Quigley from Belfast's Lenadoon, to lose three nights loss of association on a charge of "not washing her dishes when ordered to."



Union leader banned from US

BY JACK MADDEN

A MAJOR ROW is in prospect in the United States between the trade union movement there and the government, following the denial of an entry visa to a leading Irish trade unionist.

Phil Flynn, general secretary (designate) of the Local Government & Public Services Union, which represents 18,000 workers in local authorities and the health services, was one of three members of a delegation chosen to visit America at the invitation of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), one of the largest unions in the US.

Following the invitation, about three months ago, the delegation applied for visas. Two of them, Tom Bogue and Peter Sands, got theirs. Phil Flynn, who is also an ardent member of Sinn Féin, was informed, after months of waiting, that he was debarred from entry, just two days before the three were to leave on October 8th.

The official reason, according to officials at the US Embassy, was that he was ineligible

for a visa under Section 212 (a) 27 of the Immigration and Nationality Act which:

"Prohibits the issuance of a visa to aliens who the Consular Office or the Attorney General knows, or has reason to believe, seeks to enter the United States solely, principally or incidentally to engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest or endanger the welfare, safety or security of the United States."

Unofficially, and more basically, Flynn was told by the US Embassy in Dublin that the real problem was his membership of Sinn Féin.

HIGHLIGHT

So angry was the LGPSU at the decision that they considered calling the trip off, but then decided to send the other two members of the delegation, mandating them to highlight the matter in America. This mandate included representations to AFSCME, who extended the invitation, and the AFL-CIO

which is the American trade union congress.

The LGPSU is also highlighting the matter with the International Federation of Public Employees and is contacting all US trade unions and asking them to take up the matter.

Following enquiries by various trade unionists, it has now been established that the exclusion order came from the office of the US Attorney General in consultation with the president's office.

Phil Flynn adds:

"The American unions believe I won't get into America as long as Reagan is president and this seems a part of the Thatcher/Reagan ploy to prevent republicans entering America."

Meanwhile the two-man delegation has attended union meetings in New York, Washington and Miami. They have also held meetings with AFL-CIO officials and with members of both Congress and the Senate, all of whom assured them that they would raise the matter.

When the tour ends next week the AFSCME will extend a further invitation to Phil Flynn as will other unions to further expose and embarrass the Reagan administration.



● PHIL FLYNN

SINN FEIN ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES TOUR THE UNITED STATES

VISA BAN BACKFIRES

BY VINCENT McGARRY

ATTEMPTS by the US authorities to prevent Sinn Féin leaders entering the country to speak have inadvertently had the opposite effect in the case of two Sinn Féin elected representatives facing charges of attempted illegal entry into America. Because of a court order granting them parole pending the trial and because the trial has now been postponed for at least a week, the two representatives, Danny Morrison and Owen Carron, are allowed to travel and speak around America freely, the first Sinn Féin leaders to do so 'legally' in almost a decade.

The trial of these two men and two Canadian residents, Helen Quigley and Patrick Morrell, has not helped the censorship of republican views but has in fact given republicans their greatest opportunity to date to highlight the iniquitous system of censorship by visa denial.

When the four defendants, who made an unsuccessful attempt to enter the United States from Canada in January last year, first appeared in Buffalo Federal Court on Monday this week their trial was postponed to allow time to select a jury. For a week beforehand the US authorities had repeatedly indicated that they would, at this late stage, have preferred to drop charges, worried that the trial would be used to highlight the censorship of Irish republicans and fear of the publicity which such a case might attract.

On Tuesday a jury was empanelled, but the prosecutor has sought an order restraining the raising of the censorship and visa-denial issues during the trials and the case has been adjourned until this has been decided.

DETAINED

Following their arrival at New York's Kennedy Airport on Wednesday last week, October 12th, both Morrison and Carron were detained by immigration officials at the request of US Attorney General Roger Williams who dis-

patched federal marshals to the airport.

This action was in direct contravention of a court order which allowed the Sinn Féin elected representatives to act freely until the trial. Despite this, repeated attempts were made over the next five hours to return Carron and Morrison to Ireland or directly to Buffalo. Officials falsely insisted that the two men could not enter New York but could only go directly to Buffalo in federal custody.

Neither of the Sinn Féin representatives could be intimidated, however, and they insisted on calling their attorney. This was refused, but fortunately another man, Peter Farley, who had been sent to collect Morrison and Carron, realised what was happening and got in touch with Irish Northern Aid.

Hurried calls were made to attorneys Harrington and Mahoney, who are representing the defendants in the Buffalo trial, and they in turn contacted Judge Curtin, who instructed Roger Williams that there was no authority to take the

Irishmen into custody and then ordered their release.

PRESS CONFERENCE

At a press conference the following day, Morrison and Carron became the first Sinn Féin leaders in almost a decade to be allowed to speak about Ireland's freedom struggle on American soil.

Addressing the conference, Danny Morrison stressed that in Buffalo it would not be they who were on trial but "the fundamental principle of free speech versus censorship as applied to the long war in

Ireland which will be on trial."

"Since 1974 the State Department has enforced the policy of censorship by visa denial against Sinn Féin leaders because of our opposition to British rule in Ireland... During the same period, the British have been freely permitted in the United States on a full-time basis. All loyalists, who support British rule in exchange for an ascendancy in employment, housing and political patronage, have also been permitted here, with the short-lived exception of Ian Paisley.

"This censorship by visa denial has created misunderstanding and distortion about Ireland's struggle. In January 1982 we sought to highlight the censorship by visa denial by entering the United States to confront a loyalist team consisting of Eileen Paisley, Paisley's deputy Peter Robinson, John Taylor and Nora Bradford. We were denied visas because British colonial interests in Ireland require that the voices of those forced to live under British rule must not be heard in America."

Owen Carron outlined the nat-

ure of British colonialism in Ireland and emphasised the right of the Irish people "to resist uniformed British terrorists and to strive for freedom. Sinn Féin seeks a free and united Ireland which safeguards liberty and religious equality for all Irish citizens."

WHIRLWIND TOUR

Between their arrival and the opening of the trial, Carron and Morrison carried out a whirlwind tour of the US which included Connecticut, Rhode Island, Buffalo, New Jersey and New York. Besides meeting Irish Northern Aid gatherings, they gave interviews to television, radio and newspapers.

Despite renewed efforts by immigration officials to stem further publicity by seeking an order which would confine Carron and Morrison to Buffalo, the damage has already been done. With further visits to San Francisco (where James Prior is due next week), Philadelphia, Washington and other parts of the US planned for the days ahead, the US government must already be sorely regretting their blunder in pursuing the case this far.



● By pursuing the case against Danny Morrison and Owen Carron, the Reagan administration has inadvertently allowed the voice of Irish freedom to be heard in the United States

LAST RESORT

BY JANE PLUNKETT

WEST BELFAST'S chronic housing shortage has been highlighted by newly disclosed Housing Executive figures which reveal that the area contains almost half of the North's total number of squatters.

Some 799 families in West Belfast are currently squatting in Housing Executive properties (many of them old, unfit and long overdue for demolition), compared with a total of 1,815 in the six counties as a whole.

Sinn Féin's West Belfast Housing Department estimates that the vast majority of local squatters, many of them families with several children, were forced to do so as a last resort, because of the Executive's inability to provide them with a home, or the prospect of a home. West Belfast's housing shortage reached crisis proportions during the sectarian pogroms of 1969 and the early 1970s, during which many thousands of nationalists fled there from other areas of the city.

This shortage means that to obtain a house in West Belfast, families must wait considerably longer than do applicants in many other

areas of the six counties. Sinn Féin housing workers know of families with a massive 135 points who are still waiting after two years for a house.

OCCUPATION

Although classed as squatters by the Housing Executive, most of these families in fact pay 'use and occupation' rent. But because the Executive refuses to recognise them as legal tenants, they are denied even basic repairs (except wind and weather proofing work) unless they can obtain public health orders against the Executive. Many have applied repeatedly to the Executive, without success, to be 'legalised'.

Unemployed squatters are refused single payments for furniture, carpets etc, by the DHSS, though if they are lucky, and persistent, they may be allowed money for second-hand beds and a cooker.



● During the past decade, scores of families have been forced to occupy old and decaying houses in West Belfast's Lower Falls area, many of which have neither bathroom nor inside toilet; the Housing Executive refuses to rehouse such families off the waiting list because they are technically squatters

The Housing Executive's 'callous attitude' towards West Belfast squatters was strongly condemned this week by local Sinn Féin housing spokesperson Sean Keenan, who, in a statement, said:

"Instead of taking steps to solve the problem, which stems from an acute housing shortage, the

Executive have embarked upon a criminalisation campaign directed against squatters.

"The conditions in which most of the families are living are primitive at best, and the Executive's policy of refusing to carry out even the most basic repairs is increasing their plight to an unprecedented

degree."

Pointing out that "punishing squatters will not solve the housing shortage in West Belfast", Keenan added:

"Had the Executive instituted a realistic building policy in the area in the early '70s, the squatting problem would not exist today."

Fuadar faoi na foilseacháin



● Corporation officials discuss road safety measures with tenants

Short-cut control demanded

BY SALLY REED

FOLLOWING an incident last week in the Charlemont Street area of Dublin, when a deaf boy narrowly escaped death while crossing a road, residents from St Peter's Place, a new housing estate in the area, have been pressing Dublin Corporation for new measures to control traffic in the estate.

The estate at Peter's Place is built in the shadow of huge office complexes on Adelaide Road and a small road leading from Charlemont Street, through Albert Place and Harcourt Lane, is used as a short-cut and as parking space by those working in the offices.

From early in the day when children from Peter's Place walk through Albert Place on their way to school, cars are parked on the footpaths on both sides of the road as other traffic speeds past, endangering children and adults alike.

When residents of Peter's Place made a human barrier across the road during peak traffic time last week, they suffered abuse from a number of motorists who complained that they had used the short-cut for years, and one irate motorist added that the Corporation "should not have built houses down there." Another threat to drive through the barrier but was then arrested by gardai since he had neither tax nor insurance.

CORPORATION

Mrs Spencer, community assoc-

iation representative for St Peter's Place, went with other members of the Charlemont Community Association to a meeting with an official of the Traffic Section of the Dublin Corporation. They demanded increased safety measures, including double yellow lines along Albert Place to prevent parking, a reduced speed limit, ramps and a cul-de-sac sign for their estate which is used as a roundabout by motorists. Other suggested improvements include footpaths and lighting (the fittings are there but have no cable).

Dublin Corporation sent officials to the area but although they recognised the validity of the residents' case they insisted they could not erect a sign instructing traffic to slow down, nor erect ramps as there is no 'legal mechanism' for doing so. Nor did they agree that the road should be made one-way.

They did, however, agree to the yellow lines and to the idea for a cul-de-sac and this has given some comfort to locals who are determined to erect their own signs regulating the speed of traffic along the road.

THÁINIG fuadar úr faoi chúrsaí na nuachtán Gaeilge an tsachtain seo caite le ráiteas ó Rialtas na 26 Chontae, go raibh siad ar lorg tairseintí ó dhreamanna ar mhaith leo nuachtán Gaeilge a fhoilsiú, agus leis na scéala go mbeidh *Preas an Phobail*, an nuachtán Bealfeirsteach, a ath-fhoilsiú gan mhoill.

I bhfógrán ar na páipéir náisiúnta Dé Shathain seo chuaigh thart chuir Roinn na Gaeltachta fáilte roimhe iarrthóirí "a mbeadh ar a gceannas nuachtán Gaeilge a fhoilsiú in aghaidh na seachtaine le cabhair stáit."

Seo an cor is déanaí i mbeartas an Rialtais le nuachtán amháin, don Ghaeltacht agus don Ghalltacht, a bhunú in áit *INNUI*, atá ag streachtaí leis an fad, agus *Amárach*, ar cuireadh deireadh leis cúpla mí ó shin.

FEACH

Ag caint ar an chlár teilifíse, *Féach*, ar na mallaibh, dúirt Pádraig Ó Tuathail, Aire na Gaeltachta, go mbeadh an Rialtas ag cur slam mór airgid isteach sa pháipéar nua ag an tús agus go gcoinneodh siad deontais leis ar feadh achair shirthe. Ba léir, áfach, gur mian leis go reachtóir an nuachtán, atá le bheith amuigh go luath san ath-bhláin, ar bhun

brabach.

Ag freagairt ceiste ar an chlár chéanna faoi Acht 31 agus a tionchar ar an nuachtán úr dúirt an Aire go mbeadh coinneollacha de chineál gigeán ar fhoireann an pháipéir. Glactar leis gur comhartha aile é seo bhfuil nuachtán a bheadh báil leis an Stát agus le 'polasaí' Gaeilge Roinn na Gaeltachta de dhíth ar an Rialtas.

Mar sin is beag seans go rachaidh an conradh chuig *INNUI*, a chéin deirceadh an Rialtais ar an Ghaeilge go minic, nó chuig *Preas an Phobail*, a bhfuil dearcadh láidir neamhspleách aige. Tuigtear go bhfuil Seosamh Ó Cuail, gur bhainisteoir, *Amárach*, ag léiriú spéise sa scéal agus fosta go gcuirfeadh an rialtas fáilte Uí Cheallaigh roimh thairseintí ó dhómhlachtáir cosúil leis an *Irish Times* nó *Irish Press*.

Dúirt Eagarthóir *Preas an Phobail*, Gearóid Ó Cairleáin, leis



An *Phoblacht/Republican News* go mbeadh an *Preas* ag cur isteach tairseintí chuig an Roinn.

"Tá fadhbanna airgeadais sáraithe againn anois agus i ndiaidh sos thri mí beidh *Preas an Phobail* á ath-fhoilsiú gach seachtain ó 27ú Deireadh Fomhair ar aghaidh."

Ní tháinig bisú ar staid *INNUI* nuair a chonaic siad fógrán Roinn na Gaeltachta ar na páipéir nó

deir an tEagarthóir, Tadhg Ó hUilid, go bhfachtas dóibh go raibh "scéal" *INNUI* choir a bheith soilair."

"Tá an Roinn anonn is anall leis an scéal seo ach níl tuairim d'laghad againn cad é ná spiorad acu a dhéanamh," ar seisean.

Dúirt an tAire Ó hUilid go mbeadh *INNUI* ag cur isteach tairseintí don pháipéir úr.



● Vera McGrane with her two children

OFF THE LIST

A DESERTED wife, the mother of two children, has accused Dublin Corporation of renegeing on a promise to rehouse her and claims that her status as a deserted wife was used against her.

Vera McGrane has lived with her children in a flat in Jarvis Street, Dublin, for the past eight years. The area is zoned for redevelopment by the Corporation and ownership changed from private hands to the Corporation a year ago.

When a demolition order was put on the house all three families living there were told they would be rehoused, as customary in such circumstances, and Vera McGrane was asked where she would like to move. When she visited the Corporation last week, however, she was informed that her

name had now been taken off the housing list and that she would have to settle for a flat. Although no explanation was given for this change, the department official told her that as she didn't have a husband or boy friend she wouldn't need a house.

Afraid to live in her flat since the other families have left, Vera McGrane is determined to resist attempts to force her off with a flat and is being supported by Sinn Féin community worker Gaele Condon, who points out that this is a clear case of intimidation since a family can't justifiably be put off the housing list and adds that she put her name on the list a year ago, since Sinn Féin began to work on behalf of Vera McGrane, they were constantly told that she was being considered for a house.

SPOTLIGHT ON SHOW TRIALS

BY HILDA MacTHOMAS

THE USE of paid perjurers came under severe criticism from several lawyers in the BBC's *Spotlight* programme on Friday last week, October 14th. And on Monday, October 17th, the 'moderate' unionist Alliance Party issued a statement on the North's judicial system, with particular reference to legal and financial deals made with the 'witnesses' — a sign of the growing unease caused by the RUC tactics among groups which usually acquiesce to the British government's repressive measures in Ireland.

Interviewed in the *Spotlight* broadcast, Richard Du Cann, an English QC, referred to the use of 'supergrasses' by the English police against criminal gangs in the London area in the '70s. He said that it had caused such concern that today an English jury would no longer convict on the uncorroborated evidence of an alleged accomplice.

He further expressed doubts as to the safeguards a Diplock court could offer against such evidence — with one judge acting as both judge and jury, one day as a judge directing himself on points of law, the next day as a jury deciding on the facts in the light of his own advice.

BELFAST SOLICITOR

Also on *Spotlight*, Belfast solicitor Patrick McGrory pointed out that one particularly dangerous aspect was that of prejudicial evidence which had to be rejected as 'inadmissible in court'. In a jury court such evidence would never come to the knowledge of the jury, whose opinions therefore would not be influenced by it. In a Diplock court, McGrory said, a judge, 'no matter how fair', could not help being influenced by all those RUC-backed statements — especially, he added, as 'Northern Ireland judges are, on the whole, biased on the side of the RUC.'

In the same programme, Belfast barrister Richard Ferguson denounced the evidence of so-called 'supergrasses' as 'tainted', and asked that

promises of immunity or financial rewards be made public, as such enticements could provide possible motives for people to perjure themselves in court.

DERRY TRADES COUNCIL

More criticism of the use of paid perjurers came last weekend from Derry Trades Council, which has called on the ICTU to campaign against those tactics. The Trades Council, in a statement issued at the end of a special meeting, asked for an end to the practice of internment by remand, and an end to the Diplock court system. The statement said:

"We condemn the conviction of suspects solely on the word of supergrasses. We consider that the failure of the state to produce real evidence for these convictions is an affront to normal standards of justice."

ALLIANCE

Finally, on Monday, October 17th, the Alliance Party published their submission on the North's legal system to the British working



party presently reviewing the six-county emergency legislation. In that submission, Alliance proposed minor alterations to the system of show trials which, they said, "would meet many of the criticisms made of these trials, while also ensuring that evidence from those sources remains available to the courts."

Among other 'reforms', Alliance suggested a publication of any deals made with crown witnesses, a "pruning of the list of scheduled offences" — that is, those offences tried in a Diplock non-jury court — the addition of one judge to the

one already there, an end to the Bill of Indictment — which allows judges to bypass the preliminary enquiry — and, for good measure, Alliance's usual token demand for the UDA to be outlawed.

REFINING THE SYSTEM

Such demands, however, smack of opportunism, and if implemented would amount to a mere refinement of the crude farce which at present passes for a judicial system in the North. The RUC, drunk with the success of their first paid perjurers, such as Christopher Black, have since filled the jails with scores

of people who are facing long periods on remand before coming to trial.

The Alliance statement is a reflection of the establishment's unease in this situation, and their fear that it could get out of hand and spark off major popular demonstrations against the court system.

For the Alliance Party and their ilk, what is at stake is not justice but the maintenance of a veneer of justice to cover over the RUC's discretionary powers of putting people in jail on false evidence.

A 19-YEAR-OLD Armagh city youth whose family has apparently been singled out for continual harassment by the crown forces, was threatened, while in RUC custody last week, that he would be shot dead unless he agreed to a deal under which he would receive a large sum of money and a 'new life' if he agreed to sign perjured statements incriminating himself and other individuals in alleged IRA actions.

Francis Duffy was arrested from his home in the D'Alton Road area of the city at 6.30am on Monday, October 10th, and taken to Gough Barracks.

During seven days of intensive interrogation, Duffy was repeatedly offered £100,000, a new identity and a new house in France or Spain. His RUC interrogators threatened that unless he collaborated he would be charged in connection with the killing of a UDR man. But if he agreed to the deal, an RUC man told Duffy:

"You'll probably only do two years and then you'll be out."

Duffy, who sensibly remained silent throughout, twice had his head banged against the wall by an RUC man. During several interrogation sessions, an RUC detective persistently kicked Duffy's left knee, on which he is, as the RUC knew, due to have an operation.

RUC detectives also repeatedly threatened Duffy that unless he submitted to their blackmail he and another local youth would be shot within four months, either by the Protestant Action Force or by a special RUC squad based in Armagh.

On Sunday, his final day in Gough, Duffy was told by a plain-clothes detective, who claimed to have travelled from Belfast "just

to get a look at you":

"It'll not be too long till you're lying on a slab in the morgue and I'll have the pleasure of watching you. I had the pleasure of going to Mulacrevie and seeing Seamus Grew and Roddy Carroll (unarmed INLA Volunteers shot dead in an RUC ambush last December) lying there too."

Duffy was finally released without charge at 10.40 that night.

ARROGANT

The harassment suffered by Francis Duffy and other members of his family typifies the RUC's arrogant treatment of Armagh nationalists. He was first arrested, by two car-loads of RUC, at the age of 11. The child was subsequently awarded £300 damages in an out-of-court settlement. Both he and an elder brother, Paul, aged 20, made witness statements in connection with the murder of unarmed Armagh youth Tony Harker who was shot in the back by the UDR in January 1982. Their parents, Paddy and Philomena Duffy, believe that these incidents have provoked the crown forces' vendetta against them and their seven sons.

Paul Duffy, like Francis and the eldest brother, Patrick aged 21, has received repeated RUC death threats. In a particularly

Armagh bribes and threats fail

BY JANE PLUNKETT

serious incident one Sunday night several months ago, Paul was stopped on a deserted street and made to spreadeagle against a wall while an RUC man loaded his machine gun and pointed it at the youth, saying:

"You are going to get it now."

Another brother, Owen Roe, like other members of the family, is regularly stopped in the street though he is only 15 years old.

On two occasions last week, while Francis Duffy was in Gough Barracks, an RUC patrol parked outside the Duffy home all night. Such intimidation occurs frequently. Almost without exception, whenever 42-year-old Paddy



● FRANCIS DUFFY

Duffy uses his car he is followed and detained by the RUC.

So worried are Paddy and Philomena Duffy for their three eldest sons' safety in particular that in January they lodged a complaint with the local RUC superintendent, but without receiving satisfaction.

Philomena says:

"The RUC have been coming here since the oldest was eight years old, from 'the Troubles' started 13 years ago. They're coming now every couple of weeks. I'm waiting for Francis to be carried in some night dead. That's the truth."

Employment and the new technology

CHIPS WITH

BY DECLAN FOLEY

THE NEW TECHNOLOGY has arrived in Ireland and, like it or lump it, it is here to stay. The microchip is to us, today, what the wheel and the internal combustion engine was to our ancestors. In time, the new technology will, and already has to an extent, alter the lives of every individual on this island as the Industrial Revolution did in its day — and won't be as long arriving here as was that particular economic and social phenomenon.

Because the Industrial Revolution was geared towards maximising profit for the new capitalists, it left in its wake human misery and suffering in the form of mass unemployment in the then traditional areas of employment. But they quickly discovered they needed workers to operate their new machinery and so a massive re-training programme was launched to equip workers for the slavery of the factories.

A long and painful trade union struggle has eventually improved the workers' lot to some extent, but now the new technology goes one step further — the worker becomes dispensable and even those required to operate it do not need anything like the levels of skill and training once required.

Few areas of science have captured the imagination to the same extent as microelectronics has. Media coverage concentrates on new applications and proclaims the 'chip' as a panacea for the ills of society. The advertisements sum it up:

"Your computer works 24 hours per day, doesn't get sick and won't look for a wage increase every year."

Even at this very low level of application of the technology it is obvious to whose benefit this resource is being applied — the capitalist — and maximisation of profit is, as ever, the goal.

And the effects of the microchip can already be seen in every sector of the economy.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, which employs about 20% of the ever-diminishing workforce in the twenty-six counties, has been a declining job-provider. Over 90% of agricultural land is under grass, reflecting the importance of livestock in the agricultural economy.

Over half of the value of agricultural production is exported, but for cattle and beef production the export proportion is even higher, at around 80%.

The need for agricultural produce to be processed at home, before export, has been a common, if unheeded, cry in recent years as a vital creation of industrial employment.

The urgency of that demand is dramatically emphasised when the effects already of the new technology are taken into account.

Such agricultural produce that is being processed before export or for home consumption — primarily some meat, dairy products, milling and baking — have all been affected by the microchip.

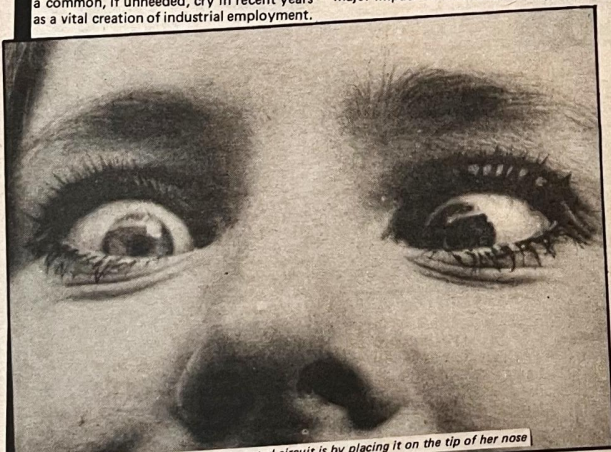
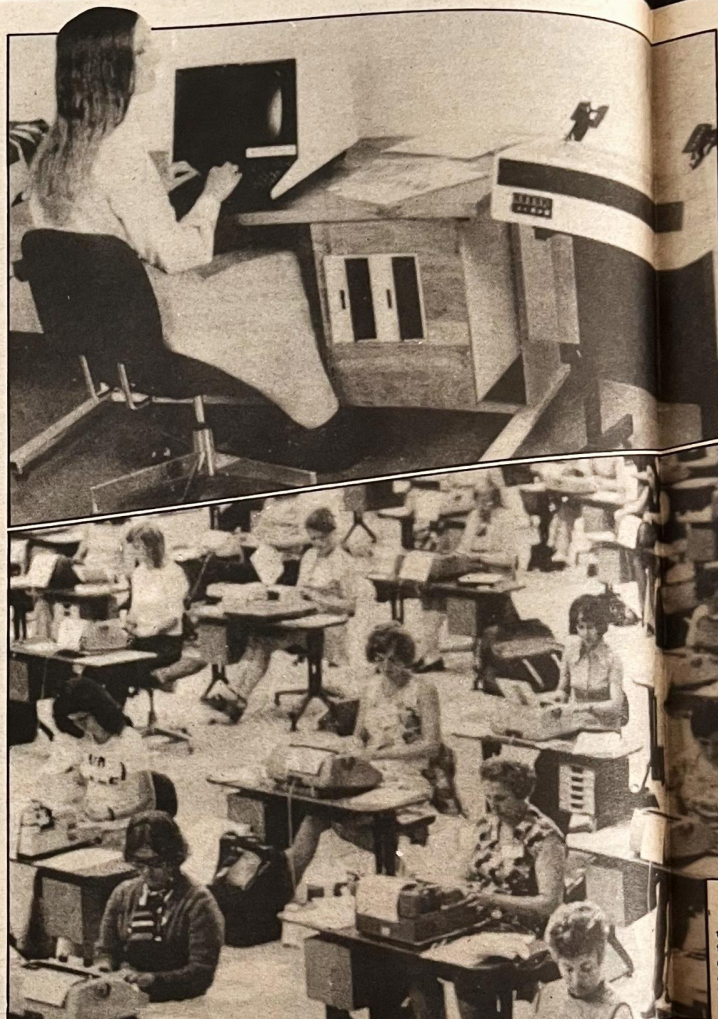
A wide variety of automated equipment has been introduced over the past few years in the dairying industry, for example in milk powder production. The same is true of baking. Milling is generally highly automated — Ranks are understood to have new, automated machinery already in their Irish mills, but they closed down the milling operation, workers claim, in order to get rid of the workforce at one go before recruiting a new and very much smaller one. Sugar processing is also carried out at a sophisticated level of technology.

All of these previously labour-intensive areas of production are shedding their general workforce in favour of higher profit and production — all this in a time of recession in the capitalist economy when there is nowhere for the displaced worker to go but to the dole queue.

INDUSTRY

The industrial sector of the economy — employing over 30% of the labour force, 20% in manufacturing and 10% in building, and the like — is already in decline during this capitalist recession. The effects of the new technology are fairly easy to predict in many areas of manufacturing which lend themselves to automation. But even in the traditionally labour-intensive construction area — always a key sector of the economy — the microchip is certain to have a major effect by the end of this century.

Greater use of computer information systems will provide a significantly more efficient use of resources, with a consequent effect on job levels in this area. But apart from this indirect effect, micro-electronic applications will be introduced in the material supplies sub-sector, mostly in process control, resulting in a small loss of employment in this area, but its major impact on maintenance requirements



● A model shows how small one integrated circuit is by placing it on the tip of her nose

is estimated to wipe out hundreds of jobs by the end of the '80s.

The employment level in the furniture and joinery sub-sector will be dramatically affected by microelectronics by 1990. Opportunities exist for employers in this area to radically cut back their staffing levels in cutting and machining operations, and, in the typical unit of about 50 workers, redundancies will be in the region of five to seven people.

This will mean an employment drop in this sub-sector — solely due to the introduction of automation — of between 1,000 to 1,500 by as early as 1985.

PREFABRICATION

One factor which will increase the effect of microelectronics in the construction sector as a whole will be an acceleration of the trend towards factory-based prefabrication. A move towards greater industrialisation in the building industry will cause the impact of microelectronics to be much greater, since this technology is

more readily employed in factory conditions than on site.

It is argued repetitively in the establishment media that job losses in the industrial sector will be compensated for by the electronic industry itself, which they claim is 'booming' in the twenty-six counties and refer to a 'silicon valley' said to exist in Ireland.

But there is no evidence to support these claims. The electronic industry in the twenty-six counties is of an extremely limited nature. It is, largely, a collection of manufacturing or assembly plants and is very weak in the areas of research and development and marketing. As a result, added value to the Free State economy is very low.

Coupled with this is the fact that all of these companies are subsidiaries of multinationals enticed by tax exemptions, grants, free factories and a low-paid, mostly female workforce. Their level of commitment can best be gauged from the recent treatment of the Telexon work-

ers in Tallaght.

SERVICE AREA

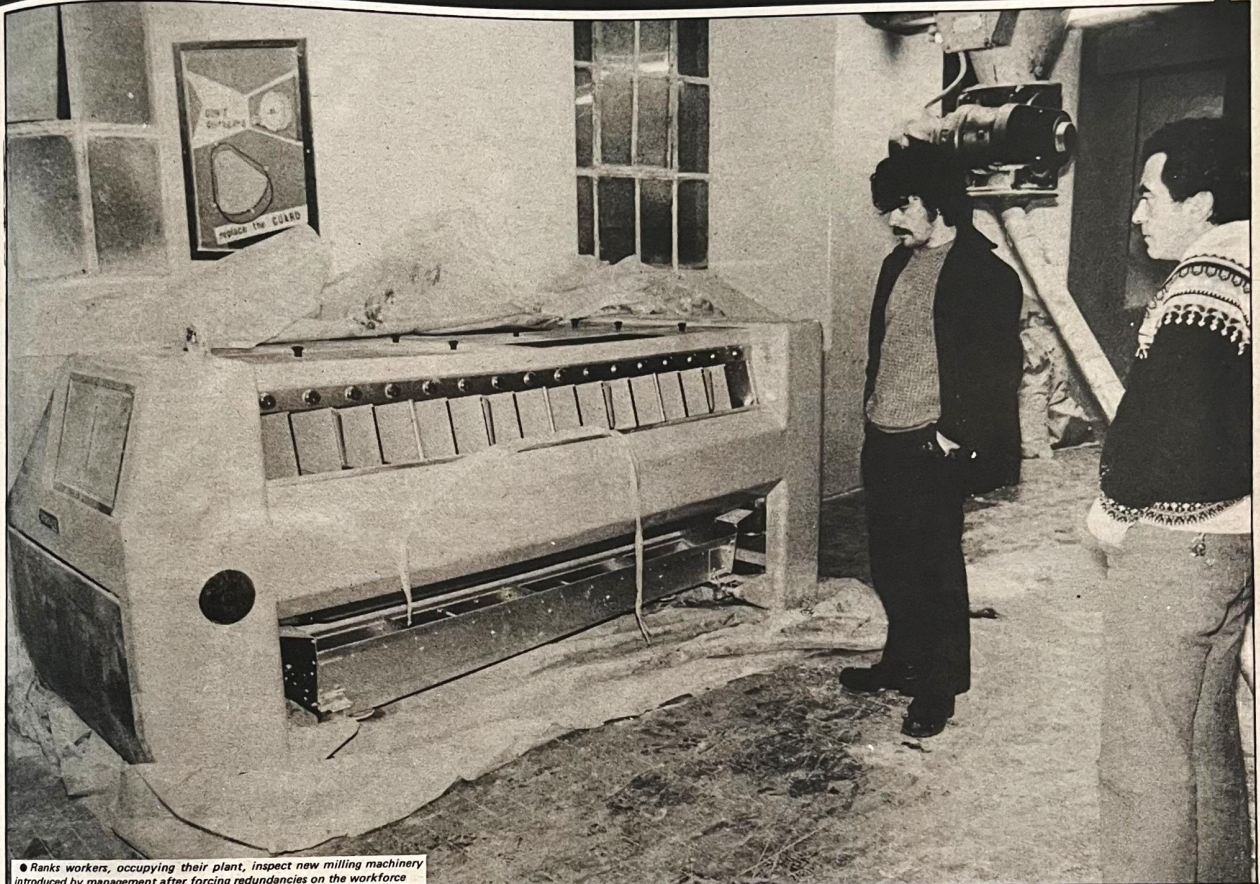
But perhaps the greatest effect of electronics will be on service type employment, which accounts for 50% of the total population.

The largest block within the service area, office and administrative work, includes clerical and typing staff, secretarial, supervisory and administrative, professional and technical staff, executive and managerial staff, the clerks and typists make up these, the largest group and are the most likely to be phased by changes in technology.

Office work is general has quality makes it different from industrial work. Firstly it is concerned with the information rather than with the information itself. Secondly, value is placed on the office worker, and judgement of the information which is used in the information which

● (Top left) technology, form of a w, cessor, and (left) the w will replac

WITH EVERYTHING



Rank workers, occupying their plant, inspect new milling machinery introduced by management after forcing redundancies on the workforce

● (Top left) New technology, in the form of a word processor, and (bottom left) the women it will replace

VICE AREA

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'raw material'. Thirdly, offices are typically labour intensive with capital investment about one-tenth that of manufacturing industry.

Clerical and typing workers will be affected by the technology earlier than others and to a much greater extent. This is basically because their work is, of its nature, more easily automated, being repetitive, routine and simple. Furthermore, where such employees are in large, homogeneous groups, such as typing pools, the technology can be introduced with minimum organisational change. And, not least, there is a wide range of equipment being produced and actively marketed which can easily replace such workers.

Employers who are introducing this equipment into their offices are doing so with very clear intentions: they wish to increase their profit, expand their business and deplete their workforce.

WOMEN WORKERS

Women workers form the greater proportion of such employees, so obviously changes in this category will be felt to a greater extent by them.

Information-intensive service industries, such as finance, banking and insurance, where there are significant concentrations of employees doing routine tasks, will be severely affected. Already total employ-

ment figures in these sectors are being greatly depressed, despite the real expansion of these areas of business, particularly banking and insurance. This year the major banks have recruited no school-leavers and the PMPA insurance company is attempting to lay off 20% of their current, already depleted, workforce — the reason being, not reduction in business, but increase in automation.

And still the second-level education curriculum has not greatly altered in the last 15 years and continues to churn out well-trained and regulated clerks and typists for non-existent jobs in the civil service, banking and insurance.

REDUCTION

It is clear then that microelectronics will have a certain effect in a massive reduction in employment, but it will also have the effect of changing the nature of many jobs. Some types of employment are becoming increasingly important while others are decreasing in importance.

In general, there will be less need for simple manipulative skills in many industries and more need for smaller groups of workers with intellectual skills. For example, machine maintenance in the past has largely called for an understanding of mechanics and some manual dexterity. The introduction of microelectronic based

control systems on such machines will mean that basic maintenance will be an automatic process and the human element will very often demand diagnostic skills based on a more abstract understanding of how the system works.

TREND

On a world-wide basis, there is an accelerating trend towards automation in industrial production. Present evidence suggests that such systems will not be widely used in Ireland, North or South, in the next five years. But the trend is there and by the end of the decade Irish industry will be greatly affected by it. This will mean a vast reduction in routine production-line jobs.

There will also be changes at the organisational level as a result of the new ways of handling information. Modern developments in computing and telecommunications, facilitated by microelectronics, herald the emergence of new types of organisation with vastly improved means of distributing, processing and storing information.

As we have seen, in the manufacturing industry, those jobs which are essentially routine and repetitive will either decrease in importance or disappear altogether. It is also evident that changes in this sector will take place at a faster rate than in manufacturing industry.

In the absence of anything like a planned economy, it is impossible for such changes to take place without a traumatic effect on workers in terms of employment and skills. Nevertheless, the labour movement must urgently demand that adequate training and re-training measures should be taken now. In addition, there is a need for an organised demand that women — who are likely to be the hardest hit, particularly in the short-term — are given special treatment in the support and development of employment opportunities for them in the structures and in the new industries arising from microelectronic technology.

Because of the rapid advances being made practically every day in the world of microelectronics, it is impossible to quantify or predict with any real accuracy the exact implications of the new technology for our lives.

Of one thing only can we be sure and that is, because of the existing exploitation and the plundered state of the economies, North and South, the microchip will not be used to improve the quality of life for Irish workers but to maximise profit.

The new technology has the potential, if used correctly, to become the slave of the worker, and so expand and liberate the horizons of the average worker. Of course, for this to occur the very nature of society in Ireland must undergo change — revolutionary change.

Attical attack

A Chara,
The John Martin/Danny Lennon Sinn Féin cumann, Rostrevor, condemns the latest rash of sectarian attacks on nationalists by the perverted loyalists of the UDR.

The latest incident involves two young men from Attical who were walking home from the local Gaelic athletic club when they were approached by a UDR patrol.

One of the UDR men demanded personal details (names, addresses etc) which were given by the two men. They were then joined by another UDR man who held his rifle to one man's throat and threatened to shoot him. Then three or four other members of the UDR patrol surrounded the two men and attacked one of them so badly that he required medical treatment and will be off work for two weeks.

This attack, following so soon after the incident in which a UDR man fired two shots at a car carrying people from the Gaelic athletic club, reinforces the belief that nationalists can never expect to be treated as anything other than second-class citizens by the so-called 'forces of law and order'.

PRO,
Martin/Lennon
Sinn Féin cumann,
Rostrevor,
County Down.

Ground rents

A Chara,
The recent decision of the Dublin Trades Council to take industrial action should McInerney Brothers continue with further court action is the first positive action taken in the fight against ground rents.

The major establishment parties have been promising for years to abolish ground rents and the latest party to enter Leinster House, the so-called Workers' Party, have now stated that they intend having a Bill moved when they return from their holidays on October 19th.

The object of this Bill would be to have ground rents abolished by the year 1990 — seven years from now. The Workers' Party, who class themselves as a 'radical party with radical policies', have held seats in Leinster House since 1981 and if this Bill is successful it would mean that it took them nine years to achieve success with just one policy.

Sinn Féin believes that the only way to achieve a just society in Ireland is to end partition by getting rid of the British and their Free State collaborators. The Irish people will have to do this if they are to change the archaic, Victorian laws in this country such as those which relate to ground rents.

Sinn Féin demands that ground rents be abolished immediately, without compensation, and we fully support the Dublin Trades Council in their stand on this issue.

Peter Cunningham,

PRO,

Wolfe Tone

Sinn Féin cumann,

Tallaght,

County Dublin.

CAST

A Chara,
A local committee of the Citizens Against Show Trials has been formed for the Ardoyne, Bone and Ligoniel area of Belfast.

The following officers were elected: chairperson: Betty Doherty; secretary: Brian Meahan;

PRO: Janice Quinn; treasurers: Anne Prendergast and John Mc-

mála poist

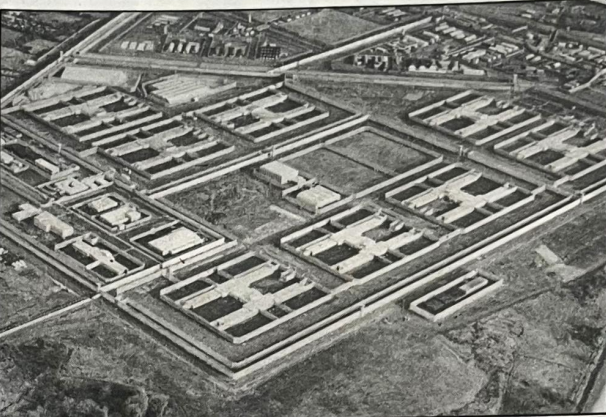
CULTURAL REPRESSION

A Chara,

The GAA's recent decision to support the right of H-Block prisoners to play Gaelic games within the prison confines, and the subsequent point-blank refusal of the Northern Ireland Office to consider such a proposal, highlights once again the need for a campaign against the cultural repression in jails here.

Republican prisoners in the H-Blocks, especially, have been subject to a regime which is openly hostile to any expression of an Irish identity. In Long Kesh there is an almost total ban on Irish books, while newspapers and letters in Irish are forbidden. The Irish speakers' badge, the fainne, which has been won by 69 prisoners this year alone, is also prohibited. Likewise, there is a ban on Irish musical instruments such as the bodhrán and tin whistle and, as already mentioned, Gaelic games are not allowed.

What is now needed is for republican and Irish cultural activists to unite in a campaign which can press for prisoners to be allowed the right to speak their



native tongue and play the national games. In such a campaign there would be a role for the GAA, Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann, Conradh na Gaeilge, Cumann an Fhainne and the other cultural

groups. With a view to building a campaign to fight this assault on our national culture, concerned cultural activists should take immediate steps to raise

the issue within their groups.

Mairtin O Muilleoir,
OCP,
Roinn an Chultuir,
Sinn Féin,
Beal Feirsta.

Allister,

Anyone wishing to contact the committee should telephone 713431.

Janice Quinn,
PRO,
Citizens Against Show Trials,
Ardoyne/Bone/Ligoniel,
Belfast.

The Eagle and the Bear

A Chara,

It ill behoves *AP/RN* to involve itself in the East/West conflict, especially as the Republican Movement is an organisation which stands in solidarity with the oppressed all over the world.

The Republican Movement is an organisation trying to assert the rights of the powerless and therefore has no direct interest in the conflict, pseudo though it may be, between the power of the American Eagle and the power of the Russian Bear.

The Republican Movement is demanding the rights of the 'small' people in Ireland, and is the only area in which the Movement can fight. If the Movement was in El Salvador, Chile, Palestine, England, the USA or the USSR, we would be against the authorities that exploit the people.

James Mulvenna's letter (*The Korean Airliner, AP/RN*, September 22nd), seemed to be concerned with the power struggle between the US and Russian ruling class — and, anyway, I thought there were no survivors on the Korean airliner.

Of course, the USA is not guilt-free; its entire history is a negation of the 'rights of man', but everyone knows this.

To publish such a piece of pro-Soviet propaganda diminishes *AP/RN*. We'll never know the truth about that airliner; it may or may not have been flying.

The Republican Movement must fight its battles where and when it can, but not by taking

sides between two major power structures which have little interest in democracy.

The Movement is about real democracy (i.e. full participation in decision-making by the people) and should have no sympathy with US or Russian exploiters.

Let them do battle, it is not our war. Our war is to effect where we can and to assert the right of humanity to be free.

The US ruling class cares little for those who died on the airliner — their deaths are used as an excuse to attack the Russian ruling class.

We have little interest in such a conflict. We stand with the exploited, regardless of which side of the wall we are on.

Paddy McCabe,
Polytechnic of
Central London,
England.

Water charges

A Chara,

The Limerick Sinn Féin comhairle centrist is opposed to the household water charges currently being introduced by Limerick Corporation and also similar charges presently being levied or proposed by other local authorities.

In our view they amount, in effect, to re-introduction of rates. They constitute a further financial burden on a population which is already one of the most taxed in Europe. Even allowing for the pro rata nature of the charges in respect to household incomes, they form a particularly heavy burden for those existing on low wages and social welfare benefits.

In introducing the legislation which has made possible the imposition of these charges, the Coalition government was clearly taking the easy way out of its commitments with regard to the financing of local authorities. The tax-paying public, and particularly the PAYE sector, are once again paying for the disastrous and failed policies of this and successive governments. In the meantime, no real attempt is being made to introduce an equitable system of taxation,

which would ensure that those who can afford it pay their share towards the income of the state.

It is also clear that when Finna Fail first proposed the abolition of rates — which they did for purely electoral purposes — they gave no real thought to alternative means of meeting the financial requirements of local government; so they cannot completely shrug off the blame for the present situation.

Sinn Féin believes that it is desirable for local authorities not to be in a situation of being almost wholly dependent on central funds, especially if they are to be real decision-making bodies. We are, however, opposed to the attainment of this objective at the expense of working people and social welfare recipients who are already financially crippled by an unjust and inequitable tax system, not to mention growing inflation and the government's monetarist policies.

Des Long,
Limerick Sinn Féin.



BOBBY CAMPBELL

IRA jail-breaks

A Chara,

Further to Jack Madden's article of September 29th, *IRA jail-breaks* — A long tradition, you overlooked an escape by Bobby Campbell in June 1972.

Bobby Campbell was one of those who took part in the hunger-strike for political status. When eventually moved to the

intensive care unit of Belfast's Mater Hospital he jumped out of the window and got away. He was later recaptured in a Belfast social club.

Released from the Cages of Long Kesh in 1977, Bobby Campbell was re-arrested in 1979 in England where he is now serving a 10-year sentence for allegedly conspiring to free Brian Keenan.

A Belfast reader.

JACK MADDEN WRITES: With so many jail-breaks in the period 1918-83, it was unfortunate, but inevitable, that some would escape my attention. Besides the escape of Bobby Campbell, mentioned above, there were a number of others in the 1920s.

On Halowen's 1921 four women — Eithne Coyle, Linda Kearns, Aileen Keogh and Mary Burke — escaped from Mountjoy Jail. With the connivance of a friendly guard, they used a rope ladder to scale the walls of the jail and successfully made their getaway.

Some years later, in March 1924, Peadar O'Donnell simply walked out through the gates of the Curragh Internment Camp, dressed as a Free State soldier.

There may indeed be more that I missed, and I am informed that all of the Magilligan escapes might not have been covered, therefore I would be delighted to receive further information from readers on these or any other escapes.

Serious trend

A Chara,

The decision by the Free State army authorities to take part in the forthcoming Armistice Day remembrance ceremonies at St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, to honour the dead of this country who served in the British armed forces in two World Wars, must be judged in unison with the decision last week of Judge McArdle, in Monaghan Court, to fine a local man £50 for honouring Ireland's patriot dead by distributing Easter Lilies earlier this year.

Considered together, a serious

trend is apparent and one can only conclude that the Free State mentality has once more consolidated and assured its dominance of twenty-six county Irish society.

Republicans must meet this challenge, not only in the occupied six counties but throughout the length and breadth of this island. The struggle is for the hearts and minds of all the Irish people. In the twenty-six counties we are falling miserably and must face the reality of the political forces at work in this area. To that end, we must work harder to reawaken the dormant nationalism of all Irish people.

It is our duty and we must use whatever means at our disposal.

Caoimhghín O Caoilain,
Muinteaschan.

Section 31

A Chara,

Members and supporters of Fianna Éireann (Republican Youth Movement) picketed the Department of Posts & Telegraphs in O'Connell Street, Dublin, on Saturday, October 8th, in protest against Section 31 of the Broadcasting Act.

The absurdity of this undemocratic Act is that people in the twenty-six counties who have piped television can hear republican spokespersons on BBC and ITV but those with only RTE cannot.

The Irish people have a right to hear all the arguments for and against the most important problem facing this country — the national question.

We demand that Section 31 of the Broadcasting Act be rescinded immediately and that democratically elected republicans, North and South of the border, be allowed to appear on twenty-six county radio and television to express their views on all issues and problems facing the Irish people.

Tony Barry,
Fianna Éireann,
44 Parnell Square,
Dublin 1.



Books for prisoners

A Chara,

I am writing on behalf of the Felons' Book Resource which was set up a year ago by members of Derry Sinn Féin with the Troops Out Movement in Britain.

The aim of the Resource is to collect books for all our prisoners, both here in Ireland and those held in jails in Britain. Since the Resource began, we have sent over 1,600 books to prisoners, 400 magazines and over 100 records. The aim of the Resource is to make all kinds of literature available to our POWs and to meet requests for specific books and journals for their own educational resources.

To support our men and women prisoners with reading material, we need a constant flow of books and financial support to buy books (only paperback books).

The Felons' Book Resource commits itself especially to sending books to the families of POWs living in rural areas, where there are few bookshops, if any.

If you have any paperback books or wish to make donations please send them to the address below.

Felons' Book Resource,
15 Cable Street,
Derry city.

FUNDING for centres for the unemployed in the twenty-six counties, proposed by various trades councils, has now been secured following discussions between the unemployment sub-committee of the Dublin Trades Council (DCTU) and officials from the government Youth Employment Agency (YEA).

So far, 16 applications for such centres have been made by trades councils, seven of them in the Dublin area alone, and these are promised for inclusion in government estimates next year.

Union sources have stated that far from welcoming YEA funding as a measure of government concern about 'the chronic state of unemployment', they see it as an admission of failure by a government agency which is supposed to create employment.

For their part, the DCTU regard their own involvement in establishing the centres as regrettable but essential; regrettable because their function is to represent and improve the conditions of those employed, and essential because, with over 200,000 unemployed, there is a growing need for direction and representation of their interests and a further need to create a link between the employed and the unemployed.

In preparation for the experiment in building centres for the unemployed, representatives of the DCTU visited centres in England to see how the system worked there and discovered that, because of government funding, restrictions were placed with regard to political discussions in the centre.

NEW CENTRES FOR JOBLESS

BY JACK MADDEN



● Des Bonass (inset): "Those employed must be made aware of the reality of unemployment."

Des Bonass, an executive member of the DCTU and an official in the Amalgamated Transport & General Workers' Union, points out that this has not happened so far with the YEA, but the danger obviously exists. Given the fact that the government will pay for the servicing and administration of the centres, they may try to interfere with union plans to use the centres, not only as alternative entertainment for the unemployed

but as places where they can, if they wish to, discuss how best to tackle unemployment, discussions which will inevitably lead to condemnation of the establishment parties.

Another worry in the minds of the trade unions is the prospect that establishment politicians will try to use centres within their constituencies as evidence of 'their work' on behalf of the unemployed rather than admit that they are the

cause of unemployment.

NEW CAMPAIGN

The DCTU sees the creation of the centres, which will be established in consultation with tenants' associations and other local interests, as a necessary first step in a new campaign against Coalition inactivity in combating unemployment, and reforming the tax system and their continued cut-backs in the social services.

Des Bonass adds: "Those employed must be made aware of the reality of unemployment. About 50,000 people who were working this time last year now find themselves out of work. Had they been aware of the possibility of this happening, and were all employed people also aware of that possibility, then unemployment and its implications would be seen as a priority and could be fought on a unified basis rather than in individual workplaces immediately threatened."

In the past the momentum in protest campaigns has come from DCTU or other union leaders but this time they hope to stimulate discussions between shop stewards and workers on the shop floor. The result, it is hoped, will be that pressure to start a vigorous campaign will come from the bottom rather than the top.

TAX EVASION

Tax evasion will be a prime target of attacks in the campaign. Were this problem, with almost one thousand million pounds owed by companies in taxation, solved, then more employment could be created. Des Bonass points out that in recent weeks a company owing one million pounds in unpaid tax shut down on a Friday and then reopened on Monday under a new name, thus avoiding liability. Such abuses are widespread.

With the growth of the campaign next month, the position of the Labour Party in the Coalition will become increasingly difficult with at least one union, the ATGWU, seriously considering disaffiliating its support from the party. Given this threat and the prospect of industrial chaos, it is envisaged that the government will find itself under increasing pressure from the demands of workers and unemployed. The monetarist policies of the Coalition are, it seems, to face their most serious challenge to date.

SELF-DEFENCE FOR WOMEN

BY RITA O'HARE

THE 'MARTIAL ARTS' have traditionally been the preserve of men, but women in increasing numbers are taking classes in self-defence, such as judo and karate.

Clubs, in Dublin particularly, are offering special classes for women, and advertising them as courses in women's self-defence. Anne Ramoutar, an instructor in the Rathmines Kenpo Karate Club, is one of only eight or nine women instructors in Ireland. She says that there are a lot more women taking classes and is certain that it is because of increasing attacks on women, and also an awareness among young women in particular that they do not have to submit to mugging or rape without fighting back.

"Every time an attack on a woman is reported in the papers, we get an influx of women wanting to learn how to defend themselves," says Anne.

The Rathmines club organises classes especially for women but find that most women prefer being in mixed classes, as it prepares them for the possible eventuality of having to cope with an attack from a man.

Anne Ramoutar finds that men are surprised when they find the teacher is a woman, but that women are encouraged by seeing another woman who is proficient in the art.

Kenpo relies on technique more

than on strength, or even fitness, so Anne recommends this style of self-defence for women in particular but emphasises that it takes time to learn.

"A 12-week course would result in a reasonable degree of proficiency," she says. "But of course it depends on the student."

She concentrates on teaching her pupils how to block a punch or a kick, and how to deal with an attacker using a weapon such as a knife.

PERCENTAGE

Don Cassidy, of the Fred Villari Studio of Self-Defence in Dublin, not surprisingly thinks everybody should know how to defend themselves. This studio runs classes in Camden Street and Dorset Street, and Don says that the percentage of women in their classes has risen to 20% in recent years.

They run day-time classes where half the pupils are women; they come from secretarial colleges, from nurses' homes, from the Posts & Telegraphs Social Club, from factories and every walk of life.

Don Cassidy also thinks that the main reason that women are learning self-defence is because of the number of attacks on women,

especially in Dublin, but says that there is a fitness factor as well.

He also warns against women thinking that self-defence is easily learnt, but feels that the very awareness that karate or the other techniques leads to an increase in confidence that makes women less helpless and therefore less vulnerable to attack.

He has found that women, because of their conditioning, find it difficult not only to be aggressive but even to start to defend themselves, and it is this attitude that he is interested in promoting, that women do not have to feel

RAPE VICTIMS

The Rape Crisis Centre, which provides a counselling and support service for rape victims, does not have a particular policy on self-defence for women. It does not encourage women to take classes but does not discourage it either. The Centre feels that it can increase an individual woman's confidence but is worried that in some cases it could make it worse for a victim.

If the woman has taken a course in self-defence but still finds she cannot prevent the rape, it inevitably makes her feel even more

helpless, and, also, women have reported that unsuccessful attempts to fight back have made the rape more violent.

In 60% of rapes the attacker is known to the victim and the assault takes place indoors, so it is not a case of an unknown assailant on the street in most rapes.

In such a situation, there is no warning or awareness of the possibility of an attack, so in these cases the element of shock robs the woman of the main advantage of self-defence, awareness of the possibility of an assault.

The spokesperson for the Rape Crisis Centre also spoke very strongly against putting the onus on women having to learn to defend themselves, rather than putting the onus on men not to attack women. She felt that in a sense it was an extension of the 'don't go out at night alone' and 'dress modestly' encourage rape.

At the same time, the Rape Crisis Centre does not condemn anything that increases a woman's confidence in herself but their advice to women would be: "Scream if you can be heard

and try to get away."

PREVENTATIVE

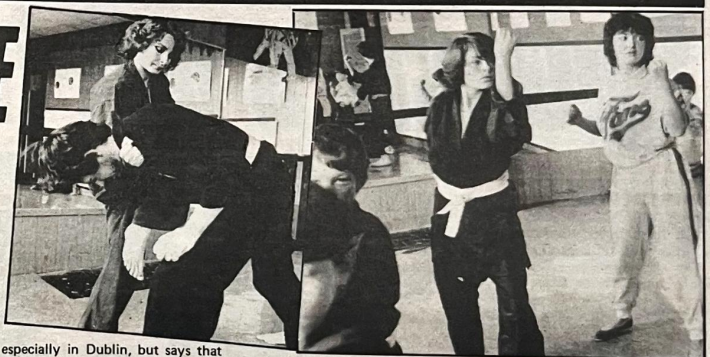
Carole Stephenson and Helen Walsh run 'self-defence classes for women by women' at the Pineapple Studios in Rathmines and concentrate on preventative techniques. Their leaflet describes these as "a basic punch and kick, strikes to specific vulnerable areas of the body, and how to get out of various grabs and holds."

They want to encourage confidence and a positive attitude in women, not to make women more aggressive but to enable them to defend themselves.

One woman who took their course and found it helpful described it as aimed at showing women how to escape from an attacker and not lessons in how to beat someone up. She said:

"Violence against women is a problem of this society and while I support the view that it is society that must change, I am not prepared to stay in a locked room until it is safe for me to go out.

"The course in self-defence helped to give me a feeling that I could do something positive to defend myself if I was attacked."



NO PROSPECT OF LEBANON PACT

BY VINCENT MCGARRY

THE PROSPECT of agreement in Lebanon's proposed Conference of National Reconciliation, due to begin today (Thursday), seems increasingly unlikely as mounting tension led to renewed fighting in and around Beirut this week.

Even if the conference does proceed, its progress will be hampered not only by the deep irreconcilable differences between the various groups who will take part, but also by the fact that there is no agreed agenda.

The task of finding a suitable venue for the conference has led to protracted negotiations with left-wing Druze leader Walid Jumblatt and his allies in the Syrian-backed National Salvation Front naturally objecting to the presidential palace in Ba'abda as a venue both for security reasons and because a conference in the home of right-wing president Amin Gemayel would lend prestige and credibility to his regime.

These procedural difficulties have, in recent weeks, somewhat obscured the deeper antagonisms which any conference is sure to reveal. On the one side is Gemayel whose Western-backed administration has failed in its stated objective of uniting Lebanon under his rule, and on the other are the Druze, Shi'ite Moslems and the Morabitoun who, between them, have inflicted successive military defeats on Gemayel's Lebanese army and their allies, the ultra right-wing Phalangists.

PRIVILEGES

Yet only a year ago, when Amin Gemayel succeeded his assassinated Phalangist brother, Bashir, as president he was claimed to be universally popular, even in predominantly Moslem West Beirut. Since then his 'popularity' has waned considerably as he failed to introduce



● Artillery shell-smoke clouds the West Beirut skies and the right-wing Christian Lebanese president, Amin Gemayel (inset), seems no nearer to reaching a compromise with the Moslem community

reforms for the Moslem community in a state where the Christian community has jealously guarded its privileges and its power, excluding Moslems from government.

Token reforms, such as the inclusion of Shafik El-Wazzan, a Moslem, as premier, changed nothing since the Cabinet was powerless anyway. All power is, as before, in the hands of the president, Amin Gemayel, and he in turn is controlled by his party, the Maronite Phalange, which is led by his own father. Key posts in the state apparatus were quickly filled by Phalangists or people close to them.

Israel has also felt Gemayel's failure. Besides their attempted destruction of the PLO, they

had intended that their invasion of Lebanon during the 'Peace in Galilee' offensive, in June 1982, would establish a strong government, allied to them, in Beirut. Not only has Gemayel proven incompetent but he has also implicated Israel in the massacres at the Sabra and Chatila Palestinian refugee camps in September 1982, while their Phalangist allies have proven equally incompetent in battle.

PLO ALLIES

Despite suffering a severe reverse, the PLO was not destroyed and with Syrian backing they allied themselves to Jumblatt's Druze and the National Salvation Front during last summer's 'Chouf' war and have used Israel's occupation of Southern Lebanon to launch regular and successful attacks on its troops. The protracted occupation has cost Israel dearly in terms of lives and money.

Had it not been for American military intervention neither the Lebanese army nor the Phalangists would have survived after the Chouf war and it is with this knowledge of their military superiority that Jumblatt and his allies will approach any Conference on National Reconciliation to try at once to wrest the rights long denied to their people and deal a further blow to American influence in the region and the Zionist politics of Israel.

Sponsors not the answer

BY SIOBHAN O'MALLEY

ADVERTISEMENTS in Irish papers this week promoting the 'sponsorship' of children in the Third World have been greeted with criticism and unease by other charitable groups working in the field.

The sponsorship agencies choose children as the focus, asking people to 'adopt' a particular child and pledge a monthly sum to help that child. Young children produce instant sympathy, so it is not surprising that agencies use pathetic photographs to persuade people to make donations. However, it is questionable whether directing sums of money to individual children helps either them or their community to improve the conditions of poverty, ill-health and ignorance that they live in.

The two agencies that have advertised in Ireland so far are World Vision and Action Aid, though there are between 20 and 30 such groups in the West.

World Vision's headquarters are in California, and the headquarters of most of these sponsorship agencies are also in the United States.

It operates in 15 countries around the world and was set up in 1950 by a Baptist missionary in Korea.

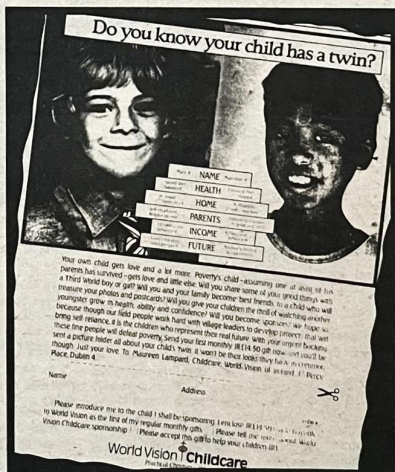
The publicised aim of World Vision is 'to serve God through childcare, emergency relief, community development, evangelism, Christian leadership training and mission challenge.'

It is not just this missionary element that is objectionable but also World Vision's political alignment. It is one of the most right-wing of all the voluntary charity agencies. During the Vietnam war, for instance, many people felt that this organisation was co-operating too closely with the US army, and there are reports that exiled right-wing Cubans and Nicaraguans have been employed by World Vision in the refugee camps in Honduras, identifying those Salvadorans sympathetic to the liberation struggle. There are also accusations that World Vision has a close relationship with the reactionary military regimes in Central America.

CONVINCED

Action Aid's headquarters are in England, where it was set up in 1972. They say that they are 'totally convinced that child sponsorship, provided it is administered in the right way, is one of the most effective methods of helping to solve that enormous problem of world poverty.'

This is a view not shared by the Confederation of Non-Governmental Organisations for Overseas Development, whose chairperson, Brian Mc-



Keown, has described child sponsorship as an 'outdated, sentimental and patronising way of offering help.' And the Bishop of Elphin, Doctor Conway, recently advised Catholics not to support child sponsorship schemes in poor countries.

'Sponsorship,' he said, 'introduces privilege and is divisive in that it benefits a selected number of children.'

The sponsorship agencies deny these charges, saying that their approach is not pa-

ternalistic and is based on a demand for justice, but yet their advertisements refer to 'your' child, and the approach is very much an individual one.

ACTIVITIES

World Vision in particular have a record of collaborating with some of the most oppressive and unjust regimes in Third World countries.

New Internationalist, the world development magazine, has done an in-depth study of World Vision's activities in

some of these countries and have printed some of the letters that are exchanged between the sponsors and their children. It points out that the experience of life for children in, for example, a poverty-stricken Indian village has little in common with that of a sponsor in a prosperous Middle American town.

One letter urged a little girl to 'pray as often as you can and you will be rewarded... Always remember that enough of anything, be it money or clothes is never enough... And this to a child who has never even had enough to eat.

Another letter to a social worker administering the operation said:

'The news of how my contribution is helping is a pleasant thought, but I wish to convey my Christian belief to this family. Just feeding these people isn't doing them any good unless the truth is told to them. What is being done to spread the word of God?'

Another family, sponsoring a six-year-old, chronically sick boy in the Philippines, sent him a photograph of their cooker spaniel, and a letter telling him how much they loved their dog. Among the Filipino poor, dogs are a source of food, the rare treat of meat in their diet.

World Vision doctors check the sponsored children's health once a year, prescribe medicines and recommend additions to their diet, but World Vision do not provide the medicines or give

extra money for the food.

A Peruvian woman who received one dollar per month from Foster Parent Plan, another big US-based sponsorship programme, said bitterly that she now knew all the best foods she should give her children but still could not afford to buy them.

DISADVANTAGE

New Internationalist argues that for every advantage that sponsorship brings, there is a greater disadvantage.

'Helping one identifiable child also causes division and creates more inequality. A correspondence that helps you learn more about the Third World also creates Western aspirations that cannot be fulfilled.'

'Getting a direct response from the person you help also maintains a consciousness of aid and dependence. Having your own aid directly supervised also ties your help to conventional and less economical projects.'

'Paying for regular information about your own child also leaves less available for the project.'

Many people who have a long record of work in poor countries, including the main long-standing Irish agencies, are opposed to child sponsorship, promoting instead the programmes of aid that assist all instead of a select few, and channelling the much-needed money into schemes that will make real changes in the lives of all.

In addition, there is a growing awareness among these organisations that only revolutionary change in many of the oppressively ruled Third World countries - particularly in Central America - can effect any real progress.

BURKE'S AT THE BACK

By Kevin Burke

WITH THE Parkinson affair hardly swept under the carpet, the latest political sex scandal to grab the headlines is a very much more sordid one.

In a case at the Old Bailey in London last week, a man, charged with the rape of his former common-law wife, claimed that he discovered photographs, taken in 1976, of the woman engaging in sex acts with two men — one a detective, the other a well-known British MP. He told the court that the photographs showed his two young children looking on.

He also claimed that the photographs were stolen by Scotland Yard detectives from a safe in Wandsworth Prison where he was serving a term of imprisonment.

He named the MP in court but the trial judge ordered that the press should not publish the name. The National Union of Journalists are now taking a court action to challenge this ruling, which is apparently outside the scope of the legislation quoted by the judge, which refers only to the prevention of publication of names of witnesses or defendants in certain circumstances.

The NUJ has described it as a "grave and gross distortion of press freedom."

The judge's ruling, of course, does not apply to newspapers published in Ireland, yet, so far, no paper has done so, even though specifically protected by legislation in the reporting of court cases.

I can already hear the loyal and faithful readers of this column wondering:

"Will Burke again be first with the news?"

The British MP named in the Old Bailey last week was none other than the Right Honourable Edward Heath MBE, MP for Bexley Sidcup and former Tory prime minister.

☆☆☆

Anyway, with Cecil Parkinson gone, the British Cabinet can now get back to safeguarding its much-shaken Victorian values.

But are there any other skeletons in the Cabinet cupboard?

Well, there is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, who had a child by his (now) second wife, before he divorced his first wife.

And the Home Secretary, Leon Brittan, had an affair with his present wife before she divorced her first husband.

The Minister for Health, Norman Fowler, had an affair with his (present) second wife whilst still married to his first wife.

Other Tory ministers who have been divorced and quickly remarried include Lord Gower, Lynda Chalker, Nicholas Ridley and Douglas Hurd. Sir Keith Joseph is separated.

But have I missed anyone in this list of un-Victorian Tory ministers?

Well, there is one Margaret Thatcher — guardian in chief of Victorian virtue. She met her present husband, Denis, while he was still married to his first wife, and when he had divorced that one, Maggie moved in.

☆☆☆

The British Labour Party is not without its worries either.

Dr Roger Thomas, the Labour MP for Carmarthen was arrested a fortnight ago by Swansea police. He has since been released, but senior police officers are considering whether to summons him for allegedly importuning for immoral purposes at a public toilet in Church Road, Swansea, at the time of the vice-squad sweep.

☆☆☆

Spare a thought, however, for our own Leinster House politicians. They returned on Wednesday this week after the long, long summer holidays.

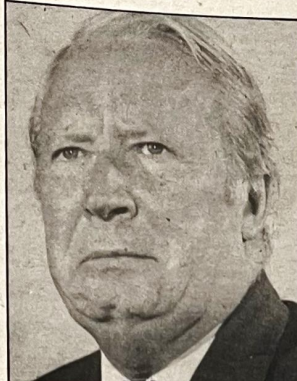
Just think of it, three months at home with the wife and kids and no excuse to stay overnight in Dublin. The strain must have been terrible.

Let's hope their secretaries enjoyed the rest anyway.

☆☆☆

Also making some good running in the sex

SORDID TORIES



Edward Heath, Tory prime minister 1970-74

scandal stakes is Detective Garda Thomas Quinn of Tallaght.

He appeared in court on Tuesday this week with his wife, facing, between them, a total of 10 summonses relating to alleged brothel-keeping at a house in Dublin's North Circular Road.

Hitherto, Quinn had been better known in Tallaght as a particularly obnoxious garda. During the H-Block hunger-strike, Quinn, who claims to have a brother in the RUC, was the subject of a series of complaints to the garda authorities and Dublin Ministry for Justice following a garda attack on two women, one of whom suffered a broken arm.

☆☆☆

Back to rather more mundane matters, and I see that Spike Milligan, the Irish 'comic', has attracted the wrath of the UDR.

Milligan was the only showbiz personality appealed to who formally wrote a reply refusing to donate something to an auction at Balmoral, in Belfast, in aid of the UDR's Benevolent Fund, held on Thursday last week.

Milligan said he was against violence and as a 'United Irelander' could not support the fund.

☆☆☆

The worthy businessmen of Strabane took

time off from profiteering in the North's most neglected town to take part in a delegation, led by the DUP's gospel-singing MP William McCrea, to meet Environment Minister Chris Patten at Stormont on Tuesday last week.

The object of their wrath was the travellers — Papiests every one, they claim — who have parked caravans in two of the town's car parks.

Not only were they demanding that these unfortunate people be immediately driven out but they also wanted Patten to check that only those eligible were receiving supplementary benefits, before booting them across the border into Donegal.

☆☆☆

A Roscommon court was told last week of how Garda Daniel Power, who was charged with assault, chased a 17-year-old youth whom he thought was someone else, up Strokestown's main street, caught him, tore his shirt and jumper, beat him repeatedly with a baton and forced him to crawl up the busy street to the garda station.

The new Criminal Justice Bill giving the gardai more extensive powers was published this week.

☆☆☆

And finally we come to Lord Gerry Fitt. He has chosen the title Lord Fitt of Bell's Hill. Announcing his choice he said:

"I have never heard who this fellow Bell was and there isn't much of a hill there, but I am taking the title because it will link me with the two dearest women in my life."

It's slipped my memory, for the moment, who he said they were.

☆☆☆

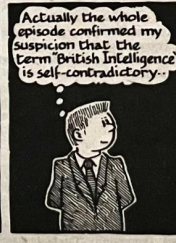
Oh yes, I remember now, it's his wife and his mother.

They will be very pleased, but not so pleased is the guy who lives in the house named Bell's Hill in County Down. He has accused Fitt of pinching the name, which his family brought with them as Scottish planters centuries ago.

The Fitts lived in a cottage on the farm belonging to the 'big house' of that name for a short spell in the Second World War, and now the tenant has pinched the landlord's title — an act of true socialism perhaps?

Fitt says he won't change the Bell's Hill title, but maybe just a small alteration would be acceptable all round?

Like Lord Fitt of Hell's Bells?



WHAT'S ON

CABARET & SOCIAL
Featuring Mountain Fever
Friday 21st October
Abbey Hotel
DROMAHAIRE
County Leitrim
Bar extension & supper
Tallie €3
Organised by Sinn Féin

MARCH FOR SURVIVAL
SAY 'NO' TO NUCLEAR ARMS
2pm Saturday 22nd October
Parnell Square
DUBLIN
Organised by Irish CND

RELEASE NICKY KELLY
SOCIAL
Featuring Frances & Martin Black
8pm Saturday 22nd October
Connolly House
43 East Essex Street
DUBLIN
Tallie €1

SOCIAL NIGHT
(to raise funds for POWs' children's Christmas party)
8pm Sunday 23rd October
The No. 5 Club
5 Blessington Street
DUBLIN
Tallie €1
Organised by the
Republican Welfare Action Group

IRISH LESSONS
Every Tuesday night
Presentation Convent
(entrance via main gate, School Street)
WEXFORD
Organised by Conradh na Gaeilge

NAMIBIA PUBLIC MEETING
8pm Friday 28th October
O'Leahane Hall
Cavendish Row
(opposite Gate Theatre)
DUBLIN
Speakers inc. Bianca Gawanias (SWAPO)
Organised by the
Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement

VIGIL FOR NAMIBIAN
POLITICAL PRISONERS
9am to 9pm Saturday 29th October
St Stephen's Green
DUBLIN
Organised by the
Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement

CUMMANN NA gCAILINI
SALE OF WORK
Saturday 29th October
Doors open 10am
5 Blessington Street
DUBLIN
Tallie 20p

CEILI & OLDE TIME
Featuring The O'Hagan Family
Saturday 29th October
Magherahoney Hall
MAGHERAHONEY
County Antrim
Organised by North Antrim Green Cross

PRISON PICKET
2pm Sunday 30th October
Wormwood Scrubs Prison
Du Cane Road
(nearest tube White City)
LONDON W12
Organised by Sinn Féin

BALLYSEEDY COMMEMORATION
(60th anniversary)
2.30pm Sunday 30th October
Ballygarry House Hotel
TRALEE
County Kerry
Speaker: Tom Kelleher
(veteran of Crossbarry ambush)

BALLYSEEDY
CEIDHLI CUIMHNEACHAIN
9pm Sunday 30th October
Ballygarry House Hotel
TRALEE
County Kerry
Tallie €2

ROCK 'N' ROLL NIGHT
Featuring Formula One
8pm Monday 31st October
Belvedere Hotel
Denmark Street
DUBLIN
Tallie £2.50 waged, £2 unwaged
Organised by Inner-city Sinn Féin
Tickets from A/R/N sellers

GREETINGS

BEATTIE, Christine. (Armagh). Keep your chin up, 'Bap'. We are all thinking of you here. Tiofaldh ár lá. Love and best wishes from a wee friend. UTP. xxx

COLLINS, Desmond. (Crumlin Road). How's the fastest milkman in Belfast doing? Hope you're giving the Screws a hard time with your wit and repartee (hoihoi). All the best. From Cusby, Boyler, Burny, Hean, Mack, Petesie, Tomb, Torres, Printer, Vinty, Jamesie and Joe.

DUNLOP, Gerard. (Crumlin Road). Happy birthday, Gerry. You are always in our hearts and prayers. Love from Geraldine and the kids. xxx

DUNPHY, Kevin. (MURRAY, Michael. (England). Birthday greetings to Kevin Dunphy and Michael Murray. (Sorry we're a bit late, lads). From an Cumann Cabhrach, Walkinstown, Dublin.

GAVIN, Jimmy. (Portlaoise). Birthday greetings, Jimmy. See you soon, All our love. From Phil and the girls. xxx

GAVIN, Jimmy. (Portlaoise). A very happy birthday, Jimmy. Glad to be able to see the chin again. From Paddy and Essie Banks and family.

GAVIN, Jimmy. (Portlaoise). Birthday greetings, dear Jimmy. Thinking of you always and regards to all in there with you. From your sister Teresa, London. UTP.

GAVIN, Jimmy. (Portlaoise). Birthday greetings, Jimmy. How's the chess and whist in London? From the girls in London. xxx

HOLDEN, Liam. (Long Kesh). Happy birthday, 21 all the best. (hahai). See you soon. Love from Anne. xxx

HUDDLESTON, John. (Crumlin Road). Happy anniversary, love. That's two you owe me. From Chris and the lads. xxx

LYNCH, Martin. (H2-Block). All my love to you on your birthday, Martin. My thoughts are with you always. T's a's again dut. Jackie. xxx.

LYNCH, Martin. (H2-Block). Happy birthday, daddy. Kiss me always. T's a's again dut. Jackie. xxx.

LYNCH, Martin. (H2-Block). Happy 25th birthday, big lad. Hope to see you soon. Love from Linda (Armagh).

LYNCH, Martin. (H2-Block). Happy birthday, Martin. Thinking of you today and every day. See you soon. Lots of love from Ann, Owen, and son Owen.

MURTAGH, Geordie. (Long Kesh). 'Horlicks' was asking about the 'Choir-boy' and sends his regards. Me? I'm sound, just waiting to hear from you. Keep your spirits up. From Maíre Eibhlín. xxx

NORNEY, Paul. (Durham). It's a great day for a bus ride, pty you can't make it. Maybe next August? All the way from America, I send you my love. From the 'Yank'. xxx

NORNEY, Paul. (Durham). Sometimes I understand why I hate, and hate what I understand. Sometimes it is I who cries because I can't do more. I cry for you, your yesterdays, and all your tomorrows. I want to give the man back to you. I'll be there before you know it. Love always. From Maryel. xxx

PRIGENT, Paul. (H2-Block). Greetings and congratulations to my son Paul and Teresa on their wedding on his birthday, Wednesday 19th October. May your every wish come true and may you soon be together to share your lives in happiness and freedom. All my love and best wishes to you both. From your mother.

PRIGENT, Paul. (H2-Block). Greetings and congratulations to our brother Paul and Teresa on their marriage on Wednesday 19th October. Greetings also to you Paul on your birthday. From Gerard (Crumlin Road) and Dominick (H2) and your sisters-in-law. Congratulations also from Betty and all your many friends in the Short Strand.

PRIGENT, Paul. (H2-Block). Solidarity and best wishes to you Paul on your special day. From Jill, Chris, Maxine, Alicia and Hilary, Manchester.

QUINN, Anne Marie. (Armagh). Wishing you all the best. Love. Who you come home we will do all the things we have spoken of. The Phoenix will never die, it shall always be kept alive. I'll always be here if you need me. Roll on '85. Tiofaldh ár lá. I give you all my love. From your very loving mother. xxx

QUINN, Anne Marie. (Armagh). Please thank all the women who made my mom so happy — it made her day. Keep your spirits up. I send my love to you all. From 'Irish'.

ROBERTS, Gary. (H7-Block). Know in your heart, Gary, that my thoughts and prayers are with you every moment of every day. Never forget to fight the good fight. Tiofaldh ár lá. You can believe it. I'll be waiting. All my love forever. From your best friend, USA. xxx.

SLOAN, Eugene. (Portlaoise). Happy birthday, Eugene. Won't be long now. Best wishes from Dolfin.

SLOAN, Eugene. (Portlaoise). Birthday greetings, Eugene. Looking forward to seeing you. From Una. xxx

SLOAN, Eugene. (Portlaoise). Happy birthday, Eugene. See you at Christmas. God bless. From all at No. 4.

WRIGHT, Marie. (Armagh). Happy birthday to a very special daughter. Lots of love and best wishes. From Mum and Dad.

WRIGHT, Marie. (Armagh). Wishing you a happy birthday, sis'. Don't worry, we'll do the drinking for you. Love and best wishes. From Rita, Sammy and family.

WRIGHT, Marie. (Armagh). Happy birthday, sis', for October 20th. Chin up and keep smiling. Lots of love and best wishes. From 'Our Gang'.

WRIGHT, Marie. (Armagh). Happy birthday, Marie, for October 20th. Lots of love and best wishes. Miss you and wish you were here. From your wee sis'.

VALENTE, James. (H-Block). Greetings and best wishes, Jim, on completing another year in the Kesh. Without escaping! Keep your spirits up and hope to see you next year, all being well. All the best. From Cusby, Boyler, Burny, Hean, Mack, Petesie, Tomb, Torres, Printer, Vinty, Jamesie and Joe.

REVIEW PAGE

TU

Britain's cuppa tea

BY SIOBHAN O'MALLEY

THE IRISH IN ENGLAND was the subject of the new Channel 4 series *People to People*, on Sunday at 9.20pm.

"Ireland's loss, England's gain" are the words of a song popular in the Irish clubs in London, and the contribution that the Irish immigrants made to England by their work in the building industry, hospitals and other public services was examined in the first part of the programme.

After the Second World War, a massive re-building programme was started in Britain, and the hard work and long hours. Ireland provided those labourers, because there were no jobs at home. Father Patrick Mee, an Irish priest living in England, said that in his youth it was accepted as a fact of life that you went to England for a job, there was nothing else to do.

Kathleen Coleman, now an old woman, recalled the harsh life on her father's farm, and felt bitter that Ireland could offer nothing to either her or several of her brothers and sisters who also emigrated to England.

EXPENDABLE

Also regarded as expendable are the workers on the British-owned tea plantations in Bangladesh. In a horrifying exposure of the living conditions of the tea pickers, *World in Action* on Monday night reported that leprosy, malnutrition, blindness and stunted growth were common among the people.

The *World in Action* team filmed their report unofficially, as all requests for information about the health of the tea-pickers had been refused by both the British owners of the plantations and by the Bangladesh authorities.

The 14,000 workers and their dependants have no alternative but to work as tea-pickers. There are no other jobs, and the bamboo huts they live in are owned by the plantation. On most of the estates the living quarters are a one-roomed hut with no water, light, sewers or paths. Wages are on average 23 pence per day, enough to buy rice to feed the family but no more.

Among the children of the tea estates malnutrition, hookworm and skin disease is rife. The *World in Action* team did a survey of the height, weight, arm and chest measurements of 50 children on the Sir Colin Finlay tea estate, and Dr Tim Lusty, an expert in tropical diseases, assessed the results. He found that 36% of the children were suffering from malnutrition so severe as to threaten their lives.



● Bengali peasants

"The condition of these children," he said, "is what you would expect in a bad refugee camp."

World in Action also tested the water from two wells in the village on the Finlay estate. Both were polluted with sewage, and unfit for human consumption.

The faces of the tea estate workers and their children drawn from malnutrition, eaten away by leprosy, were like a poster from Oxfam. And all to provide the British with their 'cuppa' and their millions of pounds profit.

Viewfinder is a new monthly programme on RTE 1 on Saturdays. It is all about films and video, particularly Irish films, and is presented by Eamonn McCann. He had another Derry 'wan' on the first programme, Neil McCafferty.

This is a welcome new venture for RTE, given the level of public ignorance about the Irish film industry, and the fact that there are five Irish films now in production is the most hopeful sign in years of a real film industry actually getting off the ground.

Beidh na cait ag gairí

LE CARRANACH

IS FADA mé ag dráim lena mhacasamhail de leabhar, nó tá leabhair ghrinn gan i gearr sa Ghaeilge. Is fíor ar ndóighe go bhfuil dornán leabhar greannmhar againn; *An Beal Bocht* mar shampla agus *Greann na Gaeilge*, ach is fada an lá o foliósáid iad sin.

Fóilsíodh leabhar *Amadai* le le Ciarán tamall de bhlianta ó shin agus cuireadh spéis mhór ann, ach seo leabhar úrnu de altanna a bhí i gcló ar *INNUI* agus tá cúis ghéire ar gach leathánach. Níl le déanamh ag duine ach amháin ar chlé na gcaibideal agus tá éabhar gaire aige: *Dá mbeadh caint ag madaidh, Comhrá le mo mhadaidh, An gluisteán meise, Go glúine i bpáipéar, An bus trí urlár, An oíche a tháinig an diabhal*, agus a lán lán eile.

Is minic a bhíos an greann mailleach; is minic a bhíos sa graosta agus gírlíúil (dalta an ghrinn a sheoltar chugainn ó Shasain anall) agus fíid amháin, níos mó de dhianbhaile in amann, ach ní hamháil do Chiarán Ó Nualláin. Tá a chuid grinn, soimeanta agus neamhchuid-each agus thiofadh le páiste an leabhar seo a léamh go tair-

LEABHAR

beach.

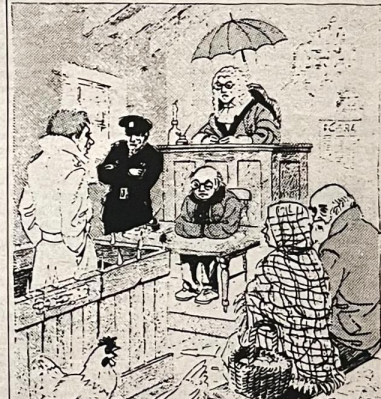
Ba mhór an chaili d'Eirinn nuair a fuair Chiarán bás le gairid. Is é an leabhar seo a leacht.

CIARÁN Ó NUALLÁIN

Rugadh Chiarán Ó Nualláin ar an tsráth Bhán i gCondeas Thír Eoghain sa bhliain 1910. Ba dhearthair é do Brian Ó Nualláin (Flann Ó Brian agus Myles na Gopaleen — údar *An Beal Bocht* agus leabhair chlúiteacha bheara cosúil le *At Swim Two Birds*, *The Dalkey Archive* srl).

Bhí Chiarán dá bhliain níos sine ná an dearthair, mar a thugadh sé air (Scríobh sé breathais-néis Chiaráin faoin teideal *Oíge an Dearthair* agus ní hionann, agus Brian; mar scríbhneoir, chlaigh sé leis an Ghaeilge

amaidí



● CIARÁN Ó NUALLÁIN

i rith a shaoil.

Bhunaigh Chiarán *INNUI* i 1943 mar *Nuachtán Náisiúnta na nGaeil* agus chaith sé beagnach daichead bliain ag scríobh na gcló na stad leis an páipéar a choinneáil ar bun. Leis sin agus uile d'fhóilsigh sé leabhair a tháinig go mór le pobal na Gaeilge: *Oíche i nGlean* na nGaeil; 1939; *Eachtraí Pharlaimín* Mhic Mhúine 1944; agus

CIARÁN Ó NUALLÁIN

leabhair d'aistí grinn leis an teideal *channa, Amadai* i 1951, agus atá tughna don leabhar deirneannach seo uaidh. ● *Amadai*, le Chiarán Ó Nualláin, fóillsíodh ag FNT, praghas £5.

Belfast Exposed

BY JANE PLUNKETT

BELFAST PEOPLE, for once, had the chance to present their own images of that much-photographed city at a community photographic exhibition, entitled *Belfast Exposed '83*, which opened in the Conway Street Mill, Falls Road, on Monday.

Topics covered by the several hundred amateur photographs and slides on display included marches and protests, travellers, the De Lorean saga (by former workers at the closed factory) and housing and environmental problems, from Divis Flats to the Shankill Road. Sinn Féin's successful Westminster election campaign last June also featured strongly, as did the lighter side of Belfast, from children's games to several Falls Road 'character' studies.

Groups who contributed photographs included the Mac-Airt Camera Club, Short Strand, the Falls Community Council and *An Phoblacht/Republican*

News. The youngest individual contributor was 13 years old.

The worthwhile exhibition was organised by a small group of amateur photographers, on a budget of £150 raised from local sponsors and with the aid of the Springhill Community House, in order to encourage the use of photography as a community service.

The organisers, who have expressed delight at the response, are intending to hold a similar show next year.

The free exhibition will be open daily, from 10am to 7pm, until next Monday, October 24th.

EXHIBITION



● The Belfast Exposed '83 photo exhibition provides something of interest for everyone

Veteran honoured

AN PHOBLACHT/REPUBLICAN NEWS, Thursday, October 20th, 1983 - Leathnach 10

Denis 'Dinny' Casey, a native of Kerry who joined the Republican Movement in the early '30s and has remained active in Sinn Féin to this day, was honoured at a testimonial dinner on Monday last in a Dublin hotel.

Throughout his long association with the Republican Movement he has displayed an enduring strength, particularly in the '40s, at a time of disillusionment, when he organised the Movement in his home area.

Later in Dublin he helped to organise the Prisoners' Release Association and afterwards was a founder member of the Liam Mellows Sinn Féin cumann.

'Dinny' Casey is pictured with his wife (right) who is holding the plaque, made by prisoners in Portlaoise, presented to him as a life-long service he has given to the republican cause.



Irish Lesson 50

THE pronunciation given in brackets is as near as possible to the sound. CH is sounded as in LOCH ERNE. D and T before A, O and U are thick, spoken with the tongue pressed against the upper front teeth. DH and GH are like a G far back in the throat almost a gargle.

An fheidir leat? (un faydir lyet) - Can you? Are you able?
Nach fheidir leat? (noch faydir lyet) - Can't you? Are you not able?
teacht (tyocht) - to come
imeacht (imocht) - to go away
le (luh) - with
codladh (kuluh) - to sleep

labhairt (lowirt) - to speak
as (lous) - from out of.
An fheidir leat teacht anocht? Can you come tonight?
An fheidir leis labhairt le Padriag? - Can she speak to Patrick?
An fheidir leo imeacht amárach? - Can they go away tomorrow?

Nach fheidir leat teacht as sin? - Can you not come out of that?
Nach fheidir leis codladh anocht? - Can he not sleep tonight?
Nach fheidir liom imeacht le Cár iníu? - Can I go away with Kate today?

PHRASES

- 1 - Imeacht chun donais (imocht hun dunish) - To go to the bad.
- 2 - Teacht-le-chéile (tyocht luh chay-leh) - A get-together.
- 3 - Ag labhairt ag bog (egg lowirt guh bug) - Speaking softly.
- 4 - Teach in am (tyocht in om) - To come in time.

REMEMBERING THE PAST THE FOUNDING OF THE LAND LEAGUE

BY PETER O'ROURKE

THE LAND LEAGUE, which aimed to free tenant-farmers from the tyranny of landlordism, was one of the most revolutionary movements in Irish history.

At a meeting in the Imperial Hotel, O'Connell Street, Dublin, on October 21st 1879, and which was presided over by Andrew Kettle, the Irish National Land League was launched. Charles Stewart Parnell was elected president and Michael Davitt, the Fenian, secretary.

The League, a reaction to the worsening conditions experienced by tenant-farmers during the agricultural depression of the late 1870s, was modelled on the Mayo Land League which had been founded a few weeks previously by Michael Davitt.

The support for the League by individual members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the Irish Parliamentary Party and John Devoy's Clan na Gael in America became known as the New Departure.

The radical nature of the Land League was demonstrated in its constitution: "The land of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland, to be held and cul-

tivated for the sustenance of those whom God decreed to be the inhabitants thereof.

"Land being created to supply mankind with the necessities of existence, those who cultivate it to that end have a higher claim to its absolute possession than those who make it a article of barter to be used or disposed of for purposes of profit or pleasure.

"The end for which the land of a country is created requires an equitable distribution of the same among the people who are to live upon the fruits of their labour in its cultivation."

'THREE FS'

"Faced with starvation and eviction, so far as the small tenant-farmers were concerned the primary aim of the League was to secure tenants' rights, known as the 'three Fs': fair rent, fixity of tenure and free sale.

Others sought to destroy complete-



●MICHAEL DAVITT

ly landlordism and to establish peasant ownership. Davitt himself favoured the nationalisation of land.

After two years of agitation, which was met with evictions, coercion and arrests, the 'three Fs' were conceded under the Land Act of 1881. Although successive Acts broke the power of the landed gentry, they were replaced by large farmers who continued to exploit the tenants and agricultural labourers.

MEMORIALS

BUNTING, Ronnie. (3rd Anniversary). In loving memory of INLA Vol Ronnie Bunting. Let us continue to strive for his ideal, an Irish socialist republic. Proudly remembered by Seamus McHenry (Long Kesh).

FORSYTHE, Martin. (12th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Martin Forsythe, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hEireann, who was shot dead on active service on October 24th 1971. Fuair sé bás ag troid ar son saoirse mhuintir na hEireann. Always remembered by his friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.

FITZSIMMONS, Francis; MARLOWE, Paul; SURGENOR, Joey. (7th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of my son Vol Francis Fitzsimmons and his two comrades Vols Paul Marlowe and Joey Surgenor, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hEireann, who died in action on October 16th 1976. Their memory lives on among those who fight for freedom. Sadly missed and always remembered by his loving mother Mrs Fitzsimmons, Short Strand.

FITZSIMMONS, Francis; MARLOWE, Paul; SURGENOR, Joey. (7th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of my dear brother Vol Francis Fitzsimmons and his comrades Vols Paul Marlowe and Joey Surgenor, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hEireann, who died in action on October 16th 1976. "They may kill the revolution, but never the revolution." Always remembered by his sister Mina and Jim Nugent and family.

FITZSIMMONS, Francis; MARLOWE, Paul; SURGENOR, Joey. (7th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of my dear brother Vol Francis Fitzsimmons and his comrades Vols Joey Surgenor and Paul Marlowe, who died as a result of an accidental explosion while on active service on October 16th 1976. Mary Queen of the Gaeil, pray for them. Always remembered by Paddy, Hannah and family.

HUGHES, Michael. (9th Anniversary). The Republican Movement, Newry, remembers with pride Vol Michael Hughes, Oglagh na hEireann, who died while on active service on October 18th 1974. I measc laochra na nGaeil go raibh a nam.

McCONNELL, David. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of our dear father David McConnell who died on October 15th 1980. October comes with sad regret. It brings back a day we will never forget, some may forget you now you are gone, but we will remember you no matter how long. Mary, Queen of the Gaeil, keep him in your care. "We will not take any steps backwards, our steps must be onward, for if we don't the ghosts of the martyrs who died for you, for me, for this country, will haunt us for eternity." Always remembered by his loving family.

McCLELLAND, Tony. (4th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of our dear son and brother INLA Vol Tony McClelland who died on active service on October 16th 1979. We were not there to see you die, nor hold your hand and say goodbye, but we'll remember our whole lives through, the last few words we had with you. Always remembered by his mother, father, brothers and sisters, Armagh.

SYMPATHY

COYLE. Sincere sympathy is extended to Alice Coyle and family, the death of her mother last week. From Lucilla, Denis, Seamus and family.

DUFFY. The Healy/Duffy Sinn Féin cumann, Mid-Louth, extend their deepest sympathy to the Duffy family, Muineva Mor, on the recent death of Brendan Duffy. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a nam.

KEENAN. The Roger Casement Sinn Féin cumann, Kiburn, London, extends deepest sympathy to Brid Keenan and family on the recent death of her father.

McENEANEY. The O'Mahon/McMahon Sinn Féin cumann, Monaghan town, extend their sincere sympathy to Gerry and Monica McEnaney and family, Cathedral View, on the recent sad loss of their son Graeme Joseph.

THE DEATH took place on Sunday, October 9th, of Michael Kelly of Santry, Dublin. Born in 1915, he spent many years in Britain, where he began his involvement with the republican cause.

He returned to Dublin in 1969 and devoted himself to support for the Republican Movement, providing transport and opening his home to republicans whenever it was required. His tireless work for An Cumann Cabhrach and during the H-Block hunger-strike was of particular inspiration to his friends and comrades.

At his funeral, on Wednesday, October 12th, a guard of honour was provided by the Volunteers following Requiem Mass at St Pappin's Church, Ballymun, and the oration at the graveside in Swords Cemetery was given by Val Lynch of Dublin Sinn Féin.

Draw results

Donegal Sinn Féin Comhairle Ceantair
1st: Patrick Rowan, Ballybohy; 2nd: Mrs Collins, Carrondagh; 3rd: Patrick Glackin, Dungloe.

Louth Sinn Féin Comhairle Ceantair
1st: Margaret O'Farrell, Navan, Counc-

McCLELLAND, Tony. (4th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of INLA Vol Tony McClelland who died on active service on October 16th 1979. "The great one appears great because we are on his knees. Let us arise." Always remembered by Eddie, Brid and children, Armagh; brother Gerry, Long Kesh; sister Kathleen and Larry, USA; Patrick and Delirra, Armagh; Roseleen and Paddy Killar, Armagh; and Maitachy and Irene Leonard.

McKENNA, Martin. (4th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Martin McKenna, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hEireann, who died as a result of a car accident while on active service on October 23rd 1979. Thug sé a shaoil ó ag obair agus ag troid ar son na saoirse. Never forgotten by his friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.

McKENNA, Martin. (4th Anniversary). In loving memory of Vol Martin McKenna, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hEireann, who died as a result of a car accident on October 23rd 1979. My friend, dear pal, forget you, Martin, we never shall. Always remembered by Liam, Peter and Paul.

McKENNA, Martin. (4th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Martin McKenna, Oglagh na hEireann, who was killed in a car accident at Tinker's Hill, Newry, on October 23rd 1979. His memory will forever be an inspiration. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a nam. Always remembered by Val and Dolores Lynch, D.O.

MACSWINEY, Terence. (63rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Terence MacSwiney, Mayor of Cork, O.C. Cork No. 1 Brigade IRA, who died after 73 days on hunger-strike in Brixton Prison, England, on October 25th 1920. Always remembered by the Terence MacSwiney Sinn Féin cumann, West London.

MAQUIRE, Dorothy; MEEHAN, Maura. (12th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vols Dorothy Maquire and Maura Meehan, Belfast Brigade, Cumann na mBan, who were brutally murdered by British occupation forces on October 23rd 1971. "Lay them away on the hillside, along with the brave and the bold, inscribe their names on the roll of fame, in letters of purest gold." Always remembered by their friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.

SCULLION, Stevie. (7th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of our friend and comrade Stevie Scullion who died on October 4th 1976. RIP. It was a sudden parting, too bitter to forget, only those who really knew you, are the ones who will never forget. Remembered always by his comrades George, Mick and Eugene (Portlaoise).

SURGENOR, Joey. (7th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of our friend and comrade Vol Joey Surgenor, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hEireann, who died on October 16th 1976. Always remembered by John, Diarmuid, Mackie and Fergal.

SURGENOR, Joey. (7th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of our friend and comrade Vol Joey Surgenor, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hEireann, a maraíocht 16ú Deireadh Fómhair 1976. I measc laochra na nGaeil go raibh a nam. Cuimhnigh muid i gcónaí ar agus fánfaidh smaoine ar bhliain 1976 i gcónaí linn. O Lucilla agus Cormac.

DEATH OF Michael Kelly



ty Meath; 2nd: Jane Arrowsmith, Cedarwood Park, Dundalk; 3rd: Brendan Bannon, Castlebellingham; 4th: O'Reilly, C/O C.J.E. Garag, Drogheda; 5th: Andrew Murtagh, Fatima Court, Dundalk; 6th: Maureen Mullen, Cherry Vale, Bay Estate, Dundalk.

Silso Sinn Féin C/O Draw
Week 2: The McElduff family, Screen.
Week 3: P. McElduff, Ballyfield, Manorhamilton, County Leitrim.

RUC ATTACK

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

THE MOTHER and brother of H-Block escapee Tony McAllister, from New Barnsley, Belfast, were viciously beaten and assaulted on Friday night, October 14th, by the RUC, forcibly arrested and charged with assaulting the RUC.

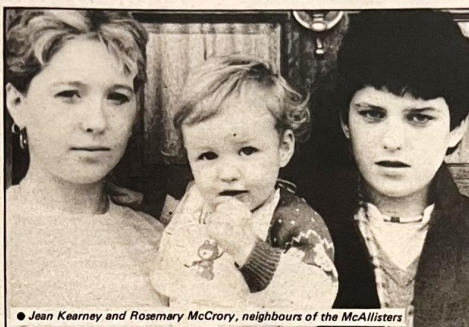
At approximately 11pm on Friday night, 18-year-old Paul McAllister was going to the nearby chip shop on the Whiterock Road when he and a friend were grabbed by two RUC men and flung up against a wall. Paul recalls:

"Manuel Masterson came over to talk to me. We didn't even see the RUC coming, they were on the other side of the road. They grabbed the two of us, swearing, and pulled us over the wall, messing us about."

A 14-year-old neighbour, Rosemary McCrory, who witnessed the attack, quickly ran to the McAllister home and informed Paul's mother Sally. By the time she arrived the RUC had punched another local youth in the face and were roughly dragging Paul into the back of a jeep, threatening a crowd of people with their batons as they went, Mrs McAllister explains:

"I told the RUC not to be beating him like that and the next minute one of them grabbed me by the hair and pulled me down onto the flat of my back. Two nuns who were driving down from Dermott Hill said they couldn't believe what they saw."

"The RUC beat Paul's head off the side of the jeep before they



● Jean Kearney and Rosemary McCrory, neighbours of the McAllisters

threw him in and they made him lie on the floor. There were six of them around me, pushing me away, but I was fighting to get through to Paul. I lost one of my slippers and they trailed my coat off me."

MANHANDLED

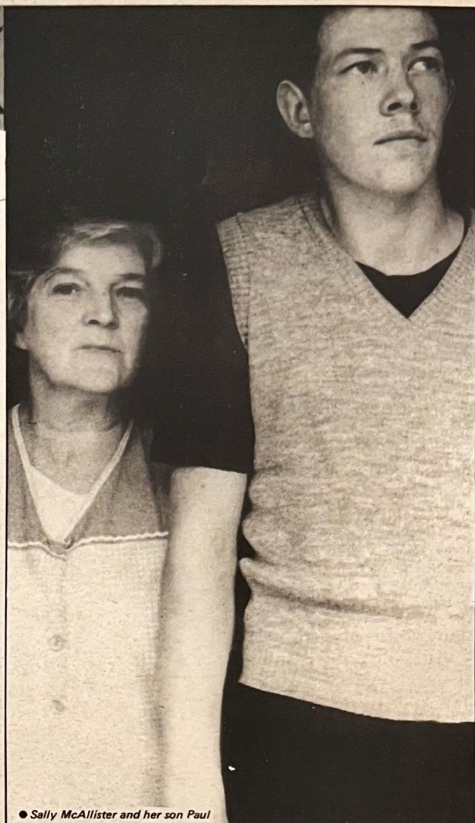
Mrs McAllister, aged 54 and the mother of 12 children, was then arrested and manhandled into the jeep, joining her son and Manuel Masterson, his friend. Paul was forced to remain still while an RUC man pressed his knee into his throat, making his breathing difficult, and another two knelt on his chest and legs.

They were taken to the nearby Henry Taggart Fort where Mrs McAllister, badly bruised and upset, was put in a separate cell and charged with assault. One rather

pathetic RUC man asked her if she happened to be drunk while another, knowing how many children she had, asked her if she was married.

Meanwhile, the two nuns who had witnessed the brutal attack on her arrived at the fort and registered a formal complaint to the RUC. It was only then that Mrs McAllister was brought to see an RUC doctor who took note of the bad bruising to her arms and legs. She and Paul were taken to Townhall Street Barracks and the next morning, at around 6am, brought back to Taggart and released.

Paul McAllister, badly bruised on his shoulders, back and arms, believes he was singled out by the RUC as a petty act of retaliation because of his brother Tony's escape.



● Sally McAllister and her son Paul

Ardoyne incident

BY JANE PLUNKETT

A REPUBLICAN from the Ardoyne area of North Belfast had an alarming experience recently at the hands of the RUC, who he believes were possibly attempting to set him up for sectarian assassination.

On Sunday, October 2nd, a car belonging to 42-year-old Willie Bradley was stolen and, shortly afterwards, involved in a collision with an RUC landrover. That afternoon the RUC visited Bradley's Northwick Drive home and told his wife Mary that they would call again the next day to interview her husband. Willie, a seller of *An Phoblacht/Republican News* who is a

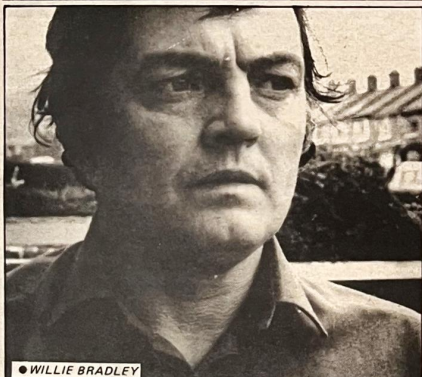
frequent target for harassment by the crown forces, was at home the next day, but the RUC did not return.

Two weeks later, on Saturday, October 15th, an RUC landrover came to the house and Willie was told to report, in connection with the accident, along with his 16-year-old schoolboy son Kevin, to Tennant Street RUC Barracks in the loyalist

Shankill Road area, the next morning, Sunday, at the early hour of 8am.

Kevin was away for the weekend and his mother phoned Tennant Street Barracks three times to explain this. On each occasion she was told that the RUC there knew nothing about the alleged requirement for the Bradleys to report there.

This strange fact, plus the unusually early time at which the Bradleys were told to report to Tennant Street, which is not their local barracks, points either to deliberate and petty RUC harassment or to something more sinister.



● WILLIE BRADLEY

'No photos' say RUC

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

IN THE COURSE of their weekly delivery of *AP/RN* to Portaferry, last Friday night, October 14th, three members of Downpatrick Sinn Féin were stopped and detained by the RUC along the roadside, the third time within the space of one month.

Barry Llewellyn, Paul Mullan and Oliver Mathers, anticipating the inevitability of being stopped yet again, had brought a camera along with them to record the harassment they were subject to. Two other Sinn Féin members, Jim Spiers and Paddy Fitzsimmons, who is Sinn Féin's spokesperson for South Down, drew up behind and were also told to get out by the RUC.

An irritated RUC man tried to confiscate the camera when they began to take photographs and informed Fitzsimmons that since the camera belonged to him he was placing him under arrest. When Fitzsimmons challenged him as to what section he was being arrested under, the somewhat confused RUC man went to radio his sergeant for

advice.

Meanwhile, the camera, now devoid of its film, was forcibly snatched out of Fitzsimmons' hand and all five men were again searched to recover the missing film. During this search, Jim Spiers, who is paralysed in one arm, was warned several times to lift his arms up even though he told them of his disability.

Paddy Fitzsimmons was bundled into an RUC car and taken to Portaferry Barracks where, despite his constant reminder that he had not taken photographs, was told he had been arrested for "collecting information which might be of help to terrorists."

Eventually an RUC sergeant told the arresting RUC man:

"You've got the wrong one."

Oliver Mathers was then brought in for questioning and was informed that the film would be processed and forwarded to the DPP.



● PADDY FITZSIMMONS

RELATIVES HARASSED

BY JANE PLUNKETT

IN A CYNICAL act of petty harassment, a minibus taking Coalisland relatives and friends of republican prisoners to Long Kesh and Crumlin Road jails was stopped and detained for an hour by the UDR on Wednesday, October 12th.

During the long hold-up, on the Coalisland roundabout adjoining the M1 motorway, the UDR obstructively wrote down the names and addresses of every passenger, arrogantly dismissing the driver's protests that the delay would result in relatives missing their visits.

When the minibus belatedly reached Belfast's Crumlin Road Jail it was indeed turned away. A remand prisoner, Kevin O'Neill from Coalisland, was thus deprived of a visit with his sister Eileen, a nurse, who had to go on to work after the distressing incident, having been made to suffer a tedious and wasted journey by the sectarian UDR.