

An Phoblacht

Iml. 4 Uimh. 39 5p 9 SAMHAIN 1973.

CÚIS GHÁIRE, A CHAIRDE

By DARA Mac DARA

ROÍSÍN Dubh is laughing her head off at the antics of the professional politicians of the 26 Counties in the wake of the helicopter which snatched three leading Republicans from Mountjoy Jail, Dublin, on Oíche Shamhna. All Ireland is laughing with Roisin. It's the best tonic the nation has got since the Maidstone episode when the "Magnificent Seven" swam to safety from that prison ship.

What a pity the ward heelers are ashamed because Whitelaw is upset. What a shame that Cosgrave, Donegan and Cooney are worried that the headmaster over in Westminster is beginning to doubt their ability as prefects.

As Jim Larkin pointed out on a famous occasion during the 1913 strike, the people need poetry; and what could be more glorious poetry than this brilliantly planned and executed escape. What style. And what a splendid puncturing of inflated egos.

The Hallowe'en Escape

Air: "The Garden Where The Prairies Grow"

It was Hallowe'en in Dublin town in the year of seventy-three. The witches they were guff around in great hilarity. A helicopter came swooping down from out the evening sky. Someone said, "Bedad, they're comin' on." Yes, bedad, they are," said I.

I was thinking that they were witches who'd advanced their way of flying. Well what would you think on Hallowe'en? If you think that I am lying. But I was wrong as you know, they weren't witches at all. They were, of course, the I.R.A. on a social call.

To Mountjoy Prison where there are some hard nuts. So they went by helicopter because the gates are always shut. And when the copter landed on the prison square, Twomey, Mallon and O'Hagan were already waiting there.

They needed no second asking. "Are yiz coming for a drive?" And the copter was away like lightning, as quick as it did arrive. To Baldoyle Racecourse, where the punters used to go. But where they went to after that, I do not really know.

Now the soldiers and the Gardai sought them here and there. But the devil the bit they saw of them though they searched everywhere.

Oh such darning and such vision—no one could ever tape. And that is all I have to say of "The Hallowe'en Escape".

T. Bracken.

It is an integral part of the Irish tradition to celebrate such deeds in music and verse and this week we reproduce just a few of the spontaneous reactions of the ballad makers.

They may not be the best, for in every townland, north and south, east and west, the cispade has fired the imagination of the men and women of verse. They certainly will not be the last. The story was only a few hours old when a Belfast woman was singing her version at a concert organised in Belfast for the dependants of patriots killed recently in defence of the people from the forces of oppression.

The Provo birds

The Provo birds have flown away. Their stay was short, I'm glad to say. Said the special branch is all long. Their men, they thought, could not be fooled.

Jack and Laim are worried so. For they know they soon must go. They fooled the people for too long. Now it's time that they were gone.

God has blessed those men today. May they n'er return for another stay. They fight on, to pave the way. For peace with justice, night and day.

A. Ó Dúláin.

We are offering two prizes for the best Irish and the best English Gullad or poem on the helicopter escape, received by Nov. 31.

Send entries to Ardu, An Phoblacht, Cearnóg Pharnell 44, B.A.C.

In Éirinn ní 'neosfainn ce hÍ

(An fonn ceanna)

Arís is mé ag téarnamh ar neoin
Ar an taobh eile den Teorainn a mbí
Is ea do thaobhaigh an spéirvean
im chomhair
D'fhág taomanach breoite lag Liam.

Do ghéilleas dá méin is dá cló,
Dá mbriathra is dá beol tanaí hím.
Is do léimeas fé dhéin dul ina tgeo,
Is in Éirinn ní 'neosfainn cé hÍ.

D. Ó. H.

In copter go brath

Tune: Erin go Brath

On an evening of Samhain, in the year of '73,
There were three men locked up who would make Ireland free.
They were pining away under Jack Lynch's law,
When they should have been fighting for Éire go brath.

We'll hire a helicopter, to fly them away,
Said the Dublin Brigade of the bold I.R.A.
We will pluck them out of young Liam's claw,
And they'll fly through the sky for old Éire go brath.

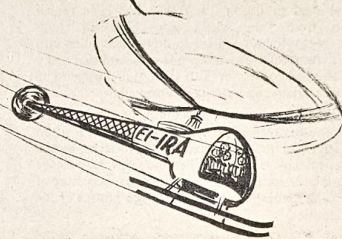
First to Stradbally, Captain Boyes he did go,
Where the lads waiting for him were all in the know,
Then along to Mountjoy and Republican cheers,
While the hangers all said: "Mr. Donegan's here."

Yet it was not a slave of the imperial crown,
But three leading Provos who leapt off the ground,
From Lurgan, Coalsland, and Beal-feir-iste,
Who flew away on that day for Éire go brath.

When Twomey, O'Hagan, and Mallon had fled,
The faces of special detectives went red.
For they blew wages due from Ted Heath and Whitelaw,
By deletion of duty in Éire go brath.

BOB

TRAFFIC PROBLEM!
WHAT TRAFFIC PROBLEM?



PER ARDUA AD ASTRA
THROUGH HARDSHIP TO THE STARS

Fusiliers blooded in Lenadon at attack

• Fusilier David Moody

LAST week I told how Óglaigh na hÉireann had smuggled a runaway British soldier out of the country, an eloquent testimonial to its promise that soldiers wishing to quit the forces of imperialism and surrendering to the I.R.A. would be treated in a humane manner.

On this page last week I began sketching in the background of the unfortunate Fusilier David Moody and the kind of training he got.

We told how the snatch squads were trained to operate in the early stages.

A variation was adopted when it became apparent that crowds understood the plan. The front line would be comprised of the snatch squad, dressed as before, but carrying the four foot riot shields. Suddenly they would drop the shields after the line behind them had fired the rubber bullets and run into the crowd.

The second line then would run forward, pick up the shields and rush into the crowd, driving it backwards, past the point where the snatch squad had engaged the rioters.

First in Hong Kong

This technique and its variation which were first used in the Hong Kong riots, were ditched in the North in favour of this second system, sometime in the middle of 1971.

This meant that Moody's battalion, in fact, never employed this first method though they were well versed in its use.

The second technique, in use in the North over the past two years, again involved a front line of troops moving down a road towards the crowd.

As in the first plan, they would be equipped with four foot shields, batons, etc., the two men on the extremities carrying eight foot shields with their rifles at the ready.

The snatch squad would move up behind but at some distance back, remaining close to corners and lined up on the sides rather than across the road.

They would be clad as would be their counterparts in the former system.

A third line at the rear would clear the rear and the sides of the road. Somewhere in the middle would be the officers with their bodyguards and radio officers.

After a warning had been given to the crowd and when shooting had become intolerable, the front line would retreat to the sides of the street and form up in a line behind each other, holding their shields in front of them.

At the same time the snatch squad would run around the streets and, in a pincer movement, run into the crowd from the sides and partly from behind.

Ideal plan

The ideal plan was that the front-line men, lined along the walls, would fire rubber bullets into the crowd just at the time when the snatch squad were expected to emerge from the side streets further down the road.

Next Irish tour was at first on an emergency basis but it turned into a full tour. It began in July, 1972. Within the first week, a soldier was killed in Lenadon: Fusilier Cannon.

The incident happened in the few days immediately following the break-down of the truce in Lenadon.

Moody's unit was stationed at the Woodburn Hotel in Suffolk, just outside Belfast. On the first night they moved. Moody and some of his mates were embroiled in some dramatic action in Lenadon.

"We had just taken over some homes in Lenadon Walk and just after we got to bed someone opened fire on us. Rounds started to come through the windows and doors and we all went mad."

"If you've ever seen a big fat black with a flapping back-jacket and bare ass running around trying to shoot at a target he couldn't see, then you've seen it all."

Under fire

Shortly afterwards he was involved in another such incident. "We were advancing towards Shaw's Road. I was out in front of a platoon of about six snipers. They then moved in front of me while I gave them cover and they got the road from St. Joseph's College."

"My job was to get to the field and, instead of going through it, as I should have done, I went over it. While I was balancing on top of it, I was shot at twice. Immediately I hit the deck and crawled away. This is normal procedure."

"Once you are shot at you are supposed to throw yourself on the ground immediately and then move from that position so that when you come up it won't be the same spot and you won't be a sitting duck again."

"Anytime, once I hit the deck I moved to the left under cover and crawled forward. This is known as the leopards crawl. It is done flat out and crawling on the elbows while holding the gun in both hands."

"It was the first time that fire had been directed at me and it wasn't really much less before the war. I hit the deck gave the sergeant the impression that I had been shot and I was all over."

"I didn't want to reply for I was afraid of giving my position away but he kept it up. 'Fucking hell, I'm fucking all right and shut up'."

Operation Motorman

Moody and his regiment took part in Operation Motorman. "We expected a hell of a time but nothing ever happened. There wasn't really much tension before the operation. I can't really remember very much about it. It was all about that. Certainly it wasn't very much different."

"In a way, morale cases to be more important than Belfast. The attitude is that we're here to get a job done, so let's do it and get to hell out of here. Belfast. Retaining to Operation Motorman: 'The normal soldier really didn't understand what it was all about until it was all over. It was only then that we realised the full consequences of what happened. My platoon simply had to clear an area so that the Royal Engineers could come in and move a barricade.'

"Conditions at Woodburn Hotel were pretty awful. There was a lot of snoring. The other two had been knocked down by an explosion."

There was a tarpaulin side and roof and the other side was left open. When you awakened in the morning you were like a miner with all the shit flying about. That affected morale a little bit."

Towards the end of this tour the regiment lost another man: Fusilier Alan Tingey was shot while on patrol.

EXCLUSIVE

by Rónán O Ruairc

The regiment returned to base at Catterick but Moody and some others were sent for a while during the break to another training centre at Clapham, outside London.

There he was trained in explosives and boobytraps: instead of being a rifleman he became an assault engineer.

In normal warfare the duty of an assault engineer would be to clear mine fields but, in Belfast, obviously the main job had to do with boobytraps.

Searching a house

In their initial training they had been instructed in normal search procedure. This was to conduct the search from top to bottom and from right to left.

The first thing a soldier would do on entering a room would be to check the ceiling for grenade chutes. If there were any in evidence, they were to leave immediately and enter the room from the roof.

If there were no grenade chutes, the search proceeded, first with the floor and then, in a circle, from top to bottom and from right to left.

Once that was completed the search concentrated on the furnishings, again from top to bottom and from left to right.

If the building is suspected of being booby-trapped (if, for example, the search has been initiated by a tip-off from an informant), the search is never made through a door or a window. The usual method is through the roof: lift off the tiles and then cut through the ceiling.

Never touch the attic door until one can see both sides of it, the inside from a hole in the ceiling. If the attic door appears all right, it can be lifted off and the ground below inspected closely.

If there is any doubt about this a weight may be attached to a rope and, from outside, the building and at a safe distance, lowered to the floor. If nothing happens then obviously it is safe to step on that piece of floor.

Work in pairs

Throughout all these operations soldiers work in pairs. One watches and checks that the other, who is working, is obeying all the instructions.

Hunches have a lot to do with this work. This sense is acquired only by training and experience, which can be costly.

An experienced, competent, assault engineer would be able to tell from the arrangement of furniture in a room if it was booby-trapped. He would know exactly what to look for.

One of the key rules of this operation is never to open a window or a door until one can see both sides of it and check for wires.

Having checked one room for booby traps, one exits through the ceiling and enters another room, again from the ceiling.

Knowledge of floorboard arrangement is crucial. Once one floor board has been removed without trouble the entire floor may be checked with mirrors and torches.

The third tour of the Second Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers began in July of this year. On this occasion Moody was stationed in Silverstream, Andersonstown. Most of the month since then were spent on patrol.

Patrols usually consisted of a section of six to eight men. The section leader usually carried the radio and they patrolled both sides of the street at the same time.

Sometimes in danger zones they would operate parallel patrols, whereby two sections would patrol adjacent and parallel streets, one a street ahead of the other so that, in the event of an ambush, they could go to each other's aid.

Moody was especially interesting on the attitude of soldiers on patrol.

"You get to know the area you are operating in better than you know your own home town. For the first few weeks you spend the time getting to know the geography of the area - all the streets and alleyways."

Within a month or so you know the area like the back of your hand. You also get to know the people there. While in what houses, you could spot a stranger quite easily. While on patrol and back at the billets you constantly talk about the area.

"You discuss possible sniping positions, working out what a sniper might do from this or that location and what you should do in response should one open fire."

One would wonder what his get-away route would be, what his cover would be and what view of the area he would have. Then you get to thinking what action you could take, where you could take cover and how you could get round him. Of course, favourite sniper positions get well known after a while and are passed on from unit to unit in the area.

"Sections tend to overlap with the A.A. company areas. This is so the soldiers can get to know where they are looking for and where they are likely to be staying."

"Each section commander has a book of photographs of wanted people in the area. These include photographs of officers of the I.R.A. in the district and also I.R.A. officers of, say, the brigade or battalion staff who come to frequent the area. Also the photographs of I.R.A. men from other parts of the city with relations or in-laws in the area."

"There are hundreds of touts in Belfast. They are mostly young men who give you a lot of information from touts is to provoke a row with them on the streets and under cover of the row, take them to an army interrogation centre when they can be interrogated."

"Women come into army billets, mostly at nights, and give you information. They keep the soldiers in the billets. I've never heard of a man in a suit with a woman. The most usual way of getting information from touts is to provoke a row with them on the streets and under cover of the row, take them to an army interrogation centre when they can be interrogated."

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Ó Brádaigh

at the Ardfeis

LAST week's extract from the presidential address of Ruairí Ó Brádaigh at the Dublin Mansion House Ardfeis - Sinn Féin, by repeated the assurance on extradition on Nov. 30, 1955, by the then leader of the Dublin Government, John A. Costello.

It was to the effect that there could be no question of handing over to the British or the Six Counties authorities persons accused of armed political activities in Britain or the North.

We continue our extracts:

"That unequivocal statement is a far cry from the utterances and actions of 26-County politicians today. They see the whole political settlement in 1921 which let up both partition states going into the melting pot and with it their political careers. A new federalised Ireland would not enhance their fortunes in any way."

"A 50 per cent increase in the electorate, which the inclusion of 1,500,000 people from north of the Border would bring about, would not mean many votes for Fianna Fáil, Fine Gael or Labour."

"In such a completely new political arena the comfortable game of 'ins and outs' of office for Fianna Fáil on the one hand, and Fine Gael and Labour, on the other, would be at an end."

"Whatever few Unionist votes would go to any of them, they would certainly receive no Nationalist support for the nationally-minded people know that they have been betrayed, abandoned and cast out by Leinster House politicians for over 50 years."

"And so they resist change, they oppose the inevitable. They stoop to such practices as collaboration with the invading British forces, the operation of non-jury courts, jailing and general harassment of those who promote change, who seek a new and better Ireland."

National treachery

"They now contemplate the lowest form of national treachery - political extradition - in order to gain a few more votes despite. It was apparently something of this nature Mr. Brian Faulkner had in mind when he spoke on R.T.E. news on 30 June 22 last, a right denied to Sinn Féin spokesmen for almost a year and a half now."

"Mr. Faulkner spoke of joint action between Mr. Cosgrave and the British forces to obtain 'peace for this generation'. In other words, to give politicians, north and south, a chance to enjoy the spoils of office for 10 to 12 years and after them the Deluge."

"This is the short-term thinking which has led our generation such a legacy of violence, destruction and death. What is wanted, is a just settlement based on justice which will remove violence for all time, and not just a temporary cover-up operation like that of 1921 which sowed the seeds of future violence."

Littlejohn brothers

"To settle for less than a permanent peace is to bind ourselves to reality. Success for the 'peace-for-this-generation' school of thought would mean sentencing a future generation of Irish people to endure what our generation has suffered all over again."

"But British interference in

Pictured at the recent Sinn Féin Ardfeis in the Dublin Mansion House two of the organisation's leaders, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh and Seamus O'Clairigh.

The 26 Counties has taken another and more sinister form in recent years. The calculated use of the agent provocateur in the persons of the Littlejohn brothers and others has come to light."

"Mr. Desmond O'Malley gladly used the climate of opinion created by their activities in the Free State to close down and occupy Sinn Féin offices in Dublin and to prepare a vicious amendment to the already outrageous Offences Against the State Act, last November. And when the Dublin Government was in danger of falling because of lack of support of this measure and the Fine Gael opposition was splitting, British or pro-British agents were ready to hand to cause an explosion without warning in central Dublin, killing two citizens and injuring 127 others."

"Here was the signal for the importation of the 'politics of the latest atrocity' into the 26 Counties. Mr. Lynch cynically and ruthlessly seized immediately on these strategically-timed bombings to rush his Offences Against the State (Amendment) Bill through and, by implication, blame the Republican Movement. He indicated in a special television appearance, where he sought to place responsibility, without his having a scintilla of evidence and despite the obvious fact that the blasts conflicted with every interest of the Republican Movement."

"The main Opposition party was simultaneously discredited behind Mr. Cosgrave, thus allowing through a bill they had earlier described as fit only to take its place on the South African statute-book."

Successful bombings

"Despite the demonstrations by thousands on the streets, the protests by prominent people in all walks of life, the token strikes and marches by workers, the best efforts of trade unions, students and all concerned with civil liberties, the combined action of Fianna Fáil, most of Fine Gael and police-baited-motivated bombers won through."

"The sense of timing displayed in setting off the bombs is reminiscent of the use of bombs by such extreme Unionists like Captain Terence O'Neill out of office in 1969. The consequence of this line-up of groups - all of which stood to lose by the failure of the O.A.S. Amendment Bill - is that the people of the 26 Counties now have interment without trial in a camouflaged form."

"Within a week two sections of Article 4 of the 1937 Constitution were removed and the long awaited votes at 18 conceded but the most repressive piece of legislation in Western Europe was passed. An enactment more vicious and totalitarian than anything available to the British regime in the Six Counties. The next result was to place us temporarily farther away than ever from a New Ireland."

"But British interference in

More next week

A black and white portrait of a man with glasses, wearing a suit and tie. He is looking slightly to the right of the camera. The background is a textured, light-colored wall.

**By Éamonn
Mac Thomáis**

Not even the City Coroner can change the rules. It's not anyone's

The P.R.O. of the Sinn Fein Comhairle Ceanntair in Derry, wants citizens to beware strange cars or strange men.

Analysis of political murder

3 soldiers are fined for thefts from cars

to complete subsequent diver.

Sailors to compete attack victim

Inspr Frank Warne said
northwaite was
tside a city taxi
seen fighting

22-

A 22-YEAR
of Stone
had been
friend, ki
balance
disturbed.
This ve
the City
Major. to
Mne Alex
Acting
Attendant

The security forces..

'CANNABIS PARTIES' HELD IN WARSHIP'S FUNNEL'

WHILE HMS PLYMOUTH was on a voyage in the Caribbean last year a number of cannabis-smoking parties were held on board, a court-martial at the Devonport Naval Base was told today. They took place in "quiet places" on board the ship, the funnel, the emergency compass platform, the sea-

boat and the flight and quarter decks

Details of the alleged parties were given in the circumstantial letter read at the court martial on Keith Alan Styles, who until May 4 this year was a marine engineering mechanic, first-class, on board HMS Plymouth.

He has pleaded guilty to a charge of possessing raw cannabis and tablets containing the hydrocannabinol without authority.

He has pleaded not guilty to a further four charges which are of supplying cannabis and THC to other ratings possessing LSD and attempting to import raw cannabis into the United Kingdom.

The letter states that while the ship was being refitted at Devonport in October, 1971, Styles gave two cigarettes containing cannabis to Philip John Corbett, another marine engineering first-class, who was then aged 17.

and also on a third occasion in the mess TV room. Styles, he said had asked him: "Do you want to buy it?"

Bull said he took the reefer — a cigarette containing cannabis — and smoked it with Styles. But it had no effect. However, later drug-taking sessions on board the Plymouth did have some effect.

MEM 1 Neil Raymond Bevan said he paid Styles one THO dollar (about 40p) for one THO tablet.

Mem Ian Kelett said Styles had asked him to look after a plastic bag containing cannabis. He had hidden it in the diesel space aboard the Plymouth but had given it up when the ship was raised by a naval ship squad, off the coast of Scotland.

Denials

The accused's friend, Mr Andrew Walker, opened the defence case with Styles in the witness box.

He denied ever supplying drugs to Bull during the sessions supplying Bevan with drugs and said he had never had any intention of smuggling drugs into the country.

Asked if he supplied anyone with LSD he replied: "I never used LSD."

Cross-examined by Comm. C. J. Yelloy, he said he knew of no reason why Bull or anyone else should try to implicate him and he reiterated his earlier denials.

He said he never brought large quantities of drugs aboard the Plymouth but agreed that on one occasion he had bought 70 tablets at a dollar each.

Cmde Yelloy suggested to Styles that he had supplied his messmates with THC tablets at a dollar each but Styles rejected the allegation.

(PROCEEDING)

RM bandsman given 3-year driving ban

A BANDSMAN in the Royal Marines, Christopher James Wright, of Malker Road, Torpoint, was fined a total of £88 and disqualified from driving for three years by Torpoint magistrates yesterday.

He pleaded guilty to driving a car with excess alcohol in his blood, two charges of driving without due care and attention on the same day and to having no Excise licence, driving licence or insurance.

Sgt M Elliott, prosecuting, said Wright had previously been disqualified for 12 months for drink and insurance offences.

After his car had collided with a stationary car at Torpoint, he was arrested and subsequent tests showed his blood count to be 267 against the permitted 80.

Later police officers saw evidence of another accident in which a vehicle had been struck, and forensic tests on headlamps and paint from Wright's car showed that his was the vehicle responsible. Wright was adamant that he had not hit two other cars.

In court he said: "What can one say? I have been under the doctor for my drink problem. I nearly jeopardised my career in the navy because of it."

In addition, Wright was ordered to pay a doctor's fee of £7.20 and Excise back duty of £4.16.

VEHICLE OFFENCES COST SAILOR £70

An able seaman serving on the flag ship's staff at Mount Wise, Devonport, was fined a total of £70 by Plymouth magistrates yesterday. He was Peter James Tremaine, aged 3, who admitted stealing an excise licence, fraudulently using it, driving on road tax, and being uninsured.

22-year-old marine killed himself while drug after being jilted

22-YEAR-OLD Royal Marine, Stenhouse Barracks, who had been jilted by his girl and killed himself while the fiancée of his mind was turned.

This verdict was recorded by City Coroner, Mr W E J Hor, today, at the inquest on Alexander Rae.

Leading Medical Officer Peter Stubbs said

Mne Rae, who was "having convulsion and banging against the wall." He quietened him down.

About an hour later he went back to find Mne Rae on the floor unconscious. An ambulance was called and later the same morning Mne Rae died in Royal Naval Hospital, Stenhouse.

pathologist gave the cause of death as barbiturate poisoning. The coroner heard from Constable Gordon Hill, Coroner's Officer, that a note had been found on Mne Rae's locker addressed to a girl friend.

The Coroner said: "He was clearly in love with this girl, who was not in love with him."

'No effect'

Leading MEM Ronald Heinz Ward, called as first prosecution witness, denied any involvement with drugs and said that an earlier statement of admission was false.

MEM 1 Philip John Bull admitted taking drugs and said that on two occasions he had smoked cannabis at HMS Drake

SOLDIER FINED £50, LOSES CAR

A 19-year-old sapper, who admitted selling a car while it was still on hire purchase, was fined £50 by Plymouth magistrates today.

David Wilson Stevenson, of 50 Engineers, Crownhill, was also ordered to return the vehicle to repay the £350 he dishonestly obtained from Westward Motors of Plymouth.

UNDER MY EYE

Taming of a revolutionary

LAST week I began sketching the life and times of Roddy Connolly, son of James Connolly, the 1916 martyr and founder of the Irish Labour Party.

When the Treaty crisis came in 1921 Roddy Connolly was bitterly opposed to national surrender. He was one of a group of Socialists and Communists who issued a manifesto condemning the Treaty and the Labour Movement for its support of that Treaty.

When fighting broke out in June, 1922, Roddy Connolly took up arms in defence of the Republic. In the years that followed the Treaty, Roddy Connolly continued to write, act and speak as a socialist and a Republican. In 1934, when there was an I.R.A. split and those who left the I.R.A. set up the Republican Congress, Roddy Connolly associated himself with that Movement and was present in Rathmines Town Hall when the first delegate conference of the Republican Congress assembled.

At that Conference it became apparent that those who had broken away from the I.R.A., or at least a majority of them, were anything but revolutionaries. They proposed to set up a "united front" which would include Fianna Fáil and the Communist Party.

Workers' Republic

This was to be called "The United Front Against Imperialism", but, in reality, it was a mere gimmick to establish another Free State political formation. The Conference split on the issue because there was a motion on the agenda which was a direct negative to the United Front motion.

This motion asked the Conference to set at its objective the achievement of "An Irish Workers' Republic" which, after all is said and done, a declaration of separatism.

Roddy Connolly supported the motion in favour of a workers' republic, but in that way was objective of his father and, what is more, he was associated at that time with an attempt to revive and put on a working basis the Irish Citizen Army which his father led in Easter Week.

After the Republican Congress split in two the revived Citizen Army fell asunder and the Republican Congress "United Front" died an ignominious death. It asserted that death for it was nothing, more or less, than the same type of operation which the Gardiner Place outfit is trying to follow on us today.

That was not the end of Roddy Connolly, however, as a Republican activist. In 1936, he was arrested under the Public Safety Act, which had been passed by the Cosgrave Government, and which Fianna Fáil was now operating against Republicans.

He was brought before a military court and sentenced to a term of imprisonment because he was supposed to have been associated with the I.R.A. and other Republican organisations in a campaign of support for the Dublin busmen who were on strike for better wages and better working conditions.

Roddy Connolly served his sentence which, as far as I recollect, was three months imprisonment. It may have been more: I am uncertain.

Reformist politician

1936 seems to have ended Roddy's career as a revolutionary. In the years which followed, he became more closely associated with the Irish Labour Party under the reformist leader, William Norton and, later, under Brendan Corish. For a time he served as a Labour Deputy for Louth in the Free State Parliament, but lost his seat at a subsequent general election.

He did not retain the seat but continued in membership of the Labour Party. In due course he became a member and then chairman of the Louth branch of the party.

He had acted as chairman of the annual conference of the Labour Party.

This year, however, he has clearly indicated that he is no longer part of what is known as the "Labour Left". The last occasion on which I saw him at a Republican function was in the spring of 1972, when he attended the unveiling of the new headstone over the grave of Roddy Connolly.

The unveiling ceremony that day was performed by Maurice Twomey, who was Chief of Staff of Ogligh na Eireann from 1936 to 1937.

Maurice Twomey served subsequently on Ogligh G.H.Q., right up to 1940. This year, on the occasion of the Liam Lynch Memorial Ceremony, he gave his blessing to the young freedom fighters of today. His message on the occasion was quoted in full in a recent issue of this paper.

Also on the platform that day at Bodenside was Ruairi O'Brighu, Uachtarán, Sinn Féin, one who, according to Cruise O'Brien and company, is a very subversive person. So that Roddy Connolly was still, even at that late stage of his career, flirting with his own past.

Exposed as collaborator

Today he stands revealed as a supporter of the Corish-Cruise O'Brien line of collaboration with the British empire. As such he comes directly under my eye this week and has to be exposed for what he is. These are easy when one must declare where one stands. There are days to stand up and be counted.

There are only two sides in the conflict at present being waged between our nation and the British empire. You are either on one side or the other. The 26 Counties government openly was taken to the side of the British against the Republican Movement and its heroic freedom fighters. Irish soldiers from occupied Ireland, born and reared there, who had the audacity to raise the standard of resistance to national treachery and foreign domination, have been jailed and intimidated and persecuted by the forces of the 26 Counties state.

Their wives and daughters have been arrested and beaten up. Take, for example, the attempt to extradite Rita O'Hare, wife of Gerry O'Hare, the Mountjoy hunger striker, the savage ill-treatment by the Garda of Séamus Twomey's daughter, who had her arm twisted and broken by Garda for protesting in the Special Criminal Court. Or, again, the treatment of the wives of J.B. O'Hagan and Joe Cahill when they called to see their husbands during the recent hunger strike.

Roddy Connolly, son of James Connolly, is one of the gentlemen who wants to sweep all this under the carpet and prevent it being discussed at the Labour Party Conference. By his actions he has placed himself in an imperialist camp. He that is not with us is against us. Roddy Connolly has now gone the way of all compromisers — he has succumbed to Free State domination. He stands for what his father tried to destroy. It is as simple as that.

CORMAC MAC AIRT

WINCHESTER

"YOU are lying, aren't you", said the British Attorney General with studied casualness.

"No, that is not the case", replied Hugh Feeney, his voice firm, factual, unflinching. Their eyes, less than 10 feet apart, were locked together.

Sir Peter Rawlinson, elegantly dressed and speaking in carefully modulated tones which contrasted sharply with the flat Belfast accent of his protagonist, is leading for the prosecution in the case against nine Belfast people accused of planting car-bombs in London on March 8.

The case is being heard here in Winchester, in a room which once served as the banquet hall of Winchester Castle. In the specially extended dock the nine defendants sit in a line, listening intently to the legal to-ing and fro-ing, to the submissions, applications and counter-applications.

Above them light filters through stain-glass windows depicting Charles II, Henry VIII, and William III.

It was in this very room that Judge Jeffries came with blood-thirsty gusto to deal with the rebels who had followed Monmouth. It was here, too, that Sir Walter Raleigh stood trial for treason - against the first Queen Elizabeth.

Grim determination

The prosecution case lasted five weeks. A series of police witnesses recounted in meticulous detail how and when each of the accused is alleged to have arrived in London.

The litany of names, places and flight numbers was undramatic to a degree. Little of

Odds against a fair trial

By a Special Correspondent

the detail was challenged by the defence. It was all circumstantial. There was nothing in it about bombs.

The grim determination of the state to secure convictions became apparent when a number of forensic experts were called. One man, from the Metropolitan Police Laboratory at Holborn, described how he had collected 8,500 fibres from two cars, mounted them onto microscopic slides and analysed each one, determining its age, exact colour, composition and the type of garment it might have come from.

Another described how he examined a notebook alleged to have been found in Marion Price's handbag.

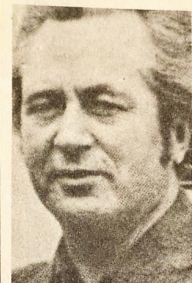
A special machine had been used to play a fierce beam of light at an angle onto the blank pages. The resultant light-patterns, magnified many times and photographed through a special lens, revealed, so he claimed, the indentations left by writing which had been on the previous pages. What was thus revealed had little to do with bombs.

Surrealist background

But the vast expenditure of man-power and the deployment of this array of ultra-modern technology did serve to indicate

the extent to which all the weaponry of the state has been brought to bear.

In this surreal atmosphere, semi-sci-fi techniques being explained in a stone hall reeking with Imperial history, - Dolores



SINCE the new thinking on government regards a prosperous economy as a constituent part of the good human life, it shares the concern of many about the absence of such an economy in the greater part of the Republic, and especially in Connacht and western Ireland generally.

However, it affirms that efforts to correct such "regional imbalance" to "develop" underdeveloped areas - must fail in the long run, unless the task is undertaken by the people of these regions themselves, acting through their local and regional representative institutions.

In affirming this, it has the uncompromising support of the European Conference of Local Authorities, expressed in successive studies and resolutions (in particular, Resolutions 39, 40, 41, 42, 45 and 47).

This, for example, from Resolution 42: "Regional planning policy cannot be conceived, directed or applied without the permanent and organised participation at the various levels of the population concerned, represented by their elected municipal and regional councils and the various intermediary bodies (professional organisations, associations, trade unions)."

In making this affirmation, the new thinking on government points to the constant failure in this century of the Dublin Government's attempts to "save the West" or to "save the Gaeltacht" as proof of its

ineffectiveness of Mr. Donegan's army?

Though the town is only four miles from the Border, a fairly easy target for a bombing raid, the business people and general public are strongly against the stationing of troops in the town.

People with a knowledge of the Border area are fully aware of the ineffectiveness of the army patrols as a precaution against such raids.

They would be much happier with close policing of the streets of towns and villages along the Border, backed up by

and Marion Price, Robert Walsh, Gerard Kelly, Martin Brady, William Armstrong, Hugh Feeney, Roisin McNeaney and Paul Holmes, all of Belfast, now fight for their liberty. It is hardly an equal struggle.

The stolid all-male jury, each of whom promised in turn "faithfully to try the several issues between our sovereign lady the Queen and the defendants": the prison guards who sit impassive at the back of the dock; the police who ring the court; the bewigged lawyers, 20 of them in court at a time, sitting in clusters at 50 guineas a day; the judge in his red robes, presiding over all these belong here in Winchester, the ancient, Arthurian capital of England. It is their world. It is a world away from west Belfast.

contention.

After vast expenditure and countless schemes and plans, both these parts of Ireland still lack adequate, self-generating economies.

The economic differences between the West and East of Ireland continue to increase rather than to diminish. The new thinking on government regards these failures as quite unnecessary.

At the same time as the new thinking has been gathering force and conviction in the Republic, a great critical debate about the structure of government has been taking place in Northern Ireland.

Much of this Northern debate, and of the thinking which has accompanied it, has dealt with issues of a somewhat different kind than those discussed in the Republic. But there has been a considerable area of common ground.

Among the contributions to this common ground are Ronald Bunting's pamphlet *Blueprint for Local Government*, advocating a three-tier structure of community councils, regional district councils and regional parliament; the MacRory Report, which recommended the re-creating of government in the North in the form of 26 district councils under four area boards and a regional government; the Republican proposals for a similarly three-tier structure of district-regional-provincial government in Ulster and the other provinces; and John Robb's pamphlet *Sell-Out or Opportunity?* which also advocated a three-tier system of government (Little Deme, Great Deme, Provincial Assembly) for Ulster and for the other provinces.

Moreover, underlying much of the current political debate is the assumption that the area would continue to have some sort of "regional government" (whether within the U.K. or the new Republic of Ireland); and the idea of regional government has played a central role in the new thinking in the Republic.

Common Ground

Finally, the experiences of the people of the Northern ghettos in the face of improvised self-government has set many of them thinking of a structure of urban community which would cause no surprise to the Ballyfermot Community Development Association or the Dublin Liberties Association.

Insofar as the new thinking in

bomb-disposal units in the local Garda station or "digs" in the town.

It becomes very obvious to those travelling in the Border area, these days, that patrols and check-points are something of a nuisance south of the Border while becoming rarer on the Six Counties side.

Indeed, the ostentatious show being put on at the present time by the Gardaí and army is typical of publicity-conscious Ministers involved - and is costing the Twenty Six Counties taxpayer quite a bit.

BELFAST REGION

Districts



ÉIRE NUA

This article is based on extracts from "Sketches of the New Ireland" by Desmond Fennell (Association for the Advancement of Self-Government, 35p., 24 Bóthar na hOllscoile, Gaillimh). This series followed the recent Athlone conference. Discussion may be continued in the letters columns. We will conclude the Fennell extracts next week.

the North and in the Republic has this common ground, it is contributing (whether consciously or not) to the emergence of the New Ireland. For if "New Ireland" means anything, it means a new Irish nation fashioned from the social debris of the Irish and British nations now present in Ireland. And that presupposes not merely different structures of government than exist now, North, South, East or West, but the community-building kind of structures which the new thinking advocates.

What we have now in Ireland is not a nation but debris of three nations, and especially of the Irish nation: masses of dissociated individuals whose affairs are controlled for them "from elsewhere" and "by others", a "population" bereft of native forms or shape.

Our present alienated forms of government are those which correspond to, and reflect, this socially disintegrated and prostrate state. A nation, on the other hand, is a self-shaping social unit, a distinctive community of communities. So a "new Irish nation" means an Irish system of community communities, and possessing, therefore, a system of government which reflects, endorses and helps to form that kind of social structure.

It is precisely such a system of government that the new thinking on government envisages. Hence its vital and central role in the conception and shaping of the new Ireland. It fulfils this role and builds the New Ireland in two distinct but complementary ways: on the one hand, when it directs its efforts to the particular task of creating a Connacht or an Ulster, a Belfast or Dublin, a South Munster or a Gaeltacht, governing itself as a community of communities; on the other, when it takes an all-Ireland view and projects structures of government which would enable all kinds of communities to co-exist.

The general arguments for the new structures have been amply presented in the published writings on the subject. Local applications of these arguments can be found there too. Variants of the new structures for this or that area, for the Republic as a whole, or for Ireland generally, have been sketched out in words, and the roles of the various tiers

of government outlined in some detail.

A new system

I believe it is time to move on and start sketching the new system of self-governing communities on the map of Ireland. The "part" that concerns me here is the system of districts and regions. Within this context, I shall also be concerned with community councils and, to some extent, with dioceses.

Clearly, the work of sketching requires the sketcher to take a stance, to make up his mind between various choices, to plump for one line rather than another. So I shall be doing this, while hoping that my effort will induce or provoke many other and better artists to take up where I leave off.

Ultimately, if it is to be the Ireland that suits us, a real home for us all where we and our children can feel at ease in the world and grow human together everyone in Ireland must contribute at least a brush-stroke to the picture.

Basic materials

Among the basic materials which I need for the actual map-making were maps showing the county electoral areas of Connacht, the Dublin city wards, the District Electoral Divisions of County Dublin.

None of these maps is available to the citizen in the Government Publications Office (Dublin) or anywhere else a comment in itself, surely, on our relationship of government and its relationship to the citizens.

For the county electoral areas, I had to get lists of the District Electoral Divisions (DEDs) which make up each county electoral area and draw my own maps of these county subdivisions on maps showing the DEDs.

Getting to see the map of Dublin city wards and a map of the new Co. Dublin DEs required direct approaches to the civil service. For the north-eastern part of the country, I needed a general map of the new Northern Ireland local government districts, and ward maps of Belfast and the surrounding districts.

Concluded

U.D.R. IN COME OPERA ROLE

SOMETIMES the Six Counties tragedy has its lighter side. It was indeed most amusing to people who know the Border to hear the U.D.A. informing the British army that if the Brits couldn't seal off the Border, they would.

The road-cratering campaign was the largest operation ever mounted to attempt to "seal off" the wee Six. It was no half-hearted effort and the Brits employed a great force of men, machinery, material, money and life to tear up roads and patrol the Border.

The campaign was one aspect of the Six Counties War of Independence in which their defeat was utter and decisive.

Though they tore up every by-road, cart-track and footbridge and patrolled in force, they were sniped at and ambushed with much heavier casualties than were ever admitted until they decided that all their efforts were not only ineffective, but too costly to carry on as a show of power.

It would be interesting, indeed, to tour the farmsteads on both sides of the Border - particularly along the Co. Monaghan border with Fermanagh, Tyrone and Armagh - to assess from local eye-witnesses, the cost in life to the British army from snipers, booby-traps and ambushes.

At the commencement of the campaign, reports from local newspaper correspondents were getting through in the press but the British army press office moved in smartly to make sure they were first in the field with accounts of incidents which were published without investigation by our Dublin daily newspapers.

Perhaps, therefore, the U.D.A.

le Fear Faire

can be forgiven the foolishness of the notion that they could effectively cut off the six alienated counties from the other three counties of Ulster. Probably they have no idea at all of what the British troops came up against.

Imagine them patrolling South Armagh or the Fermanagh sector where even the British army moves out only after intensive aerial reconnaissance.

Southern patrols

FOR some time past there have been reports of small groups of U.D.A. or other Unionist subversives operating on the Twenty Six Counties side of the Border.

Such a group was reported by local observers in north Monaghan, near the Fermanagh border, recently.

Could it be that they are familiarising themselves with the network of by-roads in these areas with evil intent? S.A.S. bombers making forays south surely would find such local guides useful.

Something for Cooney's men to think about...

No confidence

THE opposition to Dublin's Department of Defence move to set up an army barracks for 250-500 troops, north of Monaghan, on the Armagh road, is surely a vote of no confidence

Beaten by Garda sergeant

WE would be most grateful if you would allow us the space to voice our sense of outrage at the recent brutal Garda attack on an 18-year-old youth from Clara. We invite your readers to support our efforts by forwarding accounts of such attacks by the Garda on members of the public.

The incident to which we refer took place in the early hours of Saturday morning (Oct. 6) after a dance in the local G.A.A. hall.

The youth (who wants his name withheld for fear of reprisals) was waiting for his brother who was approached by two Gardaí, one a sergeant.

He was taken to the Garda barracks and, inside, was immediately set upon by the sergeant, who accused him of throwing a bottle at him (sergeant) the previous week.

In a statement to us the boy denied any knowledge of this action and told us of a nightmare half-hour of severe punching and kicking received from the sergeant.

He showed us the bruises and cuts on his body and neck.

As a result, the boy is still in bed recovering from his ordeal and also at a loss of one week's wages.

— Teresa O'Connor, rúnaí, Liam Dignan Cumann, Clara, Offaly.

* If only this youth could be made to realise that he has a moral duty to take action in the courts against such brutality. His first step should be to make a sworn statement before a Commissioner of Oaths and back this by a doctor's certificate. A solicitor will be able to advise him more fully. Every time a beating of this nature goes unchallenged it ensures the beating up of yet another innocent. Every time we allow ourselves to be intimidated we are forging another link in the chain which binds an entire generation — Acting Editor.

An teanga

IT is a matter of supreme importance that all members of

An Phoblacht

don phobal

Calling all cumann and supporters of 'An Phoblacht': help us to reach our target of 50,000 by Christmas.

If you have not increased your order yet, do so now, before the next issue is due. It is through our columns that the Republican Movement keeps the people informed of what is happening. North and South. It is through these columns that our policy is put before the Irish people.

Buy "An Phoblacht". Read "An Phoblacht". Sell "An Phoblacht". See that "An Phoblacht" is available in every city, town and village, in every home.

The next six months will be the most vital in the history of our country. Keep yourself informed. Seán Keenan, Manager.

a chara

the historic Irish nation should, at the present juncture of our history, switch from English to Irish.

In the present rapidly developing situation, there is grave danger that the already blurred national identity may be completely snuffed out. Our last remaining bulwark against such a calamity is to return to our own language which has been spoken by the vast majority of our people for something like 56 out of a total of some 60 generations since the start of our history.

There is no good reason why the infinitesimal gap of four generations should not be quickly bridged if one considers that three quarters of a million people at the last census returned themselves as Irish speakers (that is more than one in four).

We believe that Irish speakers should come together in every part throughout the country, and explicitly agree, after getting to know each other, to use only Irish among themselves in the course of day-to-day contact with each other. This is what happened in Finland when independence was achieved in 1917; and this is today 90 per cent, Finnish speaking.

"OldIrish" has been formed by a group of people to propagate the foregoing objects, and we invite anybody who is interested to get in touch with us. Non-Irish speakers who would like to co-operate would also be welcome. We would do our best to create for them a congenial atmosphere in which they could quickly become Irish-speaking.

Our people are being preached at for some time past to engage in constructive patriotism. Here is our chance to do so in a manner in which even our most virulent opponents can hardly take exception.

Daobhse, a Ghaeilgeoirí, dhearfaimis libh nach bhfuil an t-am ar ár taobh. Níl aon seasamh ag an teanga sa gComhtharaghadh. Tá sí caitheamh amach ag an arm "náisiúnta" agus ag na Gardaí. Tá feál déanta uirthi sa gceas oideachais. Bualadh bob ar maidir leis na Coláistí Ullmhúcháin agus in ana-chuid síle eile, sa gceas is gair gearr go mbeidh glúin ann a bheidh caoich go h-iondair a labhairt.

Anois an t-am le seasamh suas faoin geist seo, muna dteastfaíonn uainn go ndéanfadh eagránach dinn agus dár bpostáir inár dtír é.

Tá formhór ár muintire ar thaobh na teanga fós, agus iad ag fanacht le leide ó Ghaeilgeoirí. Léimís ineach ar iad a mbualcáil agus a eagrú agus beidh an bua againn fós.

Eamonn Mac Murchú, Cathairleach-proim, "OldIrish", (Cultural Identity Defence Association), Rinn ó gCuanaich, Co. Phort Láirge.

Boston tea party

A COALITION of concerned people invite you to participate in the "Boston Tea Party 1973".

This significant event will take place at Boston Harbour, November 17, 1973, between 8.00 and 10.00 a.m. At this time the British ship, Queen Elizabeth II, will be in port to pick up passengers for a holiday cruise. Symbolically the QEI represents British imperialism and aggression. This imperialism and aggression is being perpetrated against the Irish people in occupied Northern Ireland today. Today the central issue in the war is one of conflict between Ireland's right to freedom and England's determination to keep the Irish in subjugation. All other issues are subordinate to this basic point. There can be no

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

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

compromise on the fundamental issue as to who should rule Ireland: the British Parliament or the Irish People.

The Irish People have had 800 years of British ineptitude in ruling Ireland; they have never known rule by the Irish, of the Irish and for the Irish. Until they do, they shall never enjoy peace and stability in their land.

There are those who say it is too much to ask of Britain that she acknowledge the right of the Irish people to self-determination. We do not think so. We ask of England that which France gave Algeria, and Britain, herself, to her former colonies of Palestine, Cyprus and Aden.

We here in Massachusetts, to show our solidarity with our oppressed brothers and sisters in occupied Ireland, will hold the "Boston Tea Party 1973". British tea and other British goods will be dumped into Boston harbour as it was 200 years ago by another group of individuals who were protesting British rule and imperialist policies in this country.

This is being done to protest Britain's policies of aggression and inhumanity and to shed some light on the plight of the people in occupied Northern Ireland who are being murdered, imprisoned without trial and brutalized because of their quest for freedom.

You can show your support and concern by joining us. See you on the pier.

Irish Northern Aid, 39 Park Avenue No. Medford, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Extradition laws

AT a recently convened meeting the following resolution was passed: "This committee calls on all T.D.'s and Councillors in Clare to express their attitude to any proposed extradition laws which enable Irish people labouring for freedom to be extradited in the case of Rev. Father Burns, to England and Mrs. McLaughlin and Mrs. O'Hare, to the Six Counties, to be tried by English courts of whose dispensation of justice the Irish people are well aware".

A vote of sympathy was

Ballad of Joe Cahill

The lyric is by Patsy Farrell who wrote "Where the Three Counties Meet" — it reached the top of the Irish charts.

Music is by the James Connolly Folk Group. The record has been released by Saisoir and costs 50p.

passed with the Dillon family, Clare, with the wife and relatives of John Mulvihill of Ballinamore, Athca, Go ndeána Dia trócaire ar a n-anamacha.

After-Meetings were held "An Phoblacht" was sold and collections for an Cumann Cabhrach were taken up at Kilmaboy and Corofin on Sunday Oct. 28. The meetings were addressed by Brian Mac Lua, Mattie Finncane and Joe Moylan.

— Padraig Clancy Cumann, Sinn Féin, Inis, Co. an Chláir.

End of the Empire

(Air: "The Road to Mandalay")

By the Thames, the Old Embankment, looking pretty as can be

There's a London girl a-sittin' and I know she thinks of me. The bells of Bow are calling; the bells of Bow they say:

"Come you back, you British soldier, come you back, back home to stay. "Where you the little kiddies play. "Can't you hear your kiddies say: "Will pop come home to London? Will pop come home some day? "And leave the kids of Belfast and... the awful I.R.A.?"

I am sick of bein' pelted by the blasted pavin' stones. And the blasted Belfast drizzle wakes the fever in my bones.

In each alley a sniper... waitin': each alley a booby trap.

And kids with cocktails waitin'... And the blasted Belfast drizzle wakes the fever in my bones. In each alley a sniper... waitin': each alley a booby trap. And the women batterin' lids; And the cruel, watching windows and... the awful I.R.A.

Ship me somewhere east of Belfast; for Belfast is the worst Of all the bloomin' jungles we Brits burst into first.

For the bells of Bow are calling and it's home that I'd like to be Sittin' snug and cosy, the wife an' kids an' me.

For I heard a GI say, "I've gotta get away from here. "From this hell of Vietnam, "Where it's booby traps all day, "I'll rock't to the moon

"And hope to live there soon". Oh it's hell right here in Belfast with the awful I.R.A.

(This song may be sung in pubs in Belfast, Dublin and elsewhere).

Wind of change

I WOULD like to say something about the great wind of change which has begun to blow through our land.

I think the people were just waiting for the gangsters (Fianna Filers) to go out of power. Apparently they thought the new government would be straight, and would make life better for all in Ireland, but they soon found out there was little or no change. Now the people have come to a sort of cross-roads.

People I personally thought would never support Sinn Féin are now looking towards the Movement.

The only way in my opinion, Sinn Féin can win the full support of all the is to work within the State and not from outside the State.

I wish to say something about the standard of "An Phoblacht". I

More than 250 people took part in a recent 45-mile, freedom walk from Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S., to the White House in Washington, D.C. Our picture shows Rev. Seán McManus addressing the crowd assembled opposite the White House after the march. Objective was to publicise Ireland's fight for freedom. People from Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Jersey and Baltimore took part. Among those who helped most were Kathy Fogarty, Annette Gribbin and John McBride.

find it is getting lower and lower each week and, as I sell the paper every week in pubs in Dublin, at times I have to make excuses for the sinking standards of the newspaper.

I have one example. Two weeks ago you published a photo of a British army terrorist crouching down on a Belfast footpath with his S.L.R. pointing across the street. There was a little boy walking down the street.

"An Phoblacht" had a caption with the photo, saying that the terrorist was pointing the S.L.R. at the little boy. Well, anyone with a pair of Irish eyes in his head could plainly see that the little boy was not in line with the terrorists gun as the child was much nearer to the camera than the British army terrorist was when the photo was taken. Therefore, the British terrorist could not have been pointing his gun at the little boy.

Stick to the facts and don't make a great paper any way like the cheap gutter press we can get from the British or west British newspapers. Keep "An Phoblacht" a newspaper to be proud of.

— Declan Skelly, Terenure, Baile Atha Cliath, 6.

Loss of jobs

THE Irish Civil Rights Association condemns outright the vindictive use of a section of the notorious Offences Against the State Act by the Coalition government in having dismissed from their employment two Co. Waterford men because of their Republican beliefs.

The circumstances under which Mr. Gerard Murphy, Assistant County Engineer and Mr. Donal Whelan, Headmaster of Kilmacothas Vocational School, have been dismissed, can be viewed only as an act of revenge by an anti-Republican-minded government cabinet, against these men and their families, because of their alleged involvement in the Claudia affair.

Both these men were given two years' suspended prison sentences by a Special Military Court which was also acting under the special powers, and even by the un-democratic constitution and composition of these special courts, can be deemed to have fulfilled their "debt" to the Twenty-Six Counties state, or is the taking away of their livelihood a condition for the suspension of the prison sentences?

The Irish Civil Rights

Reasonable Rates



Association is very concerned arising from this unprecedented act by Mr. Tully and Mr. Burke, of a development of complete non-tolerance of opponent's or minority points of view by the Departments of Justice, Defence, Education, Posts and Telegraphs and now also Local Government. The tone which seems to be emerging is that if an individual or group does not agree with the status quo of the Twenty-Six Counties, they and their families will be made to suffer for it by being denied the right to follow their professions.

This is a dangerous fascist tactic, used in Nazi Germany, Franco's Spain and under Stalin in Russia, to compel people to renege on their political and religious beliefs. In addition, our support to the growing anger felt at this injustice, the Irish Civil Rights Association again calls for the immediate repeal of these special powers, both Acts, under a section of which this intolerable decision has been made, and ask all individuals and organisations, local and national, to do likewise.

— Thomas Fay, P.R.O. Irish Civil Rights Assoc., 14 Cearnag Pharnell, Baile Atha Cliath, 1.

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Ar leas na Gaeilge
Ar leas na Poblachtá
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Wanted: used motorcycles and scooters in "needing repair" condition. Any year. Price must be reasonable. Write: M. O'Brien, Dillondown, Blessington, Co. Chill Mhantain.

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ÉIGSE CHONAMARA

Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge i gcomhar le Comharchumann Chóis Fharráige, Teo.

Samhain 16 — 18 i gColáiste Lurgan, Indreabhán, faoi "Ceol na Gaeltachta".

Aoine, 16 Samhain — 7.30 p.m.: Fáilúil agus oscailt oifigiúil.

8.30 p.m.: Léacht: "An Tradisiún Ceoil — Cá sheasann sé anois?" leis an Dr. T. O. Canáin, Coláiste na hOllscoile, Corcaigh.

10.00 p.m.: Céilí mór.

Satharn, 17 Samhain — 10.30 a.m.: Léacht: "Raiféir — Fíle agus Ceoltóir na Gaeltachta" le Tomás Mac Diarmada.

11.30 a.m.: Léacht: "Ceol na Gaeltachta" le Seán Og O Tuama.

3.00 p.m.: Scannáin ar cheoil.

8.00 p.m.: Oíche Cheoil: Fear an t: Paidí Bán O Bréin.

10.00 p.m.: Céilí mór.

Domhnach, 18 Samhain: — 10.30 a.m.: Aifreann Uí Riada.

11.30 a.m.: Siompóisiam, "Ceol sa Ghaeltacht", Cathairleach: Pádraig O Catháin.

Ó Conaill replies to Faulkner

THE UNIONIST leader, Brian Faulkner, is accused of having encouraged the U.D.A. to terrorise innocent people and force the British to break the truce arranged with representatives of Oglagh na hÉireann.

Cahill: another attack

JOE Cahill, the Belfast Republican, had another heart attack in Mountjoy Jail on Friday last. He was left alone in his cell all night without proper medical attention. When he was in the Mater Hospital a couple of weeks ago, following a similar attack, the doctors there worried that further attacks could occur and that he should not be left alone. Medical opinion is that Mr. Cahill's condition is serious and that he should not be locked alone in a cell at night.

We ask for public protest against this barbaric treatment of the man who defended the Nationalist people of Belfast, following internment in August, 1971.

A treaty of deceit

ON Nov. 27, 1922, Sir J. Butcher in the House of Commons had this to say:

"What is the first article of the Constitution? Does it reproduce verbatim Article One of the 'Treaty'? Instead of that this is put in: 'The Irish Free State . . . is a co-equal member of the community of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations'."

"This is an absolute falsehood. The Irish Free State is not a co-equal member of this community of nations and let me give one instance in which it is not. One member of that Community of Nations is the United Kingdom, as we must call it for want of a better name. By Clause 4 of the Bill now before us, the right of the United Kingdom to make laws affecting the Irish Free State in certain cases is preserved and acknowledged."

"If the United Kingdom be co-equal with the Irish Free State and be entitled to legislate for the Irish Free State, then the Irish Free State should be entitled to legislate for the United Kingdom, but no one, not even the most rapacious supporter of the Irish Free State would put forward such a claim."

The Free State, the father of the present 26 Counties state, was sold on lies and deceit. The present Dublin state is no more sovereign than the Six Counties and the proposed Council of Ireland will make that clearer than ever.

Children of the Prisoners

Help to give the children of Derry Republican Prisoners a happy Christ mas.

Send a donation, however small, to Sean Carr, 30 Blucher St., Derry City.

The accusation comes in a statement from the Sinn Féin Leasuachtaran, Daithí Ó Conaill, in a statement commenting on the recent television discussion programme with Dr. Garret FitzGerald and Mr. Faulkner.

Here is the statement:

"The discussion on last Saturday's Late-Late Show between Mr. Faulkner and Dr. FitzGerald was a futile exercise as regards understanding the real issues of the present conflict in the North. The lack of audience participation robbed the show of any real value and enabled Mr. Faulkner to give his usual demonstration of the politics of deception, deceit and hypocrisy."

"During the show, Mr. Faulkner claimed that 'terrorists murdered 200 people'. Being the arch-terrorist of Northern Ireland himself, was Mr. Faulkner referring to his 'loyalist' supporters who have committed 200 sectarian killings or to the British army who have killed over 200 civilians and 120 I.R.A. personnel?"

"It was established earlier on the show that the sectarian killings escalated dramatically during the period were a major factor in driving on the U.D.A. to terrorise harmless people and force the British to break the Truce."

"Responsibility for the psychological genocide now being practised on the Northern people has its origins in typical southern politician's anaemic approach to the Northern problem."

"One would never think there was a British army of occupation in our country. The root cause was not even touched on."

"Dr. FitzGerald hasn't a clue as to how much the Nationalist people have suffered and are suffering to-day, but he should be under no illusion as to the depth of feelings on the extradition issue."

"Handing over an Irish person to the torturers of the British crown has grave complications for the people involved and changing the word 'Extradition' to 'Common Law Enforcement' will be as meaningless as changing 'Internment' to 'Detention'."

"Finally, I was somewhat surprised to see Dr. FitzGerald joining O'Malley's band-wagon calling for my arrest. Mr. O'Malley has become an insufferable bore on this topic, so why not leave it up to him as he has little else to do now?"

In memory of

Terence McWeeney,
Lord Mayor of
Cork

Who died for Ireland on
October 25, 1920. The
75th day of his hunger
strike in Brixton Prison,
London.

Ar dheis dé go raibh
a nam.

Inserted by Terence
McWeeney, Cumann, Sinn
Féin, West London.

This is the helicopter in which they escaped from the Joy in one minute flat. Examining it are members of the force the inefficiency of which was demonstrated by the escape.

Débé

(ó lch. a dó)

deireadh a chur leis na comórtais a bhaineann le canadh ar an sean-nós.

Níor mhiste na comórtais sin a leathnú amach. Tá an sean-nós beo áiteanna eile. D'fhéadadh muid beocht a chur inár rud alainn féin ach deis bheith againn éisteacht le dreamanna eile, ón nGailis sa Spáinn, ón Andaláis sa Spáinn, ó thuaisceart na hAfraice, ó na Tíortha Balcánacha . . . agus mar sin de . . . gan dearmad a dhéanamh faoi ar ndeartháireacha sna tíortha Ceilteacha.

Is é tá ag tarlú go bhfuil raidió agus teilifís ag déanamh neamhní den sean-nós. Ní mórán measa a thaispeánann an tOireachtas le £10 mar dhuais.

Tá an bhéim ar rud ar fáil eile agus tá mórúir ar an áge glacadh leis. Bhfuil an sean-nós in uachtar tigh Cotter? Ní tigh Darby? Ní tigh Fuller?

Fhad is a bheas greim ar chaitheamh aimsire na Gaeilchta ag a leithéid de dhreanadín ní bheidh an sean-nós ach ag dul in éag. Is iad na daoine óga a choinníonn níos ar bith beo. Ní cultúr. Ní teanga.

New life in Irish music

"Congratulations!", I said to an Ulster Protestant, whose children had been successful in the competitions.

"Don't congratulate me," he replied sincerely. "Congratulations Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann who have made all this possible and who have opened up a whole new life for us."

From "A Great Fleadh" in the current issue of the Comhaltas magazine, "Treoir".

Cumann na mBan to expand

A nation-wide recruiting campaign to expand the membership of Cumann na mBan was announced at the Sinn Féin Ardtheithe. Here is the address given to delegates by the Cumann representative:

"On behalf of Cumann na mBan, we wish to congratulate Sinn Féin on the attendance at this Ardtheithe. In the past we in Cumann na mBan have deemed it an honour to play our part along side Sinn Féin and the other sections of the Republican Movement. As our organisation has increased in the past year, in numbers, spirit and effectiveness, so we hope will our contribution to the Movement."

"In conjunction with the Irish Republican Army, Cumann na mBan will shortly launch a nation-wide recruiting drive to augment our present trained and active units and to enable us to meet the growing demands being made on our resources."

Ó Brádaigh in U.S.

CONCLUDED

WE conclude here extracts from the memorandum submitted by the Sinn Féin president to a sub-committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives in relation to its inquiry into the international protection of human rights, under the chairmanship of Congressman Donald M. Fraser.

"The Republic of Ireland was an early signatory of the European Convention on Human Rights which constitutes an international treaty between most of the states of Western Europe, guaranteeing specified civil rights to all persons resident within the states in question."

"The Convention makes it obligatory on the governments concerned to effectively secure the guaranteed rights to all their citizens. The most effective method of guaranteeing these rights is to make the Convention part of the internal (or domestic) law of the state."

"There is not a strict obligation to do this, but there is a strict obligation to ensure that the domestic law is brought into conformity with the convention if the Convention itself has not been made part of the domestic law."

"Successful Irish Governments have refused or failed to make the Convention part of the domestic law of the state as a result of which the Convention cannot be relied upon in the Irish courts which, in turn, means that a number of the legal protections afforded by the Convention cannot be invoked in the state courts and the citizens are therefore obliged to bring an application before the European Commission of Human Rights to enforce their rights."

"It will be seen from the matters recited above that there are defects in the Irish Constitution and in Irish statutory law which permit the State to qualify or deny citizens rights, which are guaranteed under the Convention, i.e. the presumption of innocence in a criminal trial, and the right of freedom of expression on public media. Among the rights mentioned in the Convention which are not effectively guaranteed by the domestic law are the following:-

The right of trial before "an independent and impartial tribunal established by law". The Special Criminal Courts, because their members are removable at will by the Government, cannot be deemed to be an independent judicial tribunal.

"Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law (Article 2). As will be seen from the above under various provisions of the Offences Against the State Act, the right to carry on the campaign transferred to the accused."

economic programme of Sinn Féin.

"In conclusion, we pray that every member of every part of the Republican Movement will put his maximum effort into the struggle which is now reaching its glorious conclusion."

soldiers of Oglagh na hÉireann in their glorious fight against British imperialism. We express our solidarity with the men and women imprisoned north and south and in Britain because of their Republican activities, and we pledge our support to the social and

REPUBLICAN CRAFTS

On Monday next, Nov. 12, a crafts centre will be opened in 44 Cearnóg Pharnell.

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