

INTERNATIONAL

NEWSLETTER

EOLAS

Irish Republican Movement

30 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1. 40716/41045



Uimhir - 5

May 1973



PROTESTANT REPUBLICAN SHOT DEAD

APRIL 16.

The name of the man who was shot dead in McClure Street, Belfast, on Saturday night, was given yesterday as Mr. Robert Millen, a 23-year-old Protestant, who lived in Belmore Street, nearby.

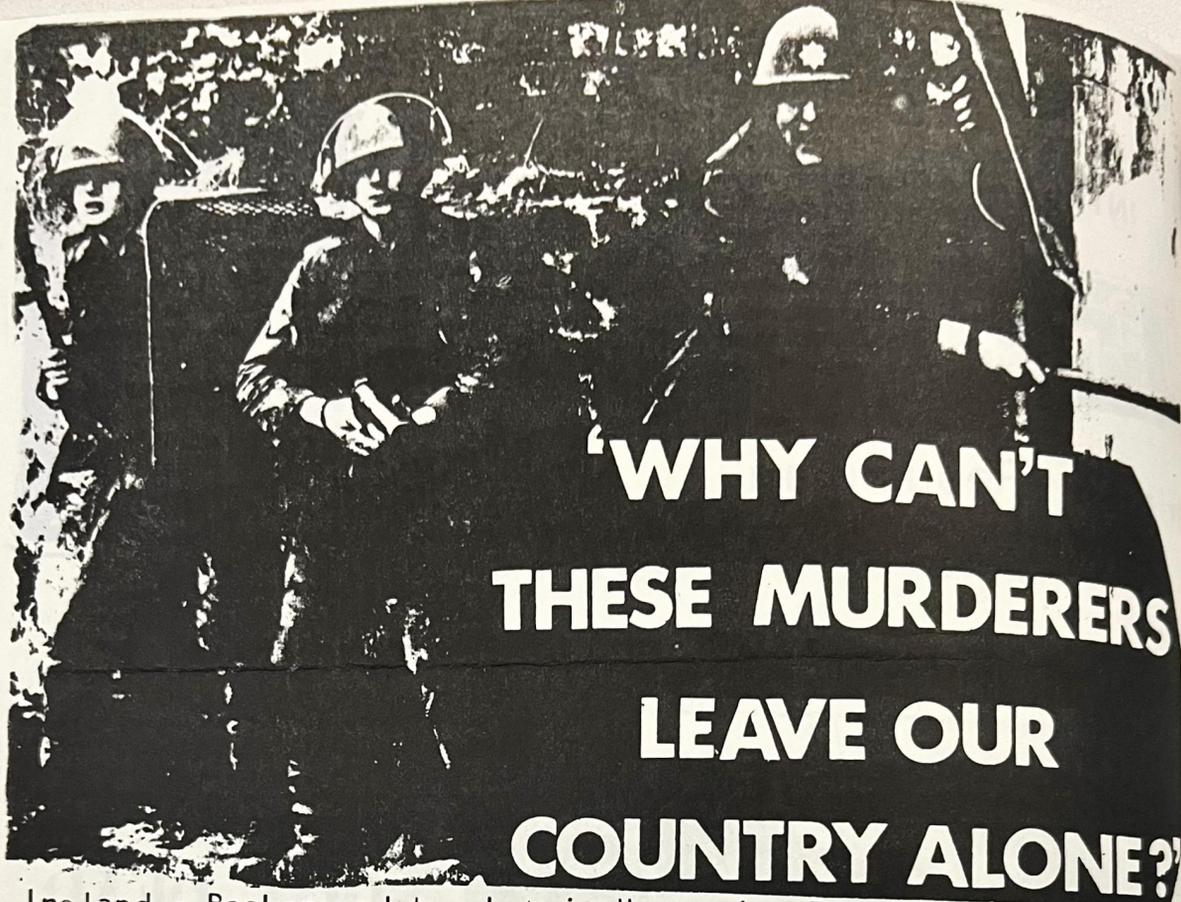
A statement yesterday from the Gerard McAuley Republican Club of the Ormeau Road, said that Mr. Millen was one of its members. Although a Protestant, he was a member of the Official Republican movement and was on vigilante duty at the time he was shot.

Belfast march recalls killing of McCann

SEVERAL hundred people marched to the republican Markets area of Belfast yesterday to commemorate the first anniversary of the shooting dead there by British troops of the Official I.R.A. leader, Joe McCann.

Joe McCann was shot a year ago when recognised by troops as he was walking through the Markets. He was unarmed at the time, and local people maintain that the soldiers continued to shoot him as he was lying on the ground.

British Terror in Ireland



'WHY CAN'T THESE MURDERERS LEAVE OUR COUNTRY ALONE?'

Ireland - Background to what is Happening Today
(continued from April Eolas)

The small businessmen who had supported, in turn, Home Rule, the Treaty and finally (from 1937 on) Fianna Fail, were growing up and becoming big businessmen. The small businessmen of the 1920's grew up behind the protection barriers, getting progressively larger, and as this happened, their demands for greater markets grew and they got more confidence.

This was the gravitation in Fianna Fail in the 1920's and 1930's - as the business interests of its supporters and followers grew the demand for the ending of economic protection grew and instead of going in the direction of economic independence, Fianna Fail began to tend increasingly in the direction of economic dependence on Britain. Had they wanted to go in the direction of economic independence, their only bastion would have been the ordinary worker.

The worker would have to be given control and then he would have had something worth fighting for, but Fianna Fail itself, faced with the pressures of its business backers and of outside world markets, had to come to terms with these markets. Therefore, instead of going in the direction of economic independence (he was sharply repulsed on this issue in the Land Annuities Campaign of the 1930's) De Valera stood still in economic terms until he left office in 1959, and then very quickly under Sean Lemass, the tide began to turn and the direction became total economic dependence. Thus Britain saw a politically hostile Republic (26 Counties)

becoming more and more amenable as trade dependence on Britain increased.

There was the very significant 1958 Control of Manufacturers Act which abolished the clause whereby foreign nationals could not own more than 49% of an Irish company. The policy of spending state money on state industries like Bord na Mona, the Electricity Supply Board, Coras Iompar Eireann or the Irish Sugar Company was phased out in favour of spending that money on tax and other incentives to foreign industrialists to come to Ireland.

Indeed, an Ireland where the arrival of a foreign industrialist is not a great occasion is now almost unthinkable. But in the 1930's, foreign control of industry was unthinkable; even in the 1940's it was almost unknown but in the 1950's it became the political premium. The political party that could boast of bribing more foreign industrialists into Ireland than the other got the votes at the elections.

The high-tide of this development was, of course, the 1965 Anglo-Irish Free Trade Agreement. In the first five years of this Agreement (1966-1971), the 26 Counties, from being Britain's ninth best customer in terms of world trade, has become Britain's third best customer, after West Germany and the United States.

So that from being a hostile Republic, from tending in the direction of economic independence or at least having that capacity in theory. Britain discovered that in the South there had developed a classical neo-colonial situation. This altered Britain's attitude towards Belfast because the message from Dublin to London ran: "We are now obedient again", and London said to Belfast: "Could you please tone down the gorsser forms of discrimination and malpractice in Northern Ireland as the people in the South are naturally aware of these and please try to improve relationships as both North and South are now once more dependant in their different ways."

Captain O'Neill, then Premier of the North, responded to this demand of British Imperialism because instinctively or otherwise, he realised that the Orange Card had been devalued over 50 years and was more of an embarrassment than a help now that the Wouthern establishment was no longer hostile to Britain. Orangeism was a vital necessity to Britain in the Ireland of 1921 when the whole island was hostile with the exception of this enclave but since the 1960's this was no longer so. The Orange Card had lost its value and could no longer be played with profit. It had served its purpose. The whole island was amenable to British rule again, and partition could be maintained without any difficulty.

(continued next issue)

TRACES REMAIN OF SPECIAL POWERS ACT

N.I. Emergency Provisions Bill goes before House of Commons

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1973

THE NORTHERN IRELAND (Emergency Provisions) Bill, which was published and given a formal first reading by the House of Commons at Westminster yesterday, is based closely on the recommendations made last December by the Diplock Commission. It repeals the Special Powers Act, but re-enacts certain provisions.

Under the Bill, emergency legislation will in future be subject to annual renewal by the Westminster Parliament. Detention remains, but cases will be reviewed after one year and thereafter every six months.

Among the principal recommendations made by Lord Diplock which are incorporated in the new legislation are very stringent provisions relating to bail in "terrorist" type cases, and a shifting of the onus of proof onto accused persons in whose premises or vehicles firearms have been found.

Although it provides that house searches for arms, etc., are to be made only on specific suspicion (thus, presumably, preventing mass searches), it relaxes this rule in a new instance, that of kidnapping where fears are entertained for the life of the person kidnapped.

A schedule to the Bill lists six proscribed organisations, a large reduction in the number proscribed under the Special Powers Act. The six are as follows: The Irish Republican Army, Cumann na mBan, Fianna Eireann (the names of both these bodies are mis-spelt in the schedule), Saor Eire, Sinn Fein and the Ulster Volunteer Force. Republican Clubs are no longer to be proscribed. The U.V.F. remains the only proscribed loyalist organisation, but the Secretary of State is to have power to impose further bans — or to remove bans.

Membership of a proscribed organisation is to be an offence, as will be the soliciting of financial or other support for a proscribed organisation. It is also provided that "the possession by a person of a document addressed to him as a member of a proscribed organisation, or relating or purporting to relate to the affairs of a proscribed

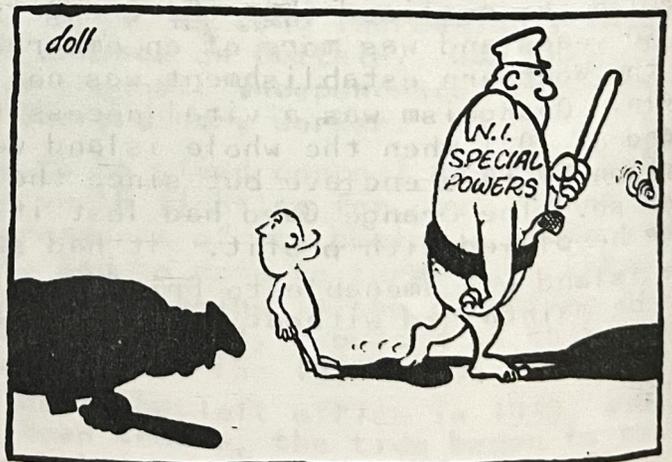
organisation, or emanating or purporting to emanate from a proscribed organisation or officer of a proscribed organisation, shall be evidence of that person belonging to the organisation at the time when he had the document in his possession."

Guinness would act as executioner

Mr. Jonathan Guinness, chairman of the Monday Club and defeated Conservative candidate at the Lincoln by-election, called in Norwich yesterday for the return of the death penalty and for it to include another category of crime — incitement to murder.

Mr. Guinness told delegates at the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders' conference, he would be prepared to carry out the execution himself "if it was my duty to do so."

On the method of execution, he recommended anaesthetic pills, followed by any other form of execution, including beheading.



SUMMARY OF CHANGES PROPOSED IN BILL

THE proposed changes contained in the Northern Ireland (Emergency) Bill, which seeks to repeal the Special Powers Act and to implement the report of the Diplock Commission, were summarised in a press statement from the Northern Ireland Office as follows:

Scheduled offences:

Changes in the administration of justice in Northern Ireland will apply only to those offences listed in Schedule 4 of the Bill. These are certain offences under common law, the Malicious Damage Act, the Offences Against the Person Act, the Explosive Substances Act, the Firearms Act (Northern Ireland), the Theft Act (Northern Ireland) and the Protection of the Person and Property Act (Northern Ireland), i.e., those regarded as being "terrorist" offences. Changes with regard to such offences will be as follows:

Stringent limitations upon the granting of bail;

Trial by judge alone in a higher court;

Written statements signed by people in the presence of a constable who could not, for good reason, be produced in court, would be admissible as evidence, as would any statement made by the accused unless it was obtained by torture or by inhuman or degrading treatment;

In cases involving firearms found in a vehicle or on premises, the person involved will be required to prove he had no knowledge of their presence or had no control over them;

The powers of the courts to sentence young people (aged 14-16) would be extended.

The Bill also requires that scheduled offences, apart from those tried summarily, be tried in Belfast. Provision is made for county court judges to sit as additional judges of the Belfast City Commission for the trial of scheduled offences.

Detention of terrorists:

Except that they would become temporary, existing detention procedures are largely unaltered by the Bill (the Detention of Terrorists Order having already abolished internment by the Executive). If the Bill becomes law, however, detainees will automatically come before the commissioners at fixed intervals so that the need for their continued detention could be assessed. A review would take place after one year's detention and at six-monthly intervals thereafter.

Other emergency powers:

As the Bill repeals the Special Powers Act, provision has been made for such powers as are still necessary to combat terrorism. These are:

(A) **ARREST**—The police are given power to arrest suspected terrorists and detain them for up to 72 hours and to arrest people suspected of committing scheduled offences. People arrested under the second power would have to be released or brought before a court not more than 48 hours after arrest. The Army is given a general power to arrest suspected offenders and detain them for up to four hours on suspicion. As recommended by the Diplock Commission the police are given powers of entry in aid of their powers of arrest but the Army's powers of entry to arrest are limited to urgent and serious cases.

These powers contrast with the much wider provisions of the Special Powers Act which allow the police to arrest anyone without suspicion and detain them for 48 hours for interrogation and enable the police or the Army to arrest people suspected of prejudicing "the preservation of the peace or the maintenance of order."

(B) **SEARCH FOR FIREARMS OR EXPLOSIVES**—The police and the Army are given power to seize unlawful firearms and explosives and to search for them. Search of a dwellinghouse must be based on suspicion and authorised by a commissioned officer or a chief inspector of the R.U.C. Search of a person other than in a public place must also be based upon suspicion.

The Special Powers Act gives powers for searches to be undertaken for a much wider range of purposes than that of finding unlawful firearms or explosives; indeed for any purpose designed to preserve the peace and maintain order.

(C) **STOP AND QUESTION**—The police and the Army are given the power to stop anyone and it is an offence to refuse to answer questions as to identity, movements and recent incidents endangering life.

These powers are more closely defined than those contained in the Special Powers Act which made it an offence to refuse to answer any question reasonably addressed.

(D) **SEARCH FOR KIDNAPPED PERSONS**—The security forces sometimes need to be able to search quickly for people who have been kidnapped and may be murdered, although they may not

have suspicion about a particular house. The Bill would give powers for search without specific suspicion in these circumstances on the authority of a commissioned officer or chief inspector of the R.U.C.

(E) **RIGHT OF PROPERTY, ETC.**—There is sometimes a need for the security forces to infringe private rights in order to carry out their duties, for example, by entering private land to avoid gunfire or by setting up military posts. The Bill gives the necessary powers, requiring the authority of the Secretary of State for substantial infringements, and it also gives people whose rights of property are infringed a method of obtaining compensation. Similar provisions exist in the Special Powers Act.

(F) **OFFENCES**—It would be an offence under the Bill to belong to proscribed organisations and the Secretary of State may by order under the affirmative resolution proscribe any organisation concerned in or promoting or encouraging terrorism. Proscribed organisations are listed in Schedule 2. Special Powers provisions do not lay down any conditions upon which an organisation can be proscribed and the list of proscribed organisations in the Bill is a good deal shorter than that in the Special Powers Act.

Other offences in the Bill are for collecting information on the movements of the security forces, without authority or excuse (a measure designed to prevent ambush), and failing to disperse from an assembly likely to cause a breach of the peace. They have parallels in the Special Powers Act.

(G) **REGULATIONS**—The Secretary of State is given power to make supplementary regulations and four are included in Schedule 3 dealing with various aspects of public order and the control of movement.

S.A.S. IN NORWAY

Rumours abound that the recent "Red" submarine scare in the Norwegian fjord is connected with the reported S.A.S. training camp in that area. The descent of scores of newsmen and television crews in search of the mysterious underwater visitor to the isolated waters is believed to have sent would-be S.A.S. operators scattering in alarm.

Tugwell's yellow submarine bobbing around the Northern Ireland coast, complete with Royal Navy escort, took second place to the Norwegian invention which is reported to have caused much heart-burning in secret circles.

The S.A.S. In N. Ireland

By Frank Doherty Reprinted from Hibernia Fortnight

WITHIN THE NEXT few weeks two British Army captains and one N.C.O. will appear in courts in Northern Ireland on charges related to incidents where civilians were fired out of uniform. The reasons why the charges are being brought now, in view of the mystery at the time of the incidents exonerating Army personnel, are as mysterious as the events themselves to them. Whatever the reason for the charges, they have served to draw attention yet again to the strange behaviour of some of the British forces who are now in the North.

FOR ALMOST a year opposition groups, including the S.D.L.P., the Republican Labour Party, the N.I.C.R.A., the Association for Legal Justice and the Official and Provisional Republican Movements, have been making allegations that counter-terror gangs, made up of men from the British Army's counter-insurgent unit, the 22nd Special Air Service Regiment, have been operating in an under-cover role and have been responsible for at least some assassinations which at first glance appeared to be the work of Protestant extremists. Loyalist organisations, including the U.D.A., the U.V.F., Red Hand, and the Woodvale Defence Association, have also made allegations about S.A.S. activity in Protestant areas. *The Belfast Telegraph* and *The Irish News* have both expressed concern about the actions of under-cover troops and *The Times*, in a lengthy front-page article earlier this month, traced military involvement in two deaths where innocent civilians had been shot from passing cars. Military spokesmen have been consistent in their denials that the S.A.S. is operating in Northern Ireland. What they cannot deny—as some of the following incidents clearly show—is that plain-clothes troops have been engaging in activity which has led to a number of deaths among completely innocent people.

fled up Ballymurphy Road. One pursued them, firing as he went, and wounding both of them. Mr. Noel had watched the incident from a distance and described later how the fair-haired man in a grey sweater and grey trousers who had returned to the car and spoke to the O'Reillys watched as two Saracen soldiers, who appeared to be in civilian clothes, returned to the area accompanied by the civilian who had been shot. The Association for Legal Justice which quoted the eye-witness account to the Army Press Office issued a statement that a "mobile patrol" encountered two suspects, on Whiterock Road. One of the patrol which returned the fire dropped his pistol and escaped. The O'Reillys were admitted to the area immediately after the shooting and taken to the Association for Legal Justice press, neither of them has ever been questioned, about the pistol which was dropped and which, presumably, was used to shoot on it.

The McVeigh

The Conway Brothers Shooting

EARLY ONE morning last April two brothers, Gerry and John Conway were walking from their home in the Ballymurphy housing estate in Belfast to the Falls Road to catch a bus. At the gates of St. Thomas's School near the junction of Ballymurphy Road and Whiterock Road a car pulled up in front of them. Three men wearing sweaters and slacks jumped from the car and fired automatic pistols at the brothers who

JUST AFTER mid-night on 17/18/72, a 44-year-old welder and father of four stood chatting with four friends in a public house in Belfast town, a few hundred yards from the junction of Finaghy Road North and a bus lane. A car was directed from it at the five minutes past ten and a man was wounded in the chest: his four friends continued along Riverdale Park for a three-point turn on the narrow road. The car sped past the scene of the shooting and turned North to a military road-check a few hundred yards from a railway bridge. Here the driver stopped and was allowed to proceed. The R.U.C. and Army press officers

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One of the car's passengers
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Joel O'Reilly and his wife, who
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oke into a microphone. The
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in charge, conferred with the
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One of the men opened fire on
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and that they made statements
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which the Army claims was
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McVeigh Killing

on the morning of May 13,
father of six, Patrick McVeigh,
in Riverdale Park, Andersons-
om his home. A car drove in
a burst of sub-machinegun fire
e men. McVeigh fell mortally
friends were wounded. The car
for one hundred yards, made
w roadway, and drove at high
oting, and down Finaghy Road,
a few hundred yards away at a
er showed a document to the
occeed. During routine calls to
ices that night and the follow-

ing day press men were informed that five civilians had been
shot, one fatally, from a passing car. Newspapermen were not
the only ones misled by these statements. While the
Belfast Telegraph reported that "the gunmen fired indis-
criminately at pedestrians in the street and the men were hit
as they tried to take cover . . . and that there is still no
apparent motive for the Chicago-style shooting attack . . ."
Andersonstown Civil Rights Association described the killing
as "premeditated murder by the organised forces of reactionary
bigotry . . ." It was several days before reports of the road-
check clearance given to the car became current gossip in the
area; and six weeks before the R.U.C. informed the injured
survivors that they had been shot by plain-clothes soldiers. A
few weeks after that *The Observer* carried the story and the
cat was out of the bag.

At an inquest into the death of Patrick McVeigh held on
December 21, 1972, the military officer who was on duty in
the area that night admitted under cross-examination by
counsel for the next-of-kin that he had regarded the killing as
a sectarian assassination until he had heard military statements
read in court a few minutes earlier. The statements from the
soldiers involved in the killing who, as in all these cases, did
not appear for cross-examination claimed that they saw a
group of men armed with revolvers and rifles and that one of
these men fired at their car. If the soldiers had appeared at
the inquest the McVeigh family's barrister would, no doubt,
have asked them how they saw such detail from a speeding
car in an area which has total black-out. He might have
asked them why they did not warn their uniformed colleagues
by radio that there were gunmen operating in the area. And
he might, also, have asked them why they had allowed the
incident to be recorded in military log-books as a sectarian
assassination and why, if they had come under gunfire as they
claimed, they did not drive to the safety of Casement Park
military fort which was less than one minute ahead of them—
but chose to make a cumbersome turning — within range of
their alleged attackers guns—pass the point where the initial
shooting had occurred and head into the Protestant area of
Finaghy. Forensic evidence given at the inquest showed that
neither the dead man nor any of his companions had fired
weapons. There was no evidence to show that a window in
the car had been shattered when the machinegun had been
fired from it so the conclusion must be that the window was
open at the time of the shooting. If this was the case it shows
that the occurrence was anticipated by the occupants of the
vehicle before they were in a position to see the five men.

The Shankill Road Shooting

IN THE EARLY afternoon of Friday, May 26th, 1972,
four Protestant men from the Shankill Road were travelling
by car along Silvio Street which runs between the Crumlin
and Shankill Roads in Belfast. A blue Cortina which had been
driving towards them stopped at the junction of Silvio Street
and Upper Charleville Street. A man in civilian clothes
jumped from the car and fired an automatic pistol at the car
containing the four men. He then returned to his car which
attempted to make off at speed. What happened next is dis-
puted. The Army later claimed that local people interfered
with the car causing it to halt; eye-witnesses say that the
vehicle crashed as it made off—no one disputes that it was
later removed from the area by a military mobile crane.

The S.A.S. in the North

Residents seized the three "terrorists" who were in the car, disarmed them, and beat them severely. According to local community leaders one of the gunmen was in possession of a military identity card and inside the damaged car an Army pocket-phone radio and three nylon masks were found. In response to press queries an Army spokesman explained that a plain-clothes patrol had spotted a suspicious car in Jaffa Street. When they attempted to question the occupants the car drove off. The patrol gave chase and managed to stop it in Upper Charleville Street. Two men in the vehicle produced pistols and one member of the patrol fired at the men but did not claim any hits. The car then managed to escape "up the Shankill Road". The car did not, in fact, drive "up the Shankill Road" but instead drove 150 yards up Ambleside Street and into the yard of Tennent Street R.U.C. barracks. It was here the four men reported that they had been the victims of a terrorist assassination attempt. This was confirmed two days later when the *Sunday News* printed a story under the headline "Disagreement over Shooting". An official R.U.C. spokesman was quoted as having "contradicted the Army version of the incident". The spokesman said that, after hearing that military personnel were involved in the shooting, the men and their vehicle were checked thoroughly and, since there was no reason to disbelieve their story that they had been driving along the street when they were fired on, they were allowed to go. In the event, the R.U.C. version seems the more credible since none of the men has ever been charged or questioned further about the incident and military public relations men have never commented on the R.U.C. statement.

The Bawnmore Road Incident

IN THE EARLY hours of August 29th, 1972, in the isolated Catholic ghetto at Greencastle just outside the Northern boundary of Belfast, where a number of attacks on Catholics from passing cars had occurred, vigilantes stopped a car which entered Dandy Street from Bawnmore Road. Two of the three men in the car had English accents and claimed to be members of the security forces, although they refused to produce evidence of this. When one of the men was pulled from the car his companions fired a shot and drove off. The man taken from the car had an automatic pistol removed from his shoulder holster by the vigilantes. He then sat down on the road, put his hands on his head and claimed to be "Peter Holmes of the S.A.S., Palace Barracks, Hollywood". *The Times* quoted an N.I.C.R.A. statement as follows. "A short time afterwards, troops from 40 Commando arrived and arrested the civilian. . . . in the course of the arrest one of the soldiers cursed him and said: 'I suppose you are one of the £200-a-head blokes.'" *The Times* went on to say that "An officer in the Marines admitted the next day that a soldier had used the phrase about the man, but said that he had mistaken him for a member of an assassination gang before he realised he was a member of the British Army. The military said a shot had been fired at the patrol and that they had returned the fire at an armed vigilante. They denied that the man in the car was a member of the S.A.S., but refused to say what regiment he belonged to."



Sinn Féin official deported

March 31st

A leading official of Sinn Féin (Gardiner Place) was deported from Britain this morning where he had gone to attend a meeting of Clann na hEireann, called to discuss the British White Paper on the Six Counties.

Mr. Sean O Cionnaith was detained as he stepped from a plane in Leeds and served with an order deporting him from the country.

He was immediately put on another flight to Dublin.

This morning an official at Sinn Féin headquarters said they would be asking the Council for Civil Liberties in Britain to take up O Cionnaith's case.

He alleged the action was activated by the Special Branch here, and the British Special Branch had photographs of him in Leeds.

FATAL SHOOTING OF 2 ARMAGH YOUTHS AND WOUNDING OF ANOTHER IN 3 DAYS

Army accused of creating a 'Sharpeville'

THE fatal shooting by soldiers of two Armagh youths and the serious wounding of another inside three days has created a "Sharpeville" in Armagh, Mr. Malachy Toal, spokesman for the Six-County Executive of Republican Clubs, said last night.

APRIL 10.

And Mr. Toal described the killing of 20-year-old Anthony John Hughes, of Best's Row, Umgola, Armagh, as "cold-blooded murder."

He said that Hughes was a member of the local Pearse Republican Club, adding: "I am adamant that this man was unarmed, but I do not deny there were guns in the car."

Mr. Toal accused the Army of having opened fire without warning from a nearby house, where, he said, they were in hiding.

John Hughes died yesterday afternoon in Craigavon Hospital shortly after being ad-

mitted suffering from bullet wounds to the stomach, following a shooting incident in the Cúldee housing estate. He was taken to the nearby City Hospital and from there rushed to Craigavon.

Shortly after the shooting trouble flared in the area and several vehicles, including a Council bin lorry were hi-jacked and set on fire at Irish Street. Riot troops detained two men for questioning in connection with the burnings.

Shut-down call

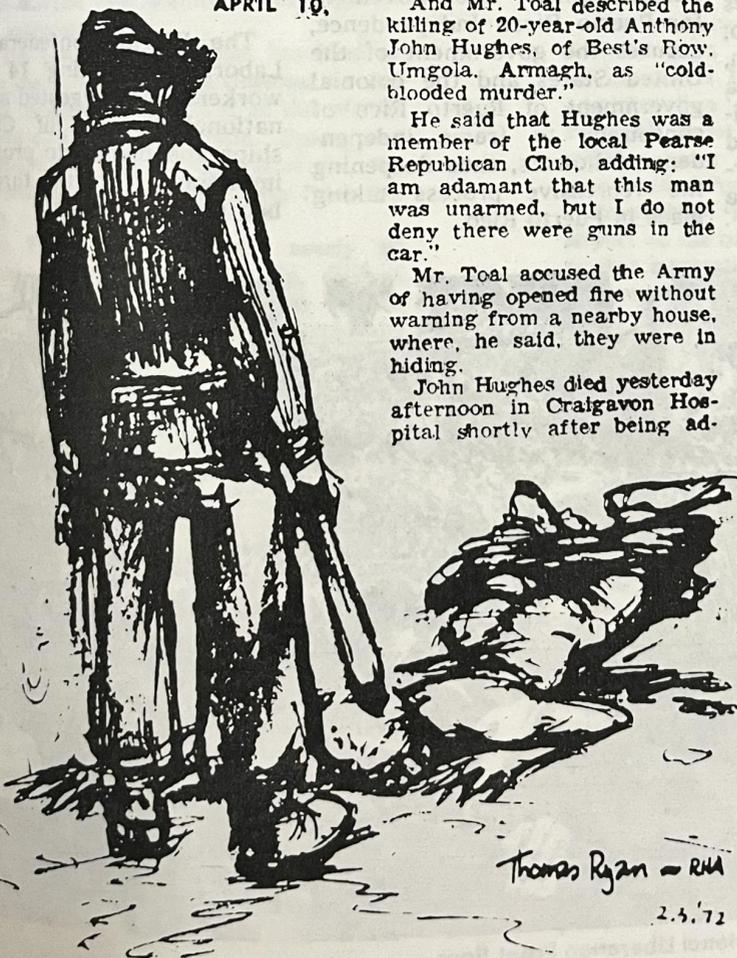
Earlier Mr Toal called for all factories, schools, offices and shops to close during the funeral to day of 18-year-old Jim McGerrigan, who was shot dead by the Army near his home late on Saturday night.

Upwards of 7,000 people, including many prominent Republicans accompanied the remains from Moy Road, on the outskirts of the city to McGerrigan's home at Callan Crescent last night.

Ten men dressed in combat jackets and berets marched at either side of the hearse and the coffin was draped with a Tricolour.

The cortege was one of the largest seen in Armagh for about a decade. The funeral will take place this morning to St. Patrick's Cathedral for 10 o'clock Mass and afterwards to the New Cemetery.

Throughout the night local Republicans maintained a vigil around the coffin in the McGerrigan home.



Thomas Ryan - RMA

2.3.72

WORLD NEWS

Freedom demanded for Puerto Rican patriots

While Puerto Rican patriots continue the long struggle to break the grip of United States colonialism on their country, a parallel struggle is in progress to free their compatriots from prison.

Last November, they were successful in winning the release from Puerto Rican prisons of four patriots jailed for their part in the Nationalist Revolt of 1950. Their unconditional pardon came after 22 years in prison.

Six other political prisoners are still held in United States jails. They are: Oscar Collazo, in jail since 1950; Lolita Lebron, Irving Flores, Andres Figueroa Cordero and Rafael Cancel Miranda, in jail since 1954, and independentista militant Eduardo (Pancho) Cruz, in jail since 1971.

Free on bail of \$50,000 is Miguel A. Cabrera Figueroa, member of the Central Committee of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party and alternate delegate of the Party to the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. He was arrested by FBI agents at Miami airport under charges of interstate flight while en route to New York to report to Puerto Rican organizations on the campaign to free political prisoners.

The Puerto Rican Socialist Party, formerly the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence, accuses the government of the United States and the colonial government of Puerto Rico of conspiracy to frame independence followers, thus deepening the repressive process taking place in Puerto Rico.

Peronists to amnesty prisoners

THE NEW Argentine government will grant "full amnesty" to political prisoners and restrict foreign capital investments, the probable next Vice President said in Buenos Aires.

Vicente Solano Lima, who with the presidential candidate Dr. Hector Campora, is only an executive decision away from taking office on May 25, said some political prisoners would be set free on inauguration day.

Dr. Campora and Senor Solano Lima won all 22 of Argentina's provinces in the March 11 election and doubled the vote of their next closest rival.

Call for boycott

The World Confederation of Labor, representing 14 million workers, has suggested an international boycott of Canadian ships and planes, to protest the imprisonment of the three Quebec trade unionists.



erated village in Mekong Delta flies National Liberation Front flags.

Cape Verde, part of liberation struggle

By Richard Lobban

The Cape Verde islands, located 350 miles off the coast of west Africa, are strategically vital to the rule of Portuguese colonialism.

From these islands, Portugal originally launched its invasion of Africa. Today the islands are a vital military base for Portugal's colonial wars on the African mainland.

The Cape Verde islands may well prove, however, to be the area where Portuguese colonialism makes its last stand. The PAIGC (African Party for the Liberation of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands), which is based in the mainland nation of Guinea (Bissau), understands the strategic importance of the islands and is now building its organization there.

Guinea (Bissau) and the Cape Verde islands are under separate colonial administrations but ties between the peoples of the two areas extend back to when Portugal used Guineans for slave labor on the islands. Many founders of the PAIGC were originally Cape Verdeans, including its former leader, the late Amilcar Cabral who was murdered last month by Portuguese-hired assassins.

At the same time, Portugal has tried to divide the two peoples by drawing on the largely "mulatto" population of the islands to create a "mulatto" elite. Portuguese administrators and functionaries in the mainland colonies are often taken from this group.

The PAIGC has liberated nearly 80 percent of the countryside in Guinea (Bissau) but the level of struggle on the islands has not yet reached those proportions.

Once fighting in Guinea began, Cape Verde authorities nervously jailed more than 100 people they suspected of having nationalist tendencies. Later, in 1962, there was an uprising on the island of Praia but it failed to spread for lack of political and military preparedness.

Hundreds of political prisoners have died from torture, poor medical treatment, starvation or simply murder in Cape Verde prisons notorious for their savage brutality. Since the 1962 uprising, intensive political work and underground activities have taken place to prepare for final victory.

In a 1970 speech, Dr. Silva Cunha, the Portuguese Colonial Minister, emphasized the importance of the Cape Verde islands.

"The Province has, by its geographical location, decisive importance for aerial and maritime communications between the North Atlantic, Europe, and the South

Atlantic, southern Africa and America," Cunha stated.

Cunha's speech signalled new efforts by the Portuguese to strengthen the islands' military defenses and its role in helping to suppress liberation forces on the mainland.

In December 1970 the Portuguese signed a contract with Techno-Economic Resources, Inc. of New York City to undertake a preliminary study for the construction of a ship repair yard on the Cape Verde islands. The Portuguese expressed hope that the facility would attract its partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and encourage them to continue military aid for Portugal's colonial wars.

In 1971 Portugal increased its budgetary expenses by 44 percent for the Public Security Police (PSP) and by 31 percent for the Director General of Security (DGS). These increases were for the Cape Verde islands alone and they indicated Portugal's rising concern for security despite the fact that there were only minor armed actions on the islands.

The military budget for the islands doubled from \$700,000 in 1967 to \$1.3 million in 1971. In December 1971 the Nixon administration granted \$436 million to Portugal under an agreement for U.S. military bases on the Azores. This sum greatly aided Portugal's military capabilities.

Throughout 1971 the expansion of an airport on the island of Sal was progressing so that international jet planes, as well as U.S.-supplied Portuguese military planes, could make use of the strategic location. Plans have been made to expand the airport on Praia island to accommodate giant 747- airliners. It is assumed that these airport expansion programs are underway in consultation with NATO officials.

But the PAIGC is confident of defeating these forces. During his trip to New York last year, shortly before his murder by the Portuguese, Amilcar Cabral predicted:

"South Africa has helped Portugal reinforce the islands' defenses so that now they form an important base not only for Portugal's colonial wars, but also for South Africa itself. Portugal and South Africa are therefore both interested in keeping the Cape Verde islands under their rule.

"But we consider the two territories—Guinea and the Cape Verde islands—as one people, one country. On Cape Verde the opposition to the Portuguese is growing. It is difficult to fight on an island, but not impossible.

Contesting North's local elections under Republican Clubs banner

APRIL 9, SINN FEIN is putting up 80 candidates in the forthcoming Local Government elections in Northern Ireland. This number has already been selected and ratified, the president of the party, Tomas Mac Giolla, confirmed in Dublin last night.

The decision to contest the elections was announced earlier in the day — at a 300-delegate Republican conference in Coalisland, Co. Tyrone — by Mr. Malachi Toal, press officer for the Six-County Executive of Republican Clubs.

Among the Dublin contingent at the conference were Mr. Mac Giolla, Mr. Tony Heffernan, the party's general secretary, and Mr. Sean Kenny, publicity officer.

A number of delegates from Derry said they were detained by troops on their way and had literature confiscated.

Mr. Mac Giolla told the delegates that the British Government placed itself in a ridiculous situation by the proposal to legalise Republican Clubs while, at the same time, maintaining a ban on Sinn Fein. The clubs were an integral part of the Sinn Fein organisation and were set up in 1966 because of the ban then imposed on Sinn Fein, which was later extended to the clubs. They continued, however, to operate and were now in a very strong position in the province.

Provisional Sinn Fein, a break-away group, had obviously confused the British Government as well as the people, he said.

Mr. Mac Giolla said that the British Government must face up to the fact that if they legalise Republican Clubs they must also legalise Sinn Fein.

The clubs, banned under the Special Powers Act, are to be legalised in the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provision) Bill which gets its second reading at Westminster on Wednesday week.

Mr. Malachi McGurran, who presided, said that the murder by British troops on Saturday of an Armagh member, Peter McGerrigan, and the wounding of two others in the area, should clearly show the people of Ireland and the world in general that, despite the lifting of a ban or restrictions, Irish people were still not immune to being shot in the streets of their own towns by the British forces. He urged Republican Clubs to redouble their efforts towards achieving the objectives of the movement.

THE FIGHT FOR LEGAL JUSTICE

THE CASE OF SEAN McGUIGAN

THE WHITELAW ADMINISTRATION appears determined to prove that they can jail anyone no matter what the outcome of due legal process. Sean McGuigan spent many weary months in prison and concentration camp before being finally released by the secret courts of Long Kesh.

Now an old riotous behaviour charge has been resurrected and Sean McGuigan is again months in prison and camp and a discriminatory administration declares that despite innocence a further six months is due to settle old scores.

he was wounded and then arrested, probably to cover up the circumstances in which he was shot.

The return of the infamous paratroopers to the Ardoyne, this time the Third Battalion, has resulted in united protests from both Unionist and anti-Unionist over their brutal and licentious behaviour. The death of Mr. Sharpe followed a night in which men, women and children were brutalised as the Paras. went on the rampage through the area.

The British army is the most violent body in the north and their victims outnumber those caused by other forms of violence. The death toll, which excludes many doubtful cases of S.A.S. murders, now hovers around the 221 mark and in 208 of these there has been no inquiry into the circumstances of death.

BRITISH ARMY KILLINGS CONTINUE

The number of innocent civilians shot dead or wounded by the British army in conditions where no conflict exists continues to grow. The shooting of Mr. Edward Sharpe in the Ardoyne on Tuesday, March 13, brings the recent death toll of innocent people to nine, all within the past month. The number of wounded also grows and Mr. Liam Brown from Ballymurphy joins the many innocent people shot by the Coldstream Guards —

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