

INTERNATIONAL

NEWSLETTER

EOLAS



IRISH REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT

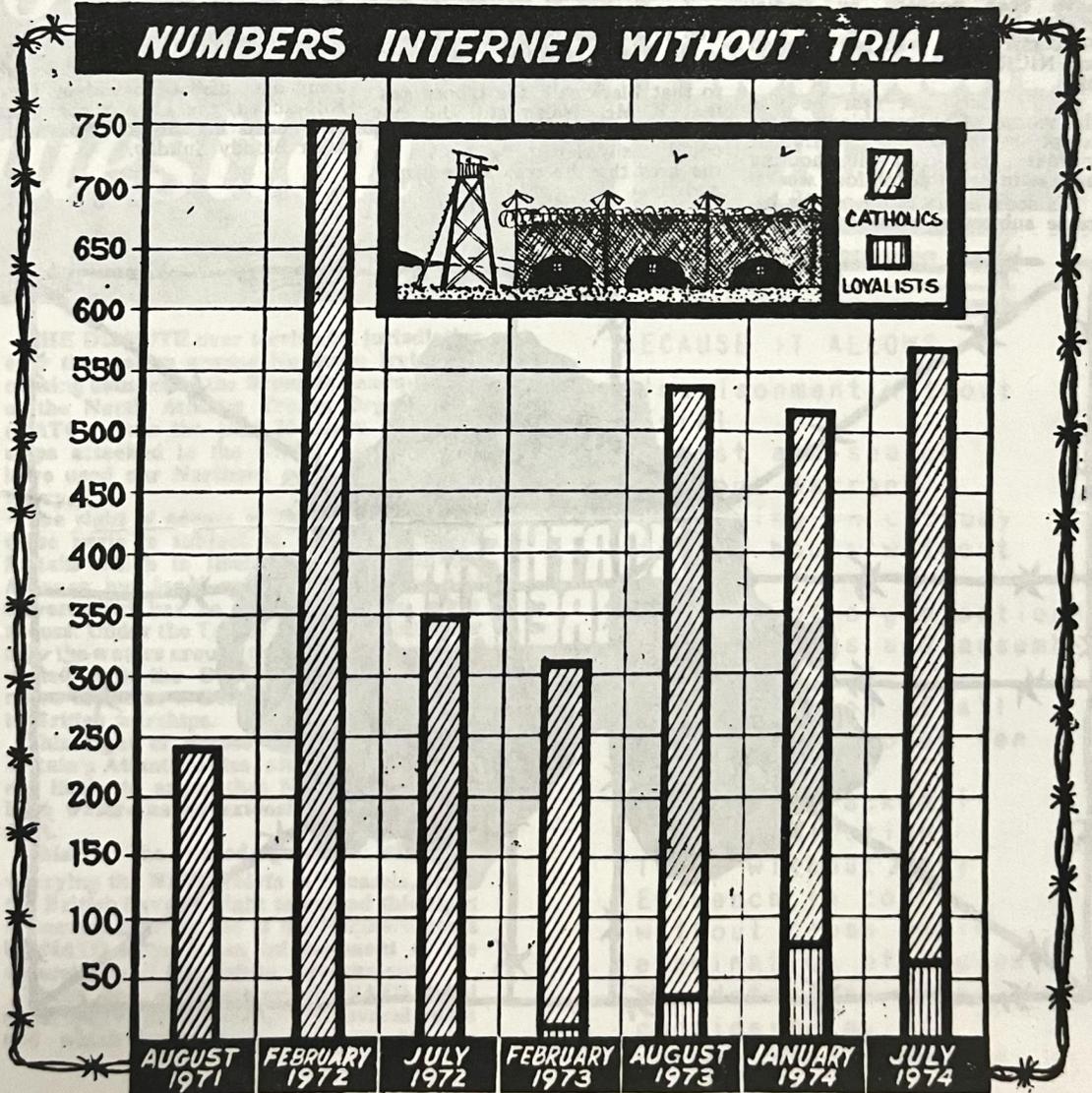
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SEPTEMBER 1974

NUMBERS INTERNED WITHOUT TRIAL



Army accused of terrorism and blackmail

August 28

BELFAST.

BRITISH ARMY terrorism in the Lower Falls here has been slammed by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association.

NICRA today returned to a fray that its workers know only too well—the campaign to end the martial law style rule of successive British regiments on this anti-Unionist area, a maze of tight-packed streets with a jumble of last century houses, many derelict.

Today the Royal Green Jackets have been accused by Daniel Walsh, a 22-year-old from Amcomri Street, who has reported to NICRA what happened to him.

In February last year he was the victim of an assassination attempt by a Unionist extremist murder gang. After the shooting he was in hospital for four weeks.

As soon as he came out he became subject to what could only

have been a planned programme of harassment by the British army regiments stationed in the area.

Each regiment there has picked him up at least twice, some more often.

This morning the Royal Green Jackets called at his home at 10.30 and took him to a waiting Saracen, where a unit intelligence officer told him to give them information on the people in the area.

Mr. Walsh said they threatened him with repeated arrests. Adding to that blackmail, the officer said that if Mr. Walsh still did not agree to co-operate the troops could easily let it be known in the area that he was an informer and then . . .

Blackmail like this is a regular feature of life for people, especially young people in vulnerable situations, in anti-Unionist areas here, and British intelligence units take special care over harassing their selected individuals.

Not only must the harassment of Mr. Walsh be ended, NICRA said today, but a full scale inquiry must be mounted into the whole practice. Mr. Walsh said he would be happy to identify the troops who were responsible in his case.

Another case of harassment by the British is the shooting of Paddy Short, the chairman of the NICRA association in Crossmaglen, near the border with the South.

Mr. Short was called over late at night to sort out a row between a British unit and local people which began as the troops attacked people leaving a pub. He succeeded in quietening tempers.

Everyone was on their way home when the troops started smashing out car headlights and then opened fire indiscriminately. Mr. Short was hit and wounded.

His wife Rosaleen commented: "It is clear they did not care whether or not they killed anybody."

Labour peer

Charges against the British army have also been laid by Lord Kilbracken, the Labour peer who renounced his British citizenship after Bloody Sunday.



Ireland's coastline a major sovereignty question

THE DISPUTE over territorial jurisdiction over the waters around Northern Ireland is causing concern in the Brussels headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). Over the past 20 years American ships attached to the NATO Atlantic fleet have used our Northern ports, particularly Derry.

The right of access of the NATO ships to these ports is subject to agreements with Britain which is itself a member of the Alliance but legal opinion is that the UK Government has no right in law to grant access. Under the Treaty of 1922, jurisdiction over the waters around the Six County state is vested with the Dublin Government with rights of access to Belfast Lough being ceded to British warships.

This right of access does not extend to Britain's Atlantic allies, although the British are likely to argue that NATO ships enter Irish waters as an extension of the British fleet.

This is the vexed question which is worrying the NATO chiefs in Brussels, for if the British have no right to extend this right of access, then the use of the Northern ports by NATO ships is an infringement of the sovereignty of the Dublin Government.

These are problems which NATO legal experts have been aware of for several years and which undoubtedly account for the

continued pressure that has been exerted on the Dublin Government to become a member of the Alliance.

The Labour Party leaders in particular are well aware that the influence of Noel Browne on the rank and file of the party is such that any move to join NATO would also meet his opposition and thus doom the move to failure.

Until now, successive Dublin Governments have been content to ignore the infringement of our sovereignty in respect of the Northern waters. However, the British navy's interference with Irish fishing fleets in areas like Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough has now brought the issue of sovereignty to the fore.

REPEAL THE EMERGENCY PROVISIONS ACT

71 INTERNMENT '74

BECAUSE IT ALLOWS

- * Imprisonment without Trial
- * Arrest and search without warrant
- * Detaining in custody for 72 hours without reason
- * Banning of organisations publications and assemblies
- * No protection at all to any child over ten years of age
- * Torture, blackmail and intimidation
- * Trial without Jury
- * Evidence in court without cross examination of accusers
- * The defendant to be considered guilty rather than innocent

MY PRINCIPLE IS THIS—

That the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material up to the sun and down to the centre, is vested by right in the people of Ireland. That they and none but they are land owners and law makers of this Island. That all laws not made by them are null and void and all titles to land are invalid not conferred or confirmed by them. That the full right of ownership may and must be asserted and enforced by any and all means which God has put in the power of man.

—JAMES FINTAN LALOR

GUYANA

Tomas Mac Giolla, President of Sinn Fein sent the following solidarity message to Janet Jagan, International Secretary People's Progressive Party of Guyana on the occasion of their 18th Congress.

Fraternal greetings from the Irish Republican Movement to the 18th Congress of the People's Progressive Party.

We have suffered from British Imperialism; we understand your difficulties.

We have endured fraudulent elections; we understand your difficulties.

We have lived and still live in police states under coercive laws; we understand your problems.

From the vanguard of the Irish Revolutionary Movement to the vanguard of the Guyana Revolutionary Movement — Fraternal Greetings.

Tomas Mac Giolla,
President, Sinn Fein.

CUBA

Tomas Mac Giolla, President of Sinn Fein has sent the following telegram to Dr. Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of the Republic of Cuba on the occasion of their National Liberation Day July 26.

Fraternal greetings and a pledge of solidarity to the vanguard of the Cuban revolution on the occasion of your National Liberation Day July 26th.

From the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle in Ireland.

Tomas Mac Giolla,
President, Sinn Fein.

GUINEA-BISSAU

AUGUST 28

The president of Sinn Fein, Mr. Tomas Mac Giolla, yesterday sent a telegram of congratulation to the African Party for Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands, on the announcement of independence of Guinea-Bissau.

The telegram read: "The Irish Republican movement congratulate the people of Guinea-Bissau, who have achieved their freedom under the leadership of P.A.I.G.C. We are confident that the people and Government of Guinea-Bissau will continue to play a leading role in the struggle against imperialism in Africa, Asia and any place where the rights of man are denied."

Internment: A Moral, Legal And Political Disaster

Kevin Boyle



A LEGAL critique of internment without trial in Northern Ireland or executive detention as it is currently known, confirms, whatever about legal theory, that in practice the use of emergency powers by governments leads inevitably to abuse.

Emerging Situations

According to legal theory enshrined in international human rights covenants, emergency situations in public security or health can be met by emergency measures. Internment without trial is one such peculiarly British emergency measure which derogates from the normally protected rights of liberty, bodily security and family rights. The theory, however, dictates that such powers must only be used as a last resort, and only to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation. Most important, and not surprisingly least often present when such powers are invoked, there must exist a democratic stable

government enjoying widespread popular support which faces a threat from an illegitimate and undemocratic source.

Any honest attempt to test these principles against the history of the North over these last three appalling years, from the period prior to the introduction of internment in August 1971 to the present date, cannot avoid the conclusion that the detention policy has been operated in contempt of the rule of law.

Military Overkill

Indeed, many would go further and say that the decision to embark on internment, the brutal manner of its initial implementation, in particular the military overkill of the minority neighbourhoods from which internees were taken and the cruelties inflicted on those detained, have been the single most important factors in precipitating the continuing agony of the North.

Three years of internment has not stemmed violence but served only to provoke and sustain it. It has not contained conflict but widened it in every conceivable way. It

has not solved the emergency but deepened it to a degree where at present a mood despairing of any solution pervades both demoralised Northern communities.

Three years of internment has also led to dangerous shifts in political control. The rise in the political prominence of the British army which has responsibility for working the internment policy has been gradual but unmistakable. Civil Government is increasingly seen to depend on military decisions: power appears to rest in the hands of generals rather than ministers, and the judicial process is so circumscribed with, and circumvented by, emergency rules passed under military pressure, that its independence is under constant threat.

Initial Decision

The initial decision to introduce internment in August, 1971, was in clear breach of legal principle governing recourse to emergency powers. Northern Ireland was admittedly a community in political crisis, but the character of that crisis was governmental. It had been brought about by a flagrant policy of exclusion from power discrimination and repression practised by the local Unionist regime against the Catholic community. This policy was compounded by generations of neglect at Westminster for what was ostensibly an integral part of the British democracy. Patently it was a situation that required radical and determined political action to restore civil rights. Instead, after a reluctant intervention, the then Labour administration at Westminster imposed a few palliatives but otherwise allowed the situation to fester. The inevitable angry reaction from the minority community was met by calls for a military response. Eventually it was forthcoming in the decision to intern.

Evidence now abounds that far from being the reluctant agents of a panicky Stormont Government, on that ill-fated date, 9 August, 1971, the British Army had been preparing for a military effort which would include large-scale internment, at least 6 months previous. Hindsight now makes clear that official thinking had determined upon a policy of military repression of the minority community, in the vain hope that it would forestall the need for a protracted effort at a political solution.

Such a policy might appear cynical, but more relevant it was orthodox. Internment without trial, which is no novelty in Ireland (it has been invoked on five previous occasions in the North alone), was invented by the British as a military response to colonial troubles. In India, Cyprus, Kenya and Aden, to mention but a few cases this century, largescale internment was a standard feature of British policy to sizable popular or nationalist movements. Northern Ireland was exceptional only in the immediate and disastrous cycle of violence the policy precipitated.

Legal Abuses

The actual experience of internment over three years presents an unrelieved picture of legal and administrative abuse. In August and September 1971, over 700 people were arrested for internment. A Northern Ireland court in the case of *In Re McElduff* was to hold that each and every such arrest had been illegal. While this decision did not invalidate their subsequent internment all those wrongly arrested were entitled to compensation.

In a further decision in 1972—*Londonderry Justices*, ex parte Haume, the court de-

clared the Special Powers Regulations on which the entire military operation was based, to be *ultra vires*. This decision which could have forced the release of all detained was quickly reversed by new legislation from the Westminster Parliament.

The abuses which accompanied the interrogation of internees are notorious. The Compton Inquiry, set up in August, 1971, to investigate complaints of torture and brutality, despite its best efforts to disguise the facts, confirmed the existence of "interrogation in depth," whereby selected individuals were subjected to psychological disorientation in order to gain information. The report also confirmed the systematic "ill-treatment" meted out to others detained in the initial military swoops.

Later the Parker Committee acknowledged that the techniques of depth interrogation were officially sanctioned and that the British Army had begun training the R.U.C. special branch in their use from March, 1972.

Torture Techniques

While these bizarre forms of torture were subsequently abandoned, complaints continued to flow in the early months of internment about the use of more traditional forms of brutality, beatings, electric shock, burnings with cigarettes and even the administration of drugs. At the same time a policy of unrestrained harassment of minority housing estates was being waged. Complaints against the military involving reckless shootings, random assaults on citizens and the wrecking of homes, became common place.

Strasbourg

In this situation, the Government of the Republic, in response to Northern pressure, lodged in December 1971, a series of complaints at the European Commission of Human Rights at Strasbourg. Citing internment, torture and community

harassment the Irish Government rightly alleged that British policy towards the North had degenerated into a military assault on the minority in violation of the European Convention of Human Rights.

The Republic's case at Strasbourg was followed in 1972 by further petitions to the European Commission by individuals in the North, who complained that the policy of torture by the R.U.C. and military during interrogation was still continuing. Despite British denials that torture or brutality occurred during interrogation, it was not until mid-1973 that any noticeable reduction occurred in the volume of complaints by those arrested. Throughout these entire periods only one police officer was prosecuted arising from complaints of torture, and he was acquitted.

In November, 1972, largely in response to international pressures and particularly the embarrassing proceedings brought by the Irish Government at Strasbourg, the U.K. Government announced what purported to dramatic changes in the policy of internment without trial. Internment was to be "phased out," a legal commission under Lord Diplock was to enquire into means of dealing with internees through the ordinary criminal courts and the Special Powers Act was to be repealed.

But these initiatives did not, as hoped, spell the end of internment. If anything, they embedded the policy even further into the system of political control in the North.

Internment, it transpired, was to be renamed "detention" — as meaningless a change in nomenclature as the substitution of the title Maze Prison for Long Kesh Internment Camp. Further detention, unlike internment, would be even-handed; Loyalists as well as Republicans began to be detained. This policy has served only to move Loyalist organisations and communities from

their previous indifference to internment to outright opposition. In addition, under the new procedures for detention, judicial commissioners would have the final say on whether a man was to be held without trial.

Window-dressing

The Commissioners, however, have proved to be window-dressings; the hearings at which informer evidence is relayed to a Commissioner by a Special Branch officer from behind a screen, often with the detainee and his lawyer excluded, have only served to emphasise the complete control over peoples' freedom which lies in the hands of Army intelligence and the political police.

With regard to regulations relating to people held under Interim Custody Orders (and so not technically under detention), the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1973 laid down that "A person shall not be detained under an interim custody order for a period of more than twenty-eight days from the date of the order unless his case is referred by the

Chief Constable to a Commissioner for determination, and where a case is so referred the person concerned may be detained under the order only until his case is so determined." As a result, the referral procedure can simply be used to keep prisoners "on ice" for a long period, and as the Alliance Party submission to the Gardiner Committee (see below) points out: "The average length of time between service of Interim Custody Orders to service of list of allegations, in our experience, is about seven months."

There are other procedural matters worthy of examination: Proceedings before a Commissioner take place in private; the defendant may be excluded from being present when the Commissioner is receiving evidence; evidence is taken from anonymous witnesses who consequently cannot be examined by the defence; hearsay evidence, often self-contradictory, cannot be tested, and so on. All of these procedures would be unthinkable in any judicial system in the Western world, yet they are

enshrined in the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1973, passed in the House of Commons in July of last year.

A Disaster

With presently 600 men and women detained without trial the latest initiative is yet another Commission of Inquiry, this time into the functioning of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1973, which replaced the Special Powers Act and under which internment is now authorised. The Commission, which is currently sitting, is led by Lord Gardiner, a former Labour Lord Chancellor, who has an international reputation for support for human rights. It can only be hoped that reviewing the past three years, he will conclude that internment has been a moral, legal and political disaster, and that it must be ended. It is simply that the ending of internment is a pre-condition to any political future for Northern Ireland.

Kevin Boyle is a Lecturer in Law, Queen's University, Belfast.

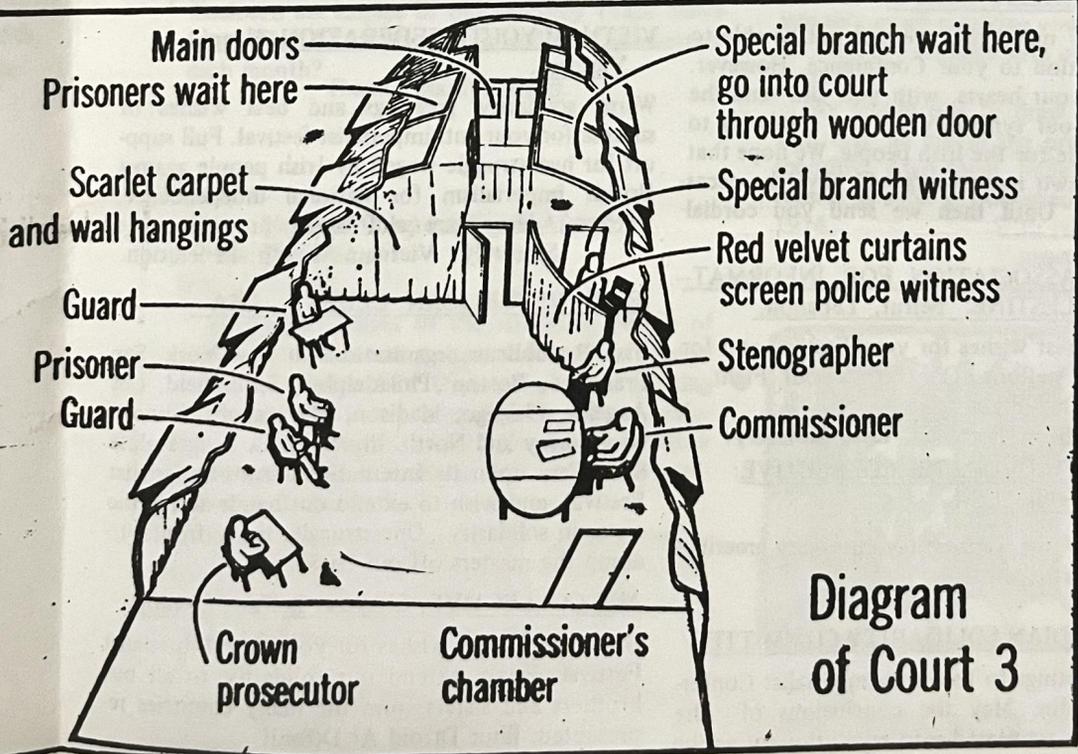


Diagram of Court 3

Artist's impression of the Long Kesh tribunal.

SOLIDARITY TELEGRAMS TO ANTI-IMPERIALIST FESTIVAL

The Organising Committee of the Irish Republican Movement Anti-Imperialist Festival received the following telegrams of solidarity during the Festival which was held in Dublin (22nd July - 29th July,) and Belfast (29th, July - 3rd August).

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS - PRAGUE:

The International Union of Students extends fraternal greetings to delegates to Anti-Imperialist Festival, Dublin Ireland. I.U.S. expresses solidarity with the efforts of the Festival to educate progressive world opinion about the revolutionary process and anti-imperialist struggle in Ireland. One people, one fight. Onward to victory.

AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT, Venice California.

Regretfully advise cannot attend important anti-imperialist Conference as planned. Conclusion forced by pressure of trial, our annual religious ceremony, The Sun Dance. Extreme difficulty of National Chairman obtaining passport. The American Indian Movement supports your struggle and intend to send Indian Ambassadors to your Country for further discussions at an early date. Mailing Declaration of Independence of our first international treaty council. We will seek diplomatic relations with your country and others throughout the world. We are confident of your continued support. - G.C.Roberts.American Indian Movement.

BASQUE SOCIALIST PARTY:

We regret very much that we will not be able to send a delegation to your Conference. However, we are, in all our hearts, with you and send the assurances of our sympathy and our solidarity to all who struggle for the Irish people. We hope that one day our two movements will have the occasion to meet. Until then we send you cordial salutations.

LEBANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INFORMATION ON PALESTINE: Beirut, Lebanon.

With all our best wishes for your Festival and for all struggling nations. Our Fight Your Fight - Your Fight Our Fight.

Hiyam Bortcosh, Exec.Secretary.

COMMUNITY ADVOCATES COLLECTIVE: Cleveland, Ohio, USA.

Please convey our warmest revolutionary greetings to Festival participants.

IRISH CANADIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

Fraternal greetings to the Anti-Imperialist Conference in Dublin. May the conclusions of the conference be translated into revolutionary action in all the nations. The support of the workers in

all countries is assured, the people of Cuba, Chile, Portugal, China, Korea, Vietnam and the Soviet people, indeed all the peoples of the world support the Irish Peoples struggles.

We in Canada in the Irish Canadian Solidarity Committee fully endorse the conference and its conclusions. Imperialism is in deep crisis, political, social and economic. Its final decline, we are now beginning to witness. Inflation, unemployment, social instability and all other ills is evident. The victory of the peoples is at hand in our historical period.

We in our Committee ask you also to express our comradely greetings to the political prisoners of Long Kesh and elsewhere. We think constantly of them. We would appreciate your passing on to them our message of solidarity.

WOMENS INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION SECRETARIAT: Berlin DDR'

Womens International Democratic Federation Secretarian extends cordial greetings to Irish Republican Movement and all anti-imperialist Festival participants. W.I.D.F. fully supports the struggle of the Irish people and all peoples for social progress, national liberation, democracy and peace and is convinced festival will be successful in this spirit.

VIETNAM YOUTH FEDERATION: Hanoi, Vietnam.

Warm solidarity greetings and best wishes of success for your anti-imperialist festival. Full support for just struggle waged by Irish people against British imperialism for national independence, freedom, democracy and social progress.

Sincerely, Vietnam Youth Federation.

IRISH REPUBLICAN CLUBS : USA

Irish Republican organisations in New York, San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia, Springfield, Los Angeles, Chicago, Madison, Minneapolis, Illinois, New Jersey and North. Illinois, USA congratulate Sinn Fein upon its International Anti-Imperialist Festival, and wish to extend our hands across the water in solidarity. One struggle, many fronts, to dump the masters off our backs.

ANS COLLECTIVE, Glasgow; Belfast, London.

Greetings & best wishes for your Anti-Imperialist Festival. Please extend our solidarity to all our brothers and sisters from the many countries represented. Bhur Dtroid Ar Dtroid!

Solidarity Messages Cont.

SOLIDARITY MESSAGES CONT'

IRLAND KOMITEE: Switzerland.

The Ireland Committee of Switzerland addresses its best greetings to the organisers of the Anti-Imperialist Festival as well as to the participants of all countries. The Ireland Committee of Switzerland aims to support the fight for liberation of the Irish people ideologically and financially. We further direct our efforts to the reinforcement of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

Long live the international solidarity!
British Imperialists get out of Ireland!
Freedom for all political prisoners!

DENMARK SOLIDARITY

IRSK SOLIDARITETSGRUPPE, an Ireland-Information group which was formed in Denmark some months ago has changed its address. We are printing it here for our readers' information:

IRSK SOLIDARITETSGRUPPE,
Postboks 2055.
1013 Kobenhavn K.
Denmark.

The solidarity group has commenced publication of a bulletin in Danish called "NYT FRA IRLAND". The bulletin is essential for Danish-speaking people interested in the struggle of the Irish people. It contains news items, editorials and commentary on the current developments in Ireland.

EOLAS CIRCULATION EXPANDS

Circulation of "EOLAS" is expanding rapidly. We now send our Newsletter to over 1,000 groups and individuals in 48 countries around the world. Below we give readers a sample of the many letters received during the month of August.

Syracuse Peace Council,
Syracuse, New York.

Dear Friends,

We would like to receive EOLAS, the monthly newsletter of the Irish Republican Movement. Enclosed are copies of our monthly Peace Newsletter. Would it be possible to exchange newsletters each month?

Thanks, Marilyn Miller.

African National Congress (South Africa);
Lusaka, Zambia.

Dear Comrades,

As representatives of the struggling people of South Africa we were delighted indeed on receipt of your newsletter EOLAS. As people championing similar cause to yours naturally it is not only valuable to us but of great interest. We would therefore be delighted if you could include us in your mailing list on exchange basis.

We in turn will instruct our London Office which is in much closer proximity to send you our monthly journal SECHABA. We therefore hope this idea will suit our dual purpose.

Yours in the struggle,
H.W.Nkula, Publicity Officer.

AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY ORGANISATION

Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt.
Dear Friends,

We hereby acknowledge receipt of your letter and your monthly newsletter EOLAS. We appreciate very much receiving your publications regularly on basis of exchange with our Afro-Asian publications.

We would like to draw your attention to the fact that we are in the process of issuing a new monthly Afro-Asian bulletin, which you shall receive as soon as published starting from October 1974.

With our best wishes.

Youssef El Sebai.
Secretary General.



IMPRISONMENT WITHOUT TRIAL

Farmers under extreme pressure as E.E.C. deal bites

The greatest modern exodus from Irish farms is under way. The expected recovery in livestock prices is not materialising and stock are being sold at a loss. The spiraling price of animal feedstuff makes winter prospects even gloomier.

Forecasts of the pro-EEC campaigners, including farming organisations, now have a very hollow ring for farmers. And the full effect of the EEC Farm Modernisation Scheme has yet to take its toll.

Farmers now know that economists who forecast the disappearance of two thirds of the Irish farm population under

the Modernisation Scheme were only too accurate. The question now foremost in their minds is what will become of the two-thirds. Sufficient alternative employment is not available in the State so Farm Modernisation as dictated by the EEC looks very much like resulting in enforced emigration.

In other EEC States where farming on average accounts for a mere 5 per cent of national income it has been a summer of discontent among agricultural communities. But reaction here where 17 per cent of the national income comes from farming has been mute.

Indeed more protests have been heard in the 26 Counties from farmers objecting to monies being levied off them by the Irish Farmers Association than has been heard from the IFA at farmers being forced out of existence.

But then the IFA is top heavy with farmers in the 'rancher' bracket. And these have nothing to fear. As the occupiers of small and medium sized farms are forced out of business the ranches of farm organisation 'leaders' will expand.

Workers unhappy with the leadership of their Trade Unions should count their blessings. Look at what the farmers are being led by.



Der „Sternenflug“, traditionelles Symbol der Republikanischen Bewegung Irlands

SINN FEIN ASKS FOR MEETING WITH COONEY

SINN FEIN spokesmen said last night that they were seeking a meeting with the Minister for Justice, Mr. Cooney, and the Commissioner of the Garda, Mr. Malone, to complain about the harassment of their members by detectives of the Special Branch.

AUGUST 30.

The party's joint secretary, Sean O Cionnaith, said in Dublin that he had listed 15 occasions during the past six weeks when members of Sinn Fein were stopped in the street, removed from their houses and taken to Garda stations for questioning.

Most of the incidents of which he complained had taken place in Dublin, close to the party's headquarters at Gardiner Place, Mr. O Cionnaith said. At least seven Sinn Fein members had had their fingerprints taken.

One man, Mr. Jackie Ward, a former editor of the *United Irishman*, had been questioned three times; the home of a young Ballymun couple had been raided on three occasions; the national director of the party, Mr. Sean Garland, and Mr. O Cionnaith had been among those temporarily detained

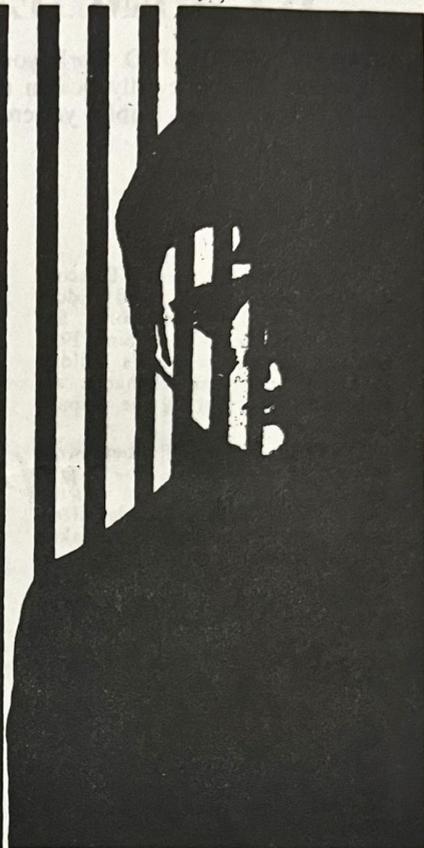
NAMES OF DETECTIVES

"No charges were preferred against any of our members after any of these incidents," Mr. O Cionnaith said. "We feel sure that it is not a coincidence that so many of our members, especially younger members, should be stopped, arrested and questioned in such a short time.

"We have written to the Minister for Justice and the Garda Commissioner to lodge a complaint formally on behalf of the party and to demand that they call off this campaign against us. We have given the names of the detectives concerned. We have asked for a meeting with Mr. Cooney and Mr. Malone to discuss these events."

Mr. Garland said: "We are constantly challenged to take part in political struggle. This is exactly what we are doing. But how can we recruit members to our party

and engage fully in political activity, if we are to be harassed by the gardai in the interests of the establishment?"



C.R.A. wants tribunal to hear complaints against security forces

AUGUST 30.

THE NORTHERN Ireland Civil Rights Association has called for the immediate setting up of an independent tribunal to carry out investigations into the complaints against the security forces in the North.

The association's call comes at the end of a month when it claims to have received between three and four times its normal volume of complaints about the security forces' behaviour. In a statement yesterday it cited the case of a 15-year-old boy who was allegedly tortured and threatened at Springfield Road Police Station.

"Despite the fact that the Northern Ireland courts have awarded damages to victims of torture and brutality carried out by policemen, these men are shielded by their superiors in the force whose activities are winked at by the British Government," the statement claimed.

"To our knowledge no policeman has been sacked for this kind of misbehaviour. There is an immediate need for an independent tribunal to carry out investigations into complaints against the security forces."

Yesterday's statement said that the 15-year-old boy referred to, Charles Taylor of Broadway, had been arrested at 7 p.m. on August 28th and taken to Springfield Road with his father. He had been released at 1 a.m. on August 29th with his right arm strapped up.

"He had been slapped and his arm twisted and bent so severely that an Army doctor had to be sent for to strap up the arm," the C.R.A. went on. "He was threatened by his torturer that if he made any complaint he would be tortured every night and that he would get five years for putting a bomb in Mackies."

Charles Taylor's family had been "horrified" by his condition and had made a complaint. The youth had been asked to attend an identity parade which had since been cancelled in Donegall Pass—"hardly the happiest place to ask a young boy of his religion to visit." His torturer had been in plain clothes and spoke with a Northern Ireland accent, the statement added.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE IRISH PEOPLE IS THE STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

TWO CORK YOUTHS ALLEGE BEATING BY MEMBERS OF R.U.C. AND U.D.R.

TWO 17-YEAR-OLD Cork youths, who were taken off the Derry-Dublin express bus on Monday afternoon and allegedly beaten and terrorised for eight hours by members of the U.D.R. and R.U.C., arrived in Dublin yesterday to tell their story.

AUGUST 14.

The youths, Thomas O'Driscoll, of Blackpool, Cork, and Eddie Buckley, of Douglas, Cork, are members of the Official Sinn Fein and had been on a week's holiday in Derry under an exchange arrangement operated by the Republican Clubs.

The bus on which they were travelling to Dublin was flagged down at Newtownstewart by the U.D.R. about 4.30 on Monday afternoon, they said. They were taken off the bus and put separately in an R.U.C. and U.D.R. jeep. They claimed that they were punched and slapped on the way to Omagh R.U.C. barracks.

On arrival at the barracks they were put in separate rooms and questioned. Said O'Driscoll: "They called us Fenian bastards and asked us how many soldiers we had shot. They told us we were going to the 'Kesh' and gave us the address to send to our relatives."

They were each given two sandwiches and a cup of cold tea, and after an hour of questioning they were left in separate rooms. But every 10 minutes or so, O'Driscoll added, R.U.C. men came in "and started beating us around."

They were shown photographs of bodies on the Border and told that they would end up similarly if they did not answer the questions. Eventually they were examined by a doctor, and although they said they had complaints they had to sign a form saying they had "no complaints".

Buckley claimed that at one stage during questioning an R.U.C. man drew his revolver, cocked it and put it into his (Buckley's) mouth.

At about midnight they were put into cars and driven to the Border at Aughnacloy, still being threatened, according to their own account. They were, they allege, "kicked over the Border", and told: "All right you Fenian bastards, get over to your Fenian soil."

The two found shelter in a house near Emyvale, Co. Monaghan, and got a bus to Dublin yesterday morning.

Sinn Fein is to lodge a complaint over the incident, which is being brought to the attention of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights' Association.



FIGHTING FUND - A LONG WAY TO GO

The Leadership of the Irish Republican Movement in July asked the International Affairs Bureau to appeal to its many contacts around the world in raising the necessary money to purchase an IBM Composer - IBM's price £1,980. With the increased demand for Republican publications, pamphlets, weekly and monthly, including EOLAS, as well as election literature, the Irish Republican Movement feels that there is an urgent need for better technical equipment for printing.

While we still have a very long way to go in raising the £1,980 needed to purchase the IBM Composer we do wish to sincerely thank the following people and Groups for their welcome donations received during July and August: Irlantiryhua, Finland, 10 mk.; New York Irishman \$10.; J. Mulrennan, Ipswich, England, £1.; Robert D. Casey, USA, \$5; Jim Folan, New York, \$10; Connolly Association of Australia per Ellen Nielsen, \$30.; Ann Duffy, Australia, \$2.; "Sanity Now", California \$10.

If you support our ideas, support us with cash! Mail your gift to the EOLAS Fighting Fund today!

To:-
Sean O Cionnaith,
International Affairs Bureau,
Irish Republican Movement,
30, Gardiner Place, Dublin 1.
Ireland.

All gifts will be personally receipted and will be acknowledged in the next issue of EOLAS.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

GIFT _____