

An Phoblacht

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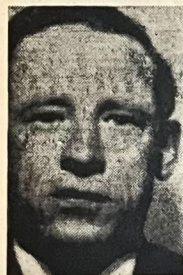
FEABHRA (February) 1972

6p



AND YET ANOTHER BLOODY SUNDAY...

The 13 shot dead at Bogside rally



GERALD
McKINNEY



JOHN YOUNG



HUGH
GILMORE



KEVIN
McELLHINEY



JACK DUDDY



WILLIAM
McKINNEY



GERALD
ONAGHY



MICHAEL
McDAID



BERNARD
McGUIGAN



MICHAEL
KELLY



WILLIAM NASH



JAMES WRAY



PATRICK
DOHERTY

Daniel O'Neill, Belfast Brigade Killed in Action



The funeral cortege of Daniel O'Neill, who died in Belfast from gunshot wounds, arriving at Milltown Cemetery, Belast.

Shooting of youth was 'accidental'

I.R.A. sources in Belfast described the death of a 16-year-old youth as accidental.

Michael Sloan, of Westview Pass, was found shot dead in a house at New Barnsley Park.

A short distance away, Bernard Collopy was shot in the leg in his own home, at Norglen Parade.

Warrant out for Belfast mother

A warrant was issued for the arrest of a mother of three who failed to appear on an attempted murder charge at a special court in Belfast.

Mrs. Marguerite O'Hare (28), of Ladybrook Park, Belfast, is charged with attempting to murder soldiers at Andersonstown, Belfast, on October 28th.

Reporters had been banned from the court under Northern Ireland's 1968 Committal for Trial Act. This gave a magistrate power to close a court if he felt justice would not be served by keeping it open.

New Prison for North Recommended

The Northern Ireland Government has been advised to build a new prison because it is impossible to achieve top security at Crumlin Road Jail, Belfast.

The recommendation has come from Sir Charles Cunningham, a former Permanent Under-Secretary at the British Home Office, who, with Mr. Gordon Chambers, Home Office official and ex-prisoner governor, reported to the Premier, Mr. Faulkner, on security conditions at Belfast Jail.

At Stormont Mr. Faulkner revealed that the report made it clear that because of its location and the numbers being held there foolproof security could not be guaranteed.

SECURITY

Mr. Faulkner said the report commented that "whatever measures are taken to improve security in Belfast Prison the siting and design of the prison are such as to make the highest levels of security unattainable." The report went on to state that ultimately the only satisfactory answer would be to build a secure prison of modern design on a different site.

Mr. Faulkner remarked: "This is, of course, a long-term solution which, as the report makes clear, could not be put into effect for some years, but the implications of this recommendation are receiving immediate and detailed study."

Sir Charles and Mr. Chambers were asked to investigate security conditions at the prison after the break-out of three men—Anthony "Dutch" Doherty, Martin Meehan and Hugh McCann—on December 2nd. It was the third escape from

D. O'NEILL

It was with deep regret that Republicans everywhere learned of the death of Daniel O'Neill, who was killed in action fighting against British troops in Belfast. Daniel O'Neill comes from a long line of Republicans. His father is at present serving an internment sentence in Long Kesh Concentration Camp. His family and relations have all been connected with the Republican Movement from their early lives. The funeral cortege of Daniel took place to Milltown cemetery. British troops stood at various points along the route, they had the cemetery completely surrounded. A volley of nine shots was fired at the graveside by three volunteers wearing berets. Revolvers were concealed and taken from the cemetery. The British Army moved in at the cemetery gates and searched all the mourners. The entire area was sealed off but despite this, the members of the Belfast Brigade succeeded in getting the revolvers safely away. This was a final salute to Daniel O'Neill, who was a loyal and courageous member of the Belfast Brigade. To his family and to his friends we extend our deepest sympathy.

SOLDIERS MADE BROTHERS HIT EACH OTHER

The treatment received by a 24-year-old Dungannon man, Sean Anthony Hughes, from British troops and the R.U.C. during a six-hour journey from an interrogation centre in Armagh to the prison ship, Maidstone, is to be raised in the British House of Commons by Mr. Kevin McNamara, the British Labour Party spokesman for Northern Ireland.

Full details regarding the injuries inflicted on Hughes and his brother, Noel, have been forwarded to Mr. McNamara by Fr. Denis Faul, Dungannon. Further evidence regarding the treatment received by Mr. Hughes and his brother was disclosed following a visit made to them by their parents.

The parents said that the brothers had described how a soldier had pushed a rifle butt down the back of Sean's trousers ripping off all the buttons. On the journey, before being separated, the soldiers forced them to sing "God Save the Queen" and "The Sash".

Following this, the soldiers made them hit each other, and when it appeared that they were not striking each other hard enough, one soldier demonstrated how it should be done

by striking one of the brothers and saying, "You should hit him like this."

BUTTONS

At the harbour gates, one of the brothers told his parents, he had overheard a policeman in one of the vehicles send a message over the radio which said: "Come on down, boys, if you want a bit of crack. We have two down here."

Last night Fr. Denis Faul and Fr. Terence Kelly, both of Dungannon, said that the parents were hardly able to recognise Sean, because of the extent of his injuries. The parents saw marks on Sean's back caused, he told them, when needles or pins were jabbed into him during the journey.

Both priests stated that arrangements had now been made for a leading Belfast surgeon to visit Sean in the Musgrave Park Hospital, where he is detained. A meeting of the Northern Ireland Alliance Party called for an immediate and impartial enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the injuries received by Mr. Hughes.

the prison inside seven months. Last Saturday detainees and internees in three cells were foiled in an attempt to tunnel their way to freedom.

Crumlin Road Jail at present holds nearly 900 prisoners, detainees and internees, although it was built to accommodate only

400 men. The 100-year-old prison, until last summer, was regarded as one of the most difficult prisons in the United Kingdom from which to break out. The jail faces one of Belfast's business arteries to the city centre and backs on to a maze of side streets. It has been the escapees' facility for making their

getaway in this web of tight streets, which many of them know well, which has obviously been one of the reasons why the two-man investigating team came out against the siting of the jail.

The report also urged that there would be new fencing, additional lighting and more watchtowers.

Magee University

With the orders to close Magee University College, Derry, the Unionist Party is making clear to all, at home and abroad, that it has lost confidence in Derry ever being returned to the Unionist fold.

Derry Unionists now are only too well aware that they are being abandoned to the Fenian wolves while their bosses—the landowners, industrialists and lodge masters—retire a few miles further east.

The new University of Ulster was not based on Magee College and was taken to Coleraine for precisely the same reason: Derry no longer was "safe"; and why provide the "rebels" with an institution which they could take over without the slightest trouble within a few years? Thus the bitter, sectarian reasoning.

The greatest confidence trick organised by the self-same Orange bosses was agreement to the Commission ruling Derry. Gerryman—dering no longer would work. It had to be one-man, one-vote, in future. In such circumstances Unionist rule was doomed. But, on the Commission, one could try for equal weight for Orange bigot and nationally-minded citizen.

Out of all this mischief, nevertheless, must come good, for the truth no longer can be kept from the ordinary, decent Protestant and Orangeman of Derry who was fooled for so long by the ward heelers.

Out of all the trickery will come the realization that Derry's battle for survival is one which must involve Catholic, Protestant and Dissenter; and realization must follow that what is true for Derry is true for the entire north-east.

As Terence MacSwiney, the murdered Lord Mayor of Cork, put it, victory comes to those who can inflict most but to those who can endure most. Derry has endured enough, patiently, and with growing co-operation between all religions and those who practice none; and the cry is "no surrender".

The fight for Magee College is on: it must be won and be seen to be the turn in the tide of a proud city's fortunes.



Jack McCabe was accidentally killed in an explosion in Baile Átha Cliath on Nollaig 30 last. His tragic death, after almost 40 years service to Ireland in the Republican Movement came as a great shock to everyone who knew this great and noble man.

He took part in the 1939 Campaign in England and was subsequently arrested and sentenced to 20 years penal servitude along with his great friend Joe Collins. Jack and Joe were the last two members of the I.R.A. who took part in that campaign to be released from English prisons in 1949.

In 1969, when the Nationalist populations in Béal Feirste and Doire were ravaged, Jack was one of the first to step into the gap.

He also took an active part in the 1956-62 Campaign and among those at his funeral was Seán Cronin, one of the leaders of that campaign.

Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated by An tAthair Piaras O Dúill, O.F.M. Cap., who himself served almost six years as a Republican prisoner in Belfast Jail in the 1950s for his part in the Omagh Raid.

Jack McCabe was "one of the greatest, most dedicated and determined Republicans of our time", Seán MacStiofáin said in his oration at the grave in Killane, Co. an Chabháin.

All Republicans join with An Phoblacht in expressing sorrow to his widow Maureen, daughters Geraldine and Beatrice and his other relatives and many friends.

One of the Greatest Republicans of our time

He shunned the limelight
And chose the silent road
Alone and out of sight
Unknown to many
Working into early morning
Hours, as others slept
This was his life
Night and day.

The cruel years of Dartmoor
And Parkhurst dungeons
Did not dim the spirit
Of this true man.

After the rape of Belfast
And murder in Derry
Jack McCabe cast aside
His tradesman's tools
And took upon himself
The implements of war
Hourly risking his life
In freedom's cause.

The names of other martyrs
Spring to mind,
The men in Emmet's depot,
Fenians near London Bridge,
McCaffrey, Reynolds and Kelly,
The boys in Edentubber
And Volunteer Michael Kane.

A never ending list
Of countless names
Who like McCabe
Gave their lives
For Ireland's Freedom.

—EAMONN MAC THOMAS



OPEN LETTER TO AN ORANGE MAN

DEAR BILL:

I am sure you are only too well aware that Enoch Powell is not an enemy of the Orange Order, of the Unionist Party or of anyone who opposes a constitutional change in north-east Ireland. Surely, then, he is entitled to a hearing? What does he say? Exactly what Ogligh na hÉireann have been saying, here and elsewhere, for some time: that the English are planning to sell the Orangemen down the River Boyne!

Enoch Powell does not approve. He would like to sting his own party, the Tories, into make more detailed statements and taking further preventive actions so as to put off that evil day, if possible, forever.

Talk of barring the stable door after the horse has been stolen!

The really important and significant thing is that Enoch Powell, an important Tory and, maybe, the next Tory Premier, recognises what the Wilson initiative, and the welcome it got from the British Premier, Mr. Heath, and his cabinet colleagues, represents.

BORDER AN ISSUE

Not only is the Westminster bipartisan policy on Ireland—that the Border is not an issue—no more but Heath appears to want a new bipartisan policy the essence of which is that the Border is an issue.

As Powell so intelligently points out, this is the essential step preparatory to admitting the failure of the 1920 Government of Ireland Act and to the preparation of a Westminster Bill acceptable to both the main British parties, the main parties in the Dublin parliamentary as-

sembly, as well as to many Unionists, Alliance Party men, S.D.L.P. people, Northern "Nationalists" and the like, as the final solution of the Irish Question. Basically, this would involve a united Ireland.

Ogligh na hÉireann would not be interested in this proposition for a number of reasons. The main one is that the united Ireland envisaged would not be the sovereign, independent, Irish Republic of the 32 counties of Ireland, the dream of Irish radicals since the time of the Protestant-based Society of United Irishmen and Wolfe Tone, one of its leaders, but a dependent, puppet state in a British federal union composed of parliaments in Westminster (the boss assembly), Edinburgh, Dublin and Cardiff.

Nor would such a solution see the end of the grabbing, capitalist system, and the enthronement of socialism and co-operativism; rather would it mean the strengthening of capitalism in Ireland for the proposed British Federal Union would be a component of the monopoly-capitalist, West European superstate, the European Economic Community.

THE UNDERPRIVILEGED

Ogligh na hÉireann, as I keep telling you, Bill, is interested primarily in bettering the lot of the underprivileged, be they Protestants or Roman Catholics or people believing in no organised religion.

But the state being planned by Wilson, Heath and Lynch and the faceless ones of the Unionist Party and the Orange Order, would be one where the rich would grow richer and the poor, poorer.

No use to either the Shankill or the Falls whose economic problems are virtually the same.

In order to have any chance of success the Federal Union plan must be preceded by the beating of all opposition into the ground, north and south.

The elimination of Ogligh na hÉireann might involve a steep increase in British killings, up to, perhaps, 1,000 this year.

With the ending of this resistance the turn would come of recalcitrant members of the Orange Order, and such groupings.

That's where you're involved mainly, Bill: you might die this year with a British bullet in your head!

As soon as the London and Dublin politicians decide the time is opportune for the disclosure of the Federal Union plan, Mr. Lynch and his associates will have a go.

STAND AND DELIVER

Lynch, Cosgrave and Corish will demand that Ogligh na hÉireann "stand aside" and let them "get on with the job of uniting Ireland." This will be followed by massive repression of all revolutionary groups in the 26 Counties.

A "plot" (German, Russian, Chinese: does it matter which?) will be discovered and internment camps will be re-opened. Some groups will be goaded into revolt and put down ruthlessly.

The success of this scheme will depend on how gullible ordinary, decent, working class, Irish people are, North and South.

For how long more will you Orangemen believe the honey-tongued Englishmen? You know in your heart that they will discard you as they have discarded so many other

erstwhile supporters in so many now liberated places that once were strongholds of empire. Well, how big a fool is the Orangeman?

NO CHANGES?

Your leaders have told you to prepare to take part in a civil disobedience campaign if there are any more examples of the sell-out.

Fine, so far as it goes; but that isn't very far. The Order is taking up an entrenched position: there must be no more changes when everybody knows that there must be many more changes. Not very realistic, is it, Not the sort of northern logic to be proud of?

Why not get the debate going among your friends? Why not examine honestly all the options, including throwing in your lot with Ogligh na hÉireann against all sectarian governments, in favour of real, democratic representation, locally and nationally?

Dáil Uladh, of the nine counties of Ulster, is to be the local, provincial parliament; and this, on present figures, would be dominated by Protestants. The basis would be such as to provide no built-in need to persecute their fellow Roman Catholic citizens, as Stormont did.

Dáil Éireann, the national assembly in Dublin or Belfast (it would meet, as necessary, in different parts of the country) would have at least 25 per cent Protestant representation. This would mean in effect, a Protestant veto on government and on all legislation.

At least, that is how it could work out, with Protestant fears at their greatest, despite all possible assurances written into the new Bun-

reacht (constitution) and thus guaranteed.

BEST POSSIBLE DEAL

As the Protestant said the other day in the *Belfast Telegraph*, now is the time for Protestants to come together to negotiate the best possible deal for themselves.

But, Bill, we do not believe that in the liberated, socialist Ireland for which we are preparing, Protestants will want to group themselves as such, either locally, in Dáil Uladh, or, nationally, in Dáil Éireann.

We believe that they will want to found or to join political parties the basis of which would be economic and political rather than sectarian, based on sectarian ambitions and fears.

This does not mean that we envisage the disappearance of Protestantism as a force in Ireland. Its continuance will be the greatest guarantee of the survival of the non-sectarian state and the greatest insurance against the domination of the state in the future by any particular church.

One of our aims surely should be familiar to you—full civil and religious liberty.

The fact is that we value and need the Irish Protestant contribution. And isn't it rather time that Northern Protestants ceased to play the colonial role, or the narrow, provincial, puppet role, and took, instead, their rightful place, once again, nationally, in national development?

Bill, our hands are outstretched to our Protestant brethren. Together, Protestant and Roman Catholic, we can transform Ireland and restore her to her place among the nations of the world.

"CAITHIRNEACH"

MARTIN McSHANE

Another light from the darkness,
Stirs the people from their tense sleep,
A cry followed by fleeing steps
Tells the sad tale
Of another Irish death
At the hands of the invaders' guns.
A weeping crowd stand round their friend
Of sixteen years, still young but prevented from manhood
By the cowardly soldier's bullet.
"Our chaps were going to be attacked," we are told.
Is a toy gun a murderous gun?
Is a youth not entitled to play on his own soil?
Rest in peace, Martin.
Your comrades will learn who the enemy are.
Our brave Volunteers will avenge your death,
Not once, but manyfold.
The day shall come soon
When these killers leave our noble country.

—M. BRENNAN

A PRISON CELL

Lying in a prison cell
Denied all company
But of all remembrances
None as sweet as thee.

Gazing on the whitewashed walls
They vanish into space
Then comes instead a lovely head
I now can see your face.

Lying in a prison cell
There longingly I dwell
And travel light and swift
Lying in a prison cell.

Lying in a prison cell
My love for you supreme
Yet I must wait for the open gate
And the fulfilling of Ireland's Dream.
—JOE McDERMOTT

NOTA ON EAGARTHOIR INCREASE IN PRICE

We have been forced through rising printing costs to increase the price of the paper to 6p per copy from the March issue. All national newspapers and periodicals have been forced to increase their prices several times in the last year and we have no choice now but to follow suit.

Due to the increase in costs the 1p rise in the price of *An Phoblacht* will not cover the extra printing and production charges, and we wish therefore to appeal for subscriptions to help us expand. All subscriptions should be sent to *An Phoblacht*, 2a Lr. Kevin Street, Baile Átha Cliath 8.

1916 Rising by Desmond Ryan, 90p. Postage 7½p.
The Lady at the Gate by Eamonn Mac Thomais, 60p. Postage 5p.
Principles of Freedom by Terence MacSweeney, 47½p. Postage 5p.
The First Dáil by Maire Comerford, 25p. Postage 4p.
Holy War in Belfast by Andrew Boyd, 42½p. Postage 4p.
Tragedies of Kerry by Dorothy McArdle, 10p. Postage 2½p.

Irish made Mass Cards, Birthday Cards, St. Patrick's Day Cards and Easter Cards.

IRISH BOOK BUREAU (JOSEPH CLARKE)

33 SOUTH CIRCULAR ROAD, DUBLIN 8. PHONE 753723

UNION HELPS

REPUBLICAN

PRISONER

An Uaimh branch of the National Union of Woodworkers recently donated a £5 grant to Republican prisoner James Hazlett, serving six years in Portlaoise.

Other trade unions and trade unionists would do well to follow this example.

SYMPATHY

Charlie Agnew of Ardmacha who recently died after a short illness was an active member of the Republican Movement up to the time he died.

Go ndéana Dia tróchaire ar a anam.

NEW CUMANN

A new cumann of Sinn Féin has been formed in Rath Fhearnain, Baile Átha Cliath. Called Cumann Martin Forsythe, the cathaoirleach is Bob Smith, and runai is Deirdre Ni Ghabhann.

The most photogenic guns and ammunition in the world



THE MOST PHOTOGENIC GUNS AND AMMUNITION IN THE WORLD

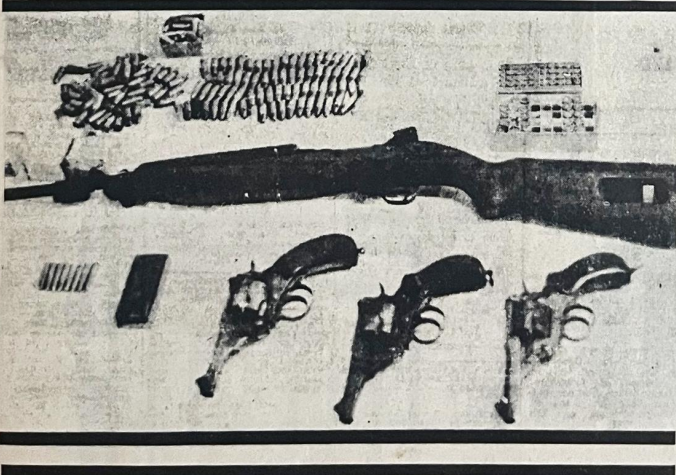
The British Army are having a bit of a problem because they have to periodically take our guns and ammunition and sort it around and mix it up and take a couple of photographs of it and then bring it to another part of Belfast and mix it up again and take another couple of photographs of it.

And the same stuff is nearly wearing out by all the travelling it's getting. The British Army recently made a warning that boys are not to be playing with toy guns. They said that this was for fear that boys would be shot.

But the real reason, according to our Intelligence Officer, is that the British Army have raided so many places and got away with big catches of arms, many of which were shown across television that when they got back to Flax Street and the other barracks they discovered that they were celluloid Thompson sub-machine guns and little children's toy weapons.

Recently after a two hour raid around the Kane Street district, the sergeant rushed out and said to the officer in command: "Not a gun in sight, sir". With that the officer in charge turned back to the TV man and said: "What? What? 64 Thompsons, 32 Rifles, 20 grenades, 3,000 rounds of ammunition and some gelnite!"

On another one of the same type of raids carried out by the British Army, three boys from the Gloucester Regiment were scrutinising a book case and the lady of the house came and said: "Surely you're not looking for guns there!" And the three of them replied in chorus: "No madam. We're looking for a ticket back to Birmingham".



MEN BEHIND WIRE CANNOT BE BANNED..

MESSAGE FROM LONG KESH

Today we are separated
From our fellow volunteers
We cannot play our part
In our Freedom's fight
As in former years.
Let your every prayer
Be "England Out"
By bullet bomb or flame
Until we have Old Ireland
A nation once again.

Campa Ghéibhinn,
Long Kesh.

A Cháirde,

On behalf of the officers and volunteers in Long Kesh Concentration Camp I wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the leadership of the Republican Movement for the manner in which they have conducted this war which we know was declared on the Irish people by the agents of British imperialism. Needless to say; we are completely behind you and your policies and we will strive to escalate our side of the struggle from behind these cages. We can only hope that our efforts will meet with half the success of your efforts.

Your success has been mirrored by the fact that at last the British Government has come to realise that they can never defeat Oglag na hÉireann nor deter the Irish people from pursuing their struggle for Freedom, Justice and Peace which can only be enjoyed in a democratic socialist Republic.

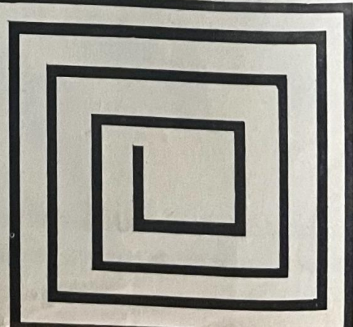
We know that you are winning: the people know that you are winning: we are proud to be counted among your number: keep up the fight.

Mar sin de, tá muid ag guí oraibh go léir agus ag smaoineamh oraibh go léir ag an Féasta Mór seo agus tá súil againn nach mbeidh an lá i bhfad uainn nuair a bheidh muid le céile agus Éire saor.

Fhad agus atá neart inár ngéaga ní bheidh muid clóite!!

Ar aghaidh le Gluaiseacht na Poblachta!
Is mise,

"OGLACH"



BLACK(MAIL) JUSTICE

"I appeal to the jury and to yourself, judge, as an Irishman, what was I supposed to do? I had no alternative but to stand up and get ammunition to defend the minority against an occupation force in the Six Counties and especially in my home city," the prisoner told the court.

"Think hard, gentlemen," (of some substance), said the judge. "The administration of justice relies to a great extent upon the honesty of jurors. The word in-terment is not a popular word in this or any other country. It is only used when the jury system fails."

"Think hard on that, gentlemen. It has only been introduced when the juries failed to do their duty."

And being honest (?) Irish (?) men the jury did their duty.

They found fellow Irishman, Joseph Doherty of Doire Colm-cille, GUILTY of having ammunition in his possession in Ireland for use against the British Forces of Occupation in Ireland. Earlier, after refusing to recognise the court, he told those present of an attack by Crown Occupation Forces the

night before his arrest on his home. His grandmother was attacked and suffered a heart attack.

And having done their duty, the judge and jurymen returned to their comfortable homes, their nice hot meals, their happy families and slept the sleep of honest men. They had done their duty by their fellow Irish men, Irish women and children.

But Joseph Doherty went to jail for trying to free his countrymen. And that very night, as he settled to sleep the sleep of an Irish felon in an Irish prison cell the people of substance and comfort in the "free" part of our land listened to other people of substance on "Irish" television blandly discuss another sell-out of our land.

Five honest contented men in a farming programme, including a paid, highly placed servant of the people from the Free State Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, said: Yes! Ireland must enter the Common Market.

And so the sell-out continues. On and on it goes. Until some honest people shout STOP! And having shouted, make it STOP!



The bearded giant in our picture above is Joseph O'Neill, seen here in the company of his fellow men and women protesting at the trial of another Republican, Joe, a Bundoran man himself, is now a Republican prisoner—a prisoner of fellow Irishmen and Irish women. In Ballyshannon on Ennair 10 an Irish judge returned Joe and two other Republicans, Peter Gilmartin and Patrick Hughes for trial to a higher court. Their crime? Attempting to aid their oppressed brothers and sisters and rid them of the scourge of British imperialism and brutality. As Joe pointed out, when a Fine Gael member of the Leinster House puppet parliament (a man of substance called Patrick S. Donegan, company director) was charged with firing a gun at an itinerant he was fined a mere £5 in a Free State Court. Mr. Donegan is a respected member of the establishment—he is not called a terrorist. But Joe O'Neill is called a terrorist. So is Liam Fagan of Dun Dealgan. So is Joseph Doherty of Doire. So are many others now enjoying the hospitality of the "Irish Free State" prison cells. "We are not terrorists," Joe O'Neill told the court. "We are fighting the British Army and we will continue to fight the British Army. We are fighting for our country."

WIDESPREAD SUPPORT FOR IRISH CAUSE

WELLINGTON

The following resolution was carried at a public meeting in Wellington, held under the auspices of the New Zealand Association for the Support of Democracy in Ireland and which was presided over by Mr. Conrad Bollinger, lecturer at Victoria University. The speakers were: Mr. Nigel Taylor, barrister and solicitor; Mr. Gerald Griffin, interim chairman of the Association and Mr. Tony Hill, President of the Wellington Trades and Labour Council:

"1. That this meeting of New Zealand citizens in Wellington records its deep concern at the increasing violence in Northern Ireland and the failure of the Stormont Government, after 50 years of uninterrupted Unionist rule, to establish a democratic system of government, giving all its citizens equal political rights and civil liberties common to those enjoyed by other citizens of Great Britain; and, in particular, that Government's continued discrimination against the Catholic minority who constitute at least one-third of the total population of Northern Ireland.

"2. That we deplore and condemn the recent introduction of a police state system of arrest without warrant of suspected political opponents of the government, without adequate judicial safeguards, and their indefinite internment without trial contrary to all principles of human liberty and the European Declaration of Human Rights.

"3. That we demand that the British Government at Westminster immediately direct the Northern Ireland Prime Minister, Mr. Faulkner, and his government to terminate these measures; release all internees; implement the withdrawal of all British troops; disarm the Ulster Volunteer Force and the Unionist gun clubs; introduce a democratic system of election with proportional representation and an end to gerrymandering of electorates and, as soon as possible thereafter, hold a general election for a representative government which will be directed to enter into immediate discussions with the government of the Irish Republic in Dublin for a mutually acceptable solution to the problem of partition with adequate safeguards for minorities and the maximum degree of local autonomy for the North-East.

"4. That a copy of this resolution

be forwarded to the Prime Minister of New Zealand for transmission to the British government and, as soon as possible after this meeting, a copy to be presented personally to the British High Commissioner by a deputation comprising representative citizens and organisations in agreement with its sentiments, including the chairman and speakers from this meeting.

"5. That copies of this resolution be sent to the New Zealand Consul-General for the Irish Republic, Lord Brodway, President of the British Committee of the Campaign for Democracy in Ulster, the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Movement, the Irish Civil Rights Movement in Auckland and the local press."

New Zealand Association for Support of Irish Democracy

The Constitution of the New Zealand Association for Support of Irish Democracy provides for support to be given to the establishment and maintenance in Ireland (both North and South) of full civil liberties for all citizens, including freedom of speech and assembly; legal prohibition of religious or racial discrimination; establishment of the principle of "One Man, One Vote"; an end to "gerrymandering" of electoral boundaries, with the right of democratic election assured to all; adoption and strict observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is in the Constitution that the Association shall at all times preserve a non-sectarian character.

The Association supports the political reunification of the Irish nation. Membership is open to all persons in sympathy with the objects of the Association without regard to political or religious affiliation.

MELBOURNE

The Sinn Féin Cumann in Melbourne has now been in existence for over a year and is doing tremendous work circulating literature and fund raising.

This Cumann is the only bona-fide organisation to speak on behalf of the Republican Movement in the Melbourne Area.

The Secretary of the Cumann is: Sean Lavin, 49 Durrant Street, Nth. Brighton, Victoria, 3186.



Michael Flannery, who left Tiobrad Arainn in 1927 is one of militant leaders of the Irish Northern Aid Committee.

LONDON

Extracts from letter by famous English novelist, Graham Greene to *The Times* newspaper, and reprinted in many papers around the world including *The New York Times*:

"To be at the same time a Catholic and an Englishman is today to be ashamed on both counts . . . If I, as a Catholic, were living in Ulster (sic) today I confess I would have one savage and irrational ambition

—to see Mr. Maundling pressed against a wall for hours on end with a hood over his head, hearing nothing but the noise of a wind machine, deprived of sleep when the noise temporarily ceases by the bland voice of a politician telling him that his brain will suffer no irreparable damage.

"The effect of these methods extends far beyond the borders of Ulster (sic). How can any Englishman now protest against torture in Vietnam, in Greece, in Brazil, in the psychiatric wards of the USSR, without being told: 'You have a double standard: one for others and another for your own country.'"

NEW YORK

"Kindly convey my best wishes to all who are doing a great and credible job in the cause of com-

plete freedom . . . We have deluged the President with letters, petitions and telegrams to present our views to Mr. Heath that we want British forces out of Ireland . . . Mass meeting, Sunday 19, at United Nations Building to impress Mr. Nixon further of our desire . . . we just succeeded in having Senator Buckley speak on the Senate floor on our behalf . . . I think Mr. Nixon will do that."

—Timothy Brennan
Irish Northern Aid
Queen's Chapter.

PHILADELPHIA

The Philadelphia Inquirer: Readers asked "Should Britain get out of Northern Ireland?" Answer—Yes: 67.1%; No: 32.9%. The following is a sample of the 'YES' comments: "Ireland belongs to the Irish . . . 'For the same reason the devil isn't allowed in heaven' . . . 'The English have never left any place voluntarily' . . . 'They should have been out 800 years ago' . . . 'They should not be there in the first place' . . . 'There's no difference between England's occupation of Ireland and the Communist occupation of enslaved countries' . . . 'They'll have to be forced out' . . . 'Great Britain is Ireland's biggest problem' . . . 'If the British were out, the Irish would live in harmony.'"

ROME

Giant anti-imperialist demonstration on December 9 in which 15,000 people took part. Slogans used included "The I.R.A. will win."

MILAN

Another giant anti-imperialist demonstration in which 20,000 people took part. Slogans used included "British Fascists Out", "I.R.A. In".

VICTORIA

Extract from letter sent to Mr. W. McMahon, Prime Minister of Australia by the Ulster Association of Victoria:

"By direction of my committee (which represents Ulstermen and Ulster women of all classes and denominations from all nine counties of the ancient province) and arising from a resolution unanimously carried at a public meeting in the Richmond Town Hall recently . . .

request respectfully that you and your colleagues give immediate and urgent consideration to having an amount of one million dollars allocated by the Australian Government for the relief of distress, deprivation and misery, sustained by citizens of that part of the United Kingdom (sic) commonly known as Northern Ireland, as a result of the murderous activities, terror tactics, brutality and persecution being perpetrated by the illegal British marauding occupation forces on the civilian population there.

"You and your Government are no doubt aware of the situation that exists in Her Majesty's British illegally created Union Jack Province, as regularly publicised in local and overseas publications and mass media. The plight of Irish refugees, the dependants of the internees and the next-of-kin of deceased freedom-fighters (sometimes dubbed 'terrorists' and 'murderers' by the hate-filled, spiteful and bigoted persons that comprise sections of the press) is for want of a better word, tragic. I suggest that regardless of one's personal political views, massive and immediate relief is warranted.

"It is also of significance to mention that Australians cannot (however much they may like to) turn a blind eye to happenings in Northern Ireland because the fact remains that Northern Ireland, like Australia comes under the jurisdiction of the British Crown, and the Queen of Australia is the Commander-in-Chief of the British armed forces that illegally occupy Northern Ireland at this very time . . .

"Your government has been generous in forwarding aid to stricken people in other lands. The unfortunate people of the illegal British Province that was created by the gun and sustained by the gun are enduring the inevitable consequence of over half a century of British hatred, bigotry, discrimination, persecution and virtual British military dictatorship."

SAN FRANCISCO

Substantial subscription and letter containing best wishes for Republican cause in Ireland from the Fireman's Fund, American Insurance Companies, San Francisco, California.

ROTTERDAM

Best wishes for success and request for full information on the I.R.A. and the role of *An Phoblacht* from editor of *Werkant* the official organ of the radical left in Holland.

Support CUMANN CABHRACH and NORTHERN AID
2a Lr. Kevin Street

ONE TR ON IDE

Sighle Grenan, who was a despatch carrier to the leaders of the Rising in the G.P.O. in 1916 died on Ennair 6 last.

She was a lifelong friend of Nurse Elizabeth O'Farrell and was buried in the same grave as her friend in the Republican Plot, Glasnevin Cemetery.

Throughout her life Sighle Grenan remained true to the Republican ideal and her courage was accompanied by a guard of honour from the Republican Movement. Funeral arrangements were by the National Graves Association. At the graveside the following oration was delivered by Eamonn Mac Thomáis, editor of An Phoblacht:

D'arrach ormais leabhair inniu ar son Ogláigh na hÉireann, Cumann na mBan, Sinn Féin, Na Fanna Éireann, Clann na nGaeil agus ar son freisin, na Poblachtáigh thar saile atá ag obair faoi láthair ar son saoirse na hÉireann. Bhí traidisiún amháin ag Síle, cáith sí a beatha agus a saol ag troid agus ag obair go dtam gaiscí saon staothair ar son Phoblacht na hÉireann. Bhí cuspóir amháin ag Sighle: an cianagail le Sánaa a bhriseadh agus na saghdúirí Sásanaigh a glanadh amach as an tír seo agus Poblacht Ul Chonghaile agus an Phiasaigh a chuir i réim arís.

To those of us who are privileged to stand around this grave today, each of us must feel in his heart a strong sense of pride mixed with sadness, that it has been given to us to be friends and comrades of the late Sighle Grenan. If Ireland today or Ireland tomorrow has anything to offer to its children, or its children's children, then surely it must be the life and ideals of this noble lady.

Sighle Grenan for over sixty years gave a lifetime of devoted and dedicated, of unconquered and uncompromising, of unselfish and unyielding service to this nation. To many people the name Sighle Grenan will be forever linked with the 1916 Rising but the link of Sighle Grenan goes back further than Easter Week.

Her mother's proudest memory was that on the day of her marriage, she was driven to the church by cab number 100, by none other than James Fitzmaurice, the bold "Skin the Goat" of the Fenians and the Invincibles. And as Sighle grew up in this background of Irish tradition and Fenian memories, she met her lifelong companion and friend, Nurse Elizabeth O'Farrell, and together they say their inspirations and ideals of Ireland coming to light.

To the first days in Inion na hÉireann and then in St. Theresa's Hall in Clarendon Street for the first dramatic play of Caitlín Ní Houlihan and later still into the ranks of Cumann na mBan and then to the G.P.O. on Easter Monday 1916. Sighle Grenan was sent with despatches to Dundalk and the despatches arrived and were delivered safely we have only to read the annals of the heroic and magnificent fight and the day of Louth in Easter Week 1916.

It is a strange coincidence that after the surrender Sighle chose Nurse Elizabeth O'Farrell to deliver the surrender message to the various garrisons throughout the city. In the early part of the fight on Easter week, Pearse chose Sheila Grenan to go with despatches to the Four Courts, the College of Surgeons and Jacobs garrison in St. Michael and Elizabeth did a tour of the garrison, one in the early days of the fight and at the end when surrender was in the air.

And then Pearse called on the bulk of the women in the G.P.O. and asked them to evacuate. He asked two to remain, Elizabeth O'Farrell and Sighle Grenan, a third lady was also remaining, Winifred Kearney, James Connolly's private secretary. And later still the evacuation of the G.P.O. as it was in flames and under heavy artillery fire, out the side door and into Henry Street, down Moore Lane and



MISS Sighle Grenan.

into Number 16, Moore Street. It was there that Sighle saw Connolly dying on a stretcher and witnessed a Council of War between Pearse, Plunkett, McDermott, Clarke and Connolly. And then she saw her friend Elizabeth go out with the surrender message.

Later still she marched up O'Connell Street and surrendered on the grass beside the Rotunda Hospital. There they spent the night. At dawn the next morning she opened her eyes. The first sight she saw was her friend Brian O'Higgins saying his prayer, on his knees, she followed his example. Then her thoughts turned to Sean McDermott who was lame and crippled and could not walk. They were to march to Richmond Barracks. Sighle wanted to help McDermott but the British would not allow it. She arrived at Richmond Barracks and an hour later she saw McDermott exhausted, struggling in the doorway. And then down to Kilmaham Jail and each morning listening for the volley to ring out as British bullets executed the leaders of the Easter Week Rising.

In 1917 and the days after Elizabeth and Sheila took a backroom picture. There are many women today in Ballymurphy, Andersonstown and Turf Lodge, and there have been many women in Ireland whose deeds and whose stories will never be recorded in the annals of Irish history, but without them the struggle for freedom would never have existed.

And over the next few years Elizabeth and Sighle did every task that was asked of them. Carrying despatches, carrying guns to ambushes, no job was too big nor no job was too small in the cause of Irish freedom. They both stood defiant against the Treaty of 1921 and down through the late twenties, the thirties, the forties, the fifties, they continued to remain steadfast with the faithful few, the uncompromising Republicans.

In January 1957 shortly after the death of Sean South and Feargal O'Hanlon in Brookborough Barracks, the Republican Movement held a monster rally in College Green, Dublin. It was a bitter cold January night and a message was brought to me through the crowds: "Nurse Elizabeth O'Farrell wants you." I made my way to them and they were huddled against the railings of the Bank of Ireland.

Sighle spoke first, she was very excited: "The Nurse wants you, the Nurse wants you," the Nurse told me that they had come out tonight to make public the announcement that Elizabeth and Sighle were standing behind the resistance fighters and that Pearse and Connolly would be proud of the men and women of the 1956 campaign. They were all stood up on the platform and Sighle was too emotional and too shy to speak but Nurse Elizabeth O'Farrell spoke in her name and in the name of all the faithful traditionalists who have come down through Easter Week and stated for the annals of the history of this nation to record that Sean South and Feargal O'Hanlon were the true followers of Pearse and Connolly and the ideals of 1916.

Sílim go rachfaí leis an réiteas úd de chuid an Dáilbhíoch a deir "A people without a language of its own is only half a nation. A nation should guard its language more than its territories; 'tis a surer barrier, and more important frontier, than fortress or river".

Creidteann Gluaiseacht na Poblachta i dtábhacht na Gaeilge, chomh téan is a chreid na Sásánaigh ina bascadh, ach is call dúinn a thialfaí dinn féin cé gcríochnaíonn na magadh agus cá dtaosaíonn an fhinne? Sula dtugtar leasra ar na ceistean sin, caithearf staid na Gaeilge a mhéad.

Má léannn ráta fáilte leabhair na Gaeilge sa Gaeilchtáil mar atá sé, is gearr go mbeid an teanga mar murt, feachtas nár éirigh leis na Sásanaigh fíú, bal críoch a chur ar.

Bilanta ó Shín	Méid Lucht na Gaeilchtaigh ag Leabhair Gaeilge
100	1,000,000
75	500,000
45	200,000 (An Sacrástáil Ann)
30	100,000
Inniu	50,000

Meinín atá sna figiúirí thuas, ach is follas gur lóide a leath linn Gaeilgeoirí i saol gach glúin.

Cés móite de seo, tá na daoine, chomh maith lena dtéanga ag saothrú an bháis. O'amsir an Ghorta Mhóir, thit doona na tíre faoina leath, ach thit doona na nGaeilchtáil faoi thri chéathrú. Feicimid é seo go soiléir i gcás an Daingin, ar cuid de Dún Chaoin. In 1841, bhí 8,300 ann; anois, (figiúir 1961) tá 2,150.

Tá fáthann agbála ann le meath na Gaeilchtaigh, agus dá bhí sin, na Gaeilge. Ar cheann amháin tá an imirce, fite go dlúth leis an easpa oibre. Deirteá amann go gconcionn an leiscúláid an obair na Gaeil, ach níorth fheachtar meoin do dhúine de na cigirí a tháinig ina cheith faoi Acht na Talún, 1891 (Congested Districts Board), a dúirt: "These people have great powers of intelligent work which is quickly developed when an adequate motive is supplied".

Glactar leis, mar sin, go bhfuil muintir na Gaeilchtaigh réidh le hobair a dhéanamh, ach tar éis coaga bliain de "fein-nailiú" ní dhíocht ro-mhór le sonnú i staid na ndoimne. Tog mar shampla, cás Gaeilchtáil Acla/Lorrai, a ndéanadh súrbhí ann i 1970. Fós, imionn 75% d'athraocht go Sánaa ag saothrú aigirí, ach linn nial Shéas, bhí 15%—2% fostaíche go lán-imearshann ann. Coaga bliain ar aghaidh, tá 1%—11% fostaíche go lán-imearshann.

An freagra ar an fhaidh sé ná obair a thabhairt isteach go dtí na ceantair, a bhfuil obair de dhó orthu, ach tharláinn go minic go n-impáid na comhlachtaí na n-arrachtáir, a dhéanann neamair san fheidhm ba chóir dóibh beith a chomhlónadh. Fágann siad an láthair ar a rogha uaire, caiter na daoine ar an "dóle", agus áigean orthu imirce a dhéanamh, nó tairóiríocht ibre i gcoita uia a thabhairt orthu féin. An rud is measa faoin chaipitíl ná go dtig leis obair a chur ar fáil, agus ansin i stioitheadh ar a mhian féin, gan amoinéamh ar cinne na n-óibire. Anseo, tá an "Rialtas" ag déanamh faillí, mar is feidhm de rialtas sóisialach obair a churú as a acmhainn féin. Dá mbeadh rialtas sóisialach i gcumhacht, ní bheadh níthe mar atá siad. Fíarfítear cé an mhaith duit an Gaeilge nuair a bhíonn an imirce os do chomhair amach? An freagra ar sin—ná bíodh cás ann nach bhfuil leighas ar ach an imirce.

Mar seo atá an Gaeilge agus an Gaeilchtáil á gcreaspiail, ach is gaeilge na scoil na scoláirí a thagann sa coantair, mar Dhú Chaoin agus Rann na

Fairsde. Deirtear go bhfuil scoileanna eile san iarthar le dúinadh is ináistíúid bhunúsach sa cheantair an scoil, agus bíodh nach bhfuil ann anois i nDún Chaoin ach 22 pláiste (100 i 1922). caithearf i a choinneáil an oisail, nó gheobhaidh an comhlúad ann bús ar fad; ach de réir dealraimh, ní sé seo ag déanamh timthriall ar bith do na boic san Aíocht Eadócháin.

Taobh amuigh de na Gaeilchtáil, tá an scéal chomh hoic, i gcás Bhaile Múna, áit a bhfuil tuis-meitheoirí ag iarraidh scoilocht lán-imearshann sa Gaeilge dá bpáistí. Tá fórsaí áirithe ag cur as don iarraidh, an sagart cúnta orthusan. Ait mhór i Baile Múna, ar caitheadh £560,000 ar thógáil scoileanna Bhaile, a gcoisniam £100,000 in aghaidh na bliana iad a reacháil. Anuas go 9 Meán Fomhair, 1971, níor caitheadh ariod is punt amháin ar oideachas trí Gaeilge. Mar a dúradh, is bac é an sagart cúnta, ach de réir Ait 15 (3) de na rialacháin, is feidir a dhéanamh. Go dtí go mbeimid in a chumhacht sin amach, ba chóir tacaíocht iomlán a thabhairt do dhreamanna mar Ghluaiseacht Cearta na Gaeilchtaigh, a n-ontaimid le. Tá Tuaisceart, déanann an t-Arm agus Sinn Féin iarracht ar an Gaeilge a mhóineadh dá mbail, ach de bhíir ruga-eanna Arm Shásana, b'éigean na ranganna a chur ar ceal, in áiteanna mar Turf Lodge, agus Andersonstown. Tá Gaeilchtáil Bhóthar an tEoghaine ina eisom-láir cruinn againn uile, b'ulón a bhfuil scoil lán-Gaeilch tógtha acu, gan bacadh le "rialtas" Stormont. Mar sin, tá muintir na hÉireann toilteanach an Gheilge a thógáil agus a leabhair. Tá plean ag Sinn Féin i leith na Gaeilge a léirithe in "Eire Nua", agus seo a léann roinnt de na nithe a dhéanfaim.

- (1) Feachtas fuinneamhúil a chur ar bun le tábhairt na Gaeilge agus a stair a chur trasna dár muintir.
- (2) Tacaíocht iomlán faoin díol don Gheilge, agus atmaisféir sibhialtas a churú, faoina nglactar fáil daoine go dtí toilteanach leis an teanga.
- (3) Bord na Gaeilchtaigh a thabhairt chun críne, a mbeadh teachtáil ón Gaeilchtáil ar. An Bord seo a bheith neamhspleách ar an Stáitseiríocht, ach toil an rialtais. An Gheilge amháin a aithní mar theanga Gaeilchtaigh.
- (4) I réim ar oideachais, leabhair Gaeilge a chur ar fáil.

Caitheáil féachtáil i ndiaidh an seirbhíse tuilifise, ag déanamh cinnte de nach dtéann sí ar chaoi an B.B.C. ó thuaidh, áit a ndéanann mic léinn ó na coláistí oiliúna agóid dhá bhliain ó shin faoin teirce ábhar cultúrtha Gaeilge. Gaeilch d'ádháin Gaeilge, ach táimín go fóill ag feithseam leo.

Tá droch staid ar an Gheilge san dá chearn den tír seo atá in aimp a bheith saor agus Gaeilch chomh maith. Go dtí go mbeid rialtas daonlathasach, fíor-faigh an Gheilge aghaidh ar aghaidh ar fáil bháis. Is i Sinn Féin an t-ábhar rialtais sin.

—ANTOIN O. BRAONAIN

The Nurse made it seem that there was a certain urgency that she would deliver that message that night, and certain urgency there was for six months later we came to this grave to lay her to rest.

To those who stand with England and the English connection and to those who condemn the freedom fighters of today, let it be recorded here at this grave of this freedom fighter of 1916, that they do not speak in the name of Sighle Grenan.

In communion now with the prisoners of Long Kesh, with the men and women in Armagh Jail, with the prisoners in Belfast, Portlaoise and Mountjoy and with our comrades and friends in the jails across the English sea, let us say to them: "Here was your friend, Sighle Grenan. Towards the last

days of her life, when all else seemed to fail and when memory faded and she did not even know the day of the week it was the prisoners and the prisoners' plight was constantly in her mind, in her thoughts and in her every prayer. "The prisoners, how are the prisoners?" as the beads tumbled in her hand.

At first Sighle Grenan started with a link with the Fenians and perhaps it is fitting that my tribute concludes with a link in the Fenian tradition. And we say today that the fight will go on until the full freedom for which the Fenians fought and for which Sighle Grenan fought has been achieved.

And in that Fenian tradition:

We may have great women, but we'll never have better, Glory O, glory O, to the bold Sighle Grenan.

A fifteen-stone man hangs from the ceiling by his fingers and is continuously kicked between the legs by British troops and Stormont Special Branch men . . . lit cigarettes applied to all parts of the bodies of youths and men . . . needles stuck into skin . . . thrown out of helicopters . . . hoods placed on heads for days on end . . . men made run barefoot over broken glass and tacks . . . these refined party games are just some of the methods used by the servants of the empire in Occupied Ireland.

This is going on all the time, while Lynch and his Leinster House friends "stand idly by". Every day and every night, Irishmen, Irish women and children are lifted off the streets, from their homes or from wherever they happen to be and if not shot dead on the spot by the "peacekeepers", as two of the victims shown on this page were, they are put through every kind of the most horrible, humiliating brutality and torture.



TORTURE



WHO CARES?

Gluaiseacht na Poblachta

1957:
100,000
Unemployed



150,000 OUT OF WORK

Unemployed workers stage a sitdown on O'Connell Bridge, Baile Atha Cliath, during a march through the city in Aibreán 1953. Are we going to see more of this now in 1972?

1972:
150,000
Unemployed

E.E.C.
250,000
Unemployed

One hundred and fifty thousand out of work; three hundred thousand in dead-end jobs; thousands of students leaving the secondary colleges and universities with diplomas, but they need to get experience. They cannot get experience without a job and they cannot get a job because they've no experience. The boat to England or America or Australia — anywhere — get them out, off the register. What is the cause of all the unemployment? Simple. Summed up in two words: bad leadership, lousy leadership, lack of leadership, no ability, no thought for the working man, his wife, his children, his bills, his rent, the high cost of living.

Inflation is roaring in this nation for the last ten years but no one seems to listen, least of all the politicians and the trade union officials. The Trade Union officials cry out for an immediate national crisis. There have been other national crises in this nation. Seventy thousand people without houses, where were the unions then? Where were the politicians then? A hundred and fifty thousand people out of work, bread winners many of them; many families without a wage packet. Who cares? Or who wants to care?

The wealth of this nation is tied up in the banks. Who owns the banks? Who owns the wealth? Where does the profit go? British investments, German investments, French investments, American investments, Italian investments

by every nation in the world, but no investment in the Irish man or woman or Irish children.

Unemployment will continue to grow, more companies will go into liquidation. A bank strike was allowed. Mr. Lynch said he would not intervene; it went on for many, many months. And the result was liquidation, countless bouncing cheques, vast unemployment. And still it continues and Mr. Lynch and his colleagues close their eyes.

Unemployment, how can it end? How can this nation survive? And now it's into the E.E.C. We are to be Europeans, and not only will we have 150,000 unemployed, we will have a quarter of a million unemployed as the jobs will be taken up by the experienced Frenchmen, the experienced German, the experienced Italian. One hotelier said recently that he was wishing for the day when Ireland would enter the Common Market, so as he would have a Continental staff, completely continental, from the floor boy up to the chief chef while the Irish workers paddle around the Rhuir valley looking for employment.

What is the solution to all this? Fine Gael has no answer; they are the crowd who at one point tried to solve Ireland's ills by taking a shilling off the old age pensioners!

The Labour Party has no problems; they are so mixed up among themselves that they don't know what their policy is. They have no policy for the working class people.

The Fianna Fáil Party is the rich man's party; the Taca supporters who live in the big, fancy, luxurious houses in Foxrock and Shankill. You can see them any Sunday afternoon—you can go out for a bus ride to Stepaside and Sandymount and see all their fancy houses with their swimming pools and their central heating—that is what is supporting and keeping Fianna Fáil in office.

What other parties are there: Sinn Féin, the I.R.A. What solution have they? What would they do tomorrow if faced with the situation of eighty thousand unemployed and the unemployment rate growing rapidly?

(1) They would take pride in the Irish Nation and in the ability of the Irish people to work out their own destiny.
(2) They would nationalise the bank, insurance companies and financial institutions; take full control of the wealth of this nation and use the wealth of this nation and use the wealth for the people of this nation.
(3) They would not give grants to Frenchmen to come in and build aeroplanes or other Frenchmen to come in and build heaters and radiators or Japanese to come in and build radios or Americans to come in and build electronic units and the whole lot of them to go, lock, stock and barrel into voluntary

liquidation after a period of a year or so.

Money given for industrial grants or any grants must be used on a co-operative basis. The Republican Movement has in mind socialist policies for the Irish people. The Irish people will be part and parcel of the Irish Nation and the Nation will be controlled and developed in the interest of every man, woman and child of this nation and not in the interest of any outside foreigner and not in the interest of any inside class. The Proclamation of 1916: equal rights and equal opportunities for all citizens of the Irish Nation.

And on this question of equal rights, we have in Ireland today many second-class citizens, third-class citizens and even, indeed, fourth-class citizens. What about the mentally handicapped — who cares about them? They are considered second-class citizens.

What about the people in dead-end jobs? They go into messenger boy service at fourteen and when they reach the age of eighteen they are chucked out to make way for someone else at a cheaper rate, at fourteen. Who cares about their further education? A Republican Government will deal with all these problems and cherish all the children of the Nation equally, oblivious of past differences, carefully fostered by England in the interest of the past divided the majority from the minority.

THE IRISH STRUGGLE

Since the beginning of British occupation of Ireland more than eight hundred years ago, the Irish people have expressed their desire to be free through the poet, the orator, the writer and the soldier. Throughout the pages of history, all evidence points in one direction—to the overwhelming might of the British Empire, and the meagre success of the Irish against Britain; the Irish soldier alone brought the English government's acts of cruelty in Ireland before public scrutiny and appraisal.

Great were the contributions of every Irish man and woman who raised a hand in defence of their land. Greater still is the soldier; he puts his life on the line and the soldiers of Ireland bravely gave their lives through the past seven centuries and today through the Provisional Forces of the Irish Republican Army, against terrible odds, defend their oppressed kin in Northern Ireland.

Not only has the Provisional I.R.A. defended its people, it now brings the fight for freedom to the enemy. Quickly, the enemies of Irish freedom have gone on television both in Ireland and England, and they have come to America to tell their lies to the American people. Recently, John Taylor, of the puppet Belfast Government was here to disseminate his brand of truth, followed by Mr. Roberts from the British Government whose idea of justice in north-east Ulster is akin to communist thinking which

is when the opponent is annihilated there is peace.

The time has arrived when every Irish man and woman should contribute what they can to support the suffering people. Please come to their aid so much needed now, and, by your moral and financial support, let England know we Americans will no longer tolerate their attempted genocide of our Irish friends.

There's a simple solution to the problems that beset Northern Ireland. That is REMOVAL OF ALL THINGS BRITISH FROM THE SHORES OF IRELAND!

The oppressed people of Ireland appeal to us for help in their hour of need. We can help, in many ways. Contributions of good used clothing for the victims of arson, cash for families of all persons in prison and your valuable moral support are needed.

The IRISH NORTHERN AID COMMITTEE, Queens, will gladly accept whatever donations you wish to give. Please contact us by phone: 269-0738, 458-7335, or write:

IRISH NORTHERN AID COMMITTEE

Queens:—
80-14 Roosevelt Avenue, Jackson Heights, New York 11372.
Timothy B. Brennan, Chairman.

Bronx:—
273 East 194th Street, Bronx, New York 10458.

Woman Jailed

Sinn Fein held a public meeting outside Limerick Jail to protest against the imprisonment of Mrs. Terry Daly, Tower Stores, Garryowen, a mother of three, who is serving 14 days for refusing to pay a £15 fine.

She was in court for collecting for Northern relief without a permit.

Since then a four-hour picket has been placed daily on the Jail.

CRANE MAN KILLED AT ROAD RAMP

Michael McKeever (50) of Tullyverry, Co. Derry, was fatally injured when he fell off a mobile crane on which he was a helper.

The crane was negotiating a British army ramp constructed across the lower end of Strahd Road, where vehicles have to slow down to five miles per hour, and it is believed that the crane tilted sideways as it was going over the ramp.



Children searched for arms in Belfast.

AN CUMANN CABHRACH
assists the dependants of Irish Republican Prisoners.
Subscriptions should be sent to:
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The Prisoners say THANKS

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OF AN CUMANN CABHRACH

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AUSTRALIA		Sean Treacy Cumann, Dublin	\$9.40
P. J. Kelly	\$5.00	S. O. Ludob (per Thomas O'Loagh)	
Green Cross, Australia	\$100.00	Phibsboro	\$10.00
Green Cross, Melbourne	\$50.00	C. Carroll, Drinnagh	\$5.00
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T. O'Driscoll, London	\$1.00	Anon., Dublin	\$2.00
Joe Hassett, Essex	\$11.00	M. Byrne, Dublin (per L. Davitt)	\$1.00
Mrs. Gerrard, Manchester	\$80.00	F. Scanlon (per T. O'Neill)	\$1.00
T. & G. Shields, "Goodmayes", England	\$2.00	B. O'Neill, Dun Laoghaire	\$1.00
E. Reidy, London	\$75.00	Miss Bonner, Adelaide Road, Dublin	\$5.00
London C.C.	\$20.00	Deasun ua Neill, Chapelizod	\$2.50
26a Knights Hill, London	\$2.00	Ned Handley, 5 Fitzgibbon Street	\$24.00
Mr. Jolly, Hertshire	\$2.00	Sean Galvin, Dublin C.C. (Fast)	\$1.00
Michael Holden, Hertshire	\$21.00	Paul Hayes, Dublin	\$25.00
Siobhan Gerrard, Manchester	\$100.00	Dermot Ryan, Dublin	\$5.00
Sean Curran, London W.10	\$5.00	Mr. J. Hegarty, Terenure	\$1.00
John Tabor, Essex	\$25.00	Seamus Hoffmann, Raheny	\$1.00
P. Page, Chelsea, London	\$250.00	Miss Ellis (per P. de Nogla)	\$1.50
London C.C. (per Joe Clarke)	\$2.00	Joe Clarke (Dublin)	\$5.04
C. Doherty, Reading, Berkshire	\$3.00	T. P. Ennis (per Joe Clarke)	\$4.43
Priest Anon.—per T. Cashin, Yorkshire	\$3.00	E. Foley, Malahide	\$3.00
P. Thompson, London	\$2.00	Dublin Collection, per J. Kelly	\$900.00
P. Haughey, London	\$7.50	Louis Doherty Collection	\$12.63
London C.C. (per Joe Clarke)	\$200.00	DONAGAL	
Irish Solidarity Campaign, London	\$1.00	Hugh Boyle, Burtonport	\$4.85
"Sweets for Children" (Anon.) London		McMullen, Inver	\$55.00
CO. CAVAN		Lifford S.F. Cumann	\$58.28
Liam Muineach, Cavan	\$9.15	F. Morris, per D. O'Connell	\$140.73
Buttersbridge, Sinn Fein Cumann	\$14.00	GALWAY	
S. Mac Aonghusa, Carragee P.O.	\$12.05	Luke Nolan, Ballinasloe	\$30.00
Drumavaddy Collection, Co. Cavan	\$3.00	L. O. Nuallain, Ballinasloe	\$30.00
Liam Muineach, Co. Cavan	\$2.00	Sean Scott, Ballinasloe	\$2.00
Mrs. Foy, Moynehall	\$53.00	KERRY	
Wolfe Tone Cumann, Greaghorne (Fast)		T. McMahon, Milltown, Co. Kerry	\$19.00
CORK		K. Barry, Tralee	\$200.00
Mrs. Burton, Banteer	\$1.00	Charlie Daly Cumann, Castlemaine	\$20.00
D. O'Daigh, Beantrai	\$1.00	Maurice O'Neill Cumann S.F., Cahirciveen	\$82.00
Anon.—per T. O'Connor, Middleton	\$10.00	KILDARE	
Donor—per T. O'Connor, Middleton	\$5.00	B. Mullally, Newbridge	\$1.00
Anon.—per T. O'Connor, Middleton	\$10.00	Con Plunkett, Athy	\$8.50
DUBLIN		LIMERICK	
Joe Buckley & Mel Boyle, Dublin	\$125.00	P. J. Hegarty, Limerick	\$98.50
Brian Coughlan, Dublin Corporation	\$0.50	Kinahan, Electric, Limerick	\$78.00
Ashe Cumann, Dublin	\$7.84	H. O'Neill, Limerick	\$130.85
Mrs. Egan, Dalkey	\$7.20	Ruacan, per P. O'Meara, Limerick	\$8.50
P. Quinn (Meath St.), Dublin	\$14.27	Liam O'Connor, Limerick	\$4.80
S. Donnelly, Dublin	\$34.02	Desmond Long, Limerick	\$101.35
R. Kelly, Glendaluk	\$10.00	J. Purcell, Limerick	\$1.00
P. Clery, Dublin	\$132.75	Stephen Fitzgerald, Limerick	\$5.00
5 Blessington St (per P. Ryan)	\$1.00	Ranks, Limerick	\$22.00
John Cooke (Westland Row)	\$100.00	Limerick Comhairle Ceannair	\$72.00
Sean Galvin, Swords	\$1.00	M. Quinn, Limerick	
Siobhan O'Connor, Dublin	\$2.00	LONGFORD	
Presentation Sisters, Dublin	\$8.00	Thomas Heyden, Co. Longford	\$100.00
Sean Galligan, Dublin	\$38.00	CO. LOUTH	
P. Duffy, C.I.E., Donnybrook	\$4.00	L. Grogan, Drogheda	\$18.00
Pat Hurley, Donabate	\$28.00	Brian Grogan, Drogheda	\$14.00
Mrs. Comerford, Sandylford	\$15.00	L. Grogan, Drogheda	\$12.50
Mrs. McNealon, East Wall		Anon. Sympathiser, Dundalk	\$30.00
		E. Campbell, Dundalk	\$7.90
		CO. LEITRIM	
		Sean Mac Fheargail, Drumshambo	\$100.00
		P. O. Heslin, Drumshambo	\$2.00
		LAOIS	
		P. O. Mongar, Co. Laois	\$20.00
		CO. MEATH	
		J. Kinsella, Navan Engineering Work	\$948.00
		Gleason (per S. Mac Stofan)	\$100.00
		Sean Mac Stofan	\$11.60
		CO. MONAGHAN	
		Knockatallon, Urblshanney Church Gate	\$64.00
		Collection	\$3.00
		P. Clerkin, Castleblayney	
		MAYO	
		Miss B. Hanley, Claremorris	\$3.50
		Patrick O'Reilly, Kiltimagh	\$90.00
		CO. ROSCOMMON	
		John A. Byrne, Elphin	\$59.75
		Tony Egan, Loughrea Collection	\$38.80
		Sean U. Ceallaigh, Cealcán an Doirn	\$5.00
		J. McDonnell, Roscommon	\$38.50
		Mr. Farrell, Castlere (Fast)	\$22.00
		Roscommon Sub-Comhairle	\$76.24
		NO ADDRESS	
		A.P.D.B.	\$5.00
		SLIGO	
		Thomas Carey, Sligo	\$1.00
		M. Mooney, Sligo	\$10.00
		CO. TIPPERARY	
		Aine Ni Choinleain, Nenagh	\$32.00
		D. O. Gleasain, Nenagh	\$10.00
		Matt Murray, Cahir, Co. Tipperary	\$7.50
		Paddy O'Connell, Thurles (Sale of Work)	\$27.25
		S. O. Domhailan, Nenagh	\$50.00
		CO. WESTMEATH	
		Colman O Muineachain, Muilleann Cearr	\$25.00
		WICKLOW	
		Pat Power, Arklow	\$16.83
		WEXFORD	
		M. Treacy, Enniscorthy	\$65.00
		List closed 12th January, 1972. Details of moneys received from 13th January, 1972, will appear in March issue—An Cumann Cabhrach thanks all the collectors and subscribers.	

Defenceless People



"No words could express our abhorrence of the military action against defenceless people which we can only stigmatise as mass murder. We also refute the Army version of what happened

"While we deeply deplore all the violent deaths which have occurred in this city, killing on such a ruthless scale and at the hands of those who claim to represent a rule of law is especially outrageous.

We demand immediate withdrawal of British troops."



IRISH REPUBLICAN PUBLICITY BUREAU

1st February 1972

The cornerstone of all colonial power rests on force. This is true of the Russians in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, of the French in Algeria and Indo-China and of the British in Ireland. If it was necessary to convince anyone of this truth then the unprovoked massacre of innocent civilians in Derry on Sunday last will do so. British rule in north-east Ulster rests on the bayonet and has continually done so since the partition of Ireland 50 years ago.

We note that official representatives of the three main 26 County political parties are to be at the funerals of the latest British victims.

Fine Gael is the party which first accepted Partition. It collaborated with Britain in its establishment and executed 77 Irishmen who resisted their effort to leave a section of the Nationalist majority living under the heel of the reactionary regime in Belfast. In recent times this same party has consistently called for repressive action against those in the 26 Counties who are aiding the fight against British occupation and the leader of the party was responsible for exposing and wrecking a plan by people in the 26 Counties to import arms for the protection of the Six County Nationalists.

When the news of the Derry Massacre was announced the leader of this party, Mr. Cosgrave, demanded the immediate withdrawal of British Forces from Ireland. Why is Fine Gael for this now? A lot of bloodshed and suffering could have been avoided if that Party had not accepted the Partition of settlement 50 years ago or had since made any effort to have it ended.

Fianna Fail, which has been in power almost continually during the past 40 years, has done nothing to bring about the unity and independence of this country. Whenever Republicans have attempted to do so they have been jailed and interned by this Government and at present, 14 Republicans, the majority of whom are natives of the Six Counties, are serving terms of imprisonment of up to six years in the 26 Counties for taking part in the present campaign in the Occupied Area. The police and army in the 26 counties are actively collaborating with British Forces in the Six Counties.

The Irish Labour Party recently adopted a policy which states that the British occupation of north-east Ulster must never be ended by force but flies in the face of reason when it is now obvious that this occupation is maintained by force. Despite the fact that the Labour Party has been in power for only a short period during the past 50 years as part of a coalition government, its Minister for Justice, Mr. Everett, was the first man to arrest and jail Republicans during the Resistance Campaign against British Occupation Forces in 1956.

That section of the Nationalist majority living under the heel of Britain in Ireland has been a constant cause of embarrassment to all 26 County politicians. It is now a real threat to their continued existence as politicians. They have no sympathy with the sufferings of our fellow Irishmen and their only reason for attending the funerals is because they wish to stay on the crest of the political wave. But "but their fruits you shall know them", and the present situation in the Six Counties is to a large extent the result of reactionary policies and dereliction of national duty on the part of all Leinster House politicians.

(Signed) P. O'NEILL
Runai, I.R.P.B.