

REPUBLICAN NEWS

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MANY PEOPLE are now well aware of conditions in Long Kesh and the Curragh Concentration Camps and in Armagh, Crumlin Road and Mountjoy Jails. The foul, savage conditions imposed on Irish political prisoners in English jails are not so-well known.

Two Belfast girls and six young Irishmen are held in Brixton Prison in a special high-security wing, the girls are confined in the top tier and the men in the bottom tier.

Before they were brought to Brixton, the wing was cleared of all recreational facilities, such as TV, radio and games. They are completely isolated.

They are kept in solitary confinement in their cells apart from half-an-hour in the afternoon. Not satisfied with this inhuman treatment, the British Home Office say that the "exercise" is a "privilege" which can be withdrawn at the Governor's discretion.

When the political hostages refused to clean their cells in protest against being treated like animals, vermin started appearing. When they later used water to clean the cells, they were punished. Five of the men had exercise periods stopped and their visits reduced to fifteen minutes. The girls' punishment included the stopping of their parcels.

The hostages were painting hankies for their relatives in an effort to pass the long dreary hours. These were passed by the Governor to the Home

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS IN ENGLISH JAILS . . .

TREATED LIKE ANIMALS

Office, held for six weeks, then stopped and declared to be "too revolutionary!"

On the 9th August, when the hostages sang "The Men Behind the Wire," GERARD KELLY was sentenced to bread and water.

Their letters are delayed and often "go astray." When one of the girls made a normal request for hot water, the Governor's reply was: "Get Out!"

All the hostages, unlike ordinary prisoners, are compelled to take their food in their cells.

Three leading members of the Patrick McAdorey Sinn Fein Cumann in Luton, including SEAN CAMPBELL, the Cumann secretary, have been arrested and charged with "conspiracy to rob."

They were remanded in custody on Friday, 17th August.

They are being held in the maximum security wing of Leicester Prison as category 'A' prisoners. Visiting is almost impossible for their relatives — a warder stands behind each prisoner with another behind the visitor. The prisoner is behind glass, so no physical contact is possible.

The following statement was issued by the Irish Republican Prisoners' Defence Committee for the "Luton Three" :-

"On the 9th August, three leading members of the Irish Republican Movement in Luton (Beds.) were arrested by the Special Branch police and accused of "conspiring to rob."

"The three men are, Sean Campbell, Jeremiah Mealy and Philip Sheridan. At the time of their arrest the men were assaulted by the police. They were taken to Luton Police Station where they were again assaulted and beaten and interrogated. This continued all through the night, and the following morning when the three men appeared before the magistrate in Luton they appeared to be exhausted and with bruises on their arms and faces. The magistrate refused them bail and they were sent to the maximum security wing of Leicester Prison as "Category A" prisoners.

"These men are innocent. We believe their arrest and detention is part of an organised plan by the Special Branch police to take the pressure off the Government regarding the "Littlejohn Affair," and to intimidate active Irish Republicans in Britain. The "Belfast Ten" and the "Coventry Seven" are other examples.

"We believe these facts should be made known to the British public, in England. Force is increasingly used in labour disputes, and now political trials and frame-ups are becoming the order of the day," the statement concluded.

ELEVEN IRISH WOMEN NOW INTERNEED

Our picture shows Mrs. Brenda Cassin, 20, of Armagh with her baby, Orla 10 months. She has another baby, Lisa, 2½.

Mrs. Cassin was seized by British troops last week and served with a Detention Order. On Friday last, 20 British soldiers surrounded the home of Miss Catherine Whyte, 17, at Juniper Park, Twinbrook Estate, Belfast, at 2 a.m., seized her and carried her off, against her will, to Blacks Road B.A. Post. She was taken from there to Townhall Street and served with a Detention Order at 11 a.m. that day. Miss Whyte now lies in Armagh Jail with 10 other valiant Irishwomen.



help US FIGHT THE BRITISH LIARS

The release of Michael Farrell, Tony Canavan and other prisoners shows how much can be extorted from the Whitelaw regime by marches, demonstrations and publicity. After this success it is a good moment to look again at the publicity angle of the resistance in Ulster.

Every day the British Army P.R.O.'s at Lisburn, their civil counterparts at Stormont and their tame journalists are at work. These P.R.O.'s have a number of well known plays. Any shooting incident at the army is always close to (1) Children, (2) A pregnant woman, (3) An eighty year old grandmother. Army officers are to-day trained to lie consistently when interviewed after some incident. At the Widgery tribunal an army officer admitted that his report of an I.R.A. sniper on the Rossville flats on Bloody Sunday was untrue. He had invented it, he said, because otherwise the army claim that they were attacked by the I.R.A. 'sounded a bit weak.'

Frequently fairy stories emanating from Lisburn and swallowed whole by the press have a Walt Disney flavour. In October 1971 the Daily Mirror reporters identified a super sniper in the Falls. He was "a man dressed all in black who was a Lithuanian firing with a Czech rifle." This is the only known intervention of Count Dracula in Northern Ireland. Any further sightings should be sent to the army via the confidential telephone. It is this daily quota of lies which is the most dangerous weapon of British propaganda. Father Denis Faul recently denounced the 'lies, the official denials that anything happened, the twisting of words like "minor" (injuries), "torture" "comfortable facilities," and the blackening of the character of men who are imprisoned without trial or after a sham trial and who are not able to defend themselves.' Such distortions are swiftly publicised by the Belfast Telegraph and the B.B.C., to name only two of the worst offenders. They are effective not only in the Six Counties but in the Free State where the majority watch B.B.C. and I.T.V.

Of course the press will support the English government and the English army but there is not total censorship. Again and again Army P.R.O.'s are allowed to get away with lies which could be easily countered. Every act of brutality by the R.U.C. and Army should be fully publicised. The A.L.J. has done good work in this field, but it only covers a limited number of cases of outstanding ill-treatment. Our readers ought to keep a continuous stream of information about army and police behaviour flowing into the "Republican News."

What can be done? Firstly nothing need be invented. The truth is the most damaging weapon we have. Every incident of oppression should be chronicled and a statement issued IMMEDIATELY after it has occurred. For instance the papers reported that the Springfield Road barracks was attacked by stone throwers early in the morning of the 9th August. In fact the rioting only started after soldiers had fired rubber bullets at a group of women banging dustbin lids. A file of cuttings from the IRISH NEWS and IRISH TIMES linking various incidents can reveal British policy for what it is. Take sectarian killings. A number of British officers have been brought to trial for successful or attempted murder,

previously blamed on the U.V.F. One of them, Captain James McGregor, accused of possessing a Thompson sub-machine gun was freed when the Crown Prosecutor said that the army admitted that "a Thompson sub-machine gun was officially held and accounted for as an item of army equipment." This revelation ought to have been given maximum publicity. In fact it was allowed to be forgotten.

Publicity should not be confined to dealing with the behaviour of the English army and R.U.C. The absurd arguments of Conor Cruise O'Brien ought to be countered. Academics and politicians, particularly from the South have been allowed to get away with murder. It must be made clear again and again, North and South, that all victories won by the nationalists over the last four years, from the end of the

'B' Specials to the release of Farrell and Canavan have been won by associating mass popular action with the military campaign.

It is sometimes forgotten that the marches of the Northern Resistance Movement played a large part in destroying Stormont. It showed up journalistic lies about a "few terrorists" intimidating the rest of the population into acquiescing in their campaign. On the other hand marches alone and nothing else get nowhere. They are just ONE FRONT and ONE TACTIC in a general campaign.

The point which Republicans should make over and over again is that the Republican movement destroyed Stormont. The S.D.L.P. did nothing. Whitelaw is prepared to throw them crumbs from his table JUST AS LONG AS THE

REPUBLICAN RESISTANCE CAMPAIGN GOES ON. Once it is over THE S.D.L.P. WILL BE AS IMPOTENT AS THE OLD NATIONALIST PARTY.

When Farrell and Canavan were released the S.D.L.P. — obviously informed beforehand by Stormont about what Whitelaw was going to do — immediately claimed credit for this victory won by the people who marched and demonstrated over the previous week. The lesson to be learned is that Whitelaw and Westminster do not make concessions out of the kindness of their hearts but because they are forced to.

The publicity and mass action which freed a hundred men on the 8th of August must be sustained. Only then is there any hope of freeing the 550 in Long Kesh and the hundreds more jailed by Judge Topping and Co. restored to their families.

BRITAIN FACES SUIT IN U.S. FEDERAL COURT BY AMERICAN CITIZEN TORTURED IN THE SIX COUNTIES

An American citizen has sued the British government in the U.S. Federal Court in Chicago for torture and violation of his federal constitutional rights. He is Gerald Brady, a U.S. citizen and Chicago resident, now confined to the Long Kesh Camp near Belfast. This suit could lead to serious consequences for the British government. The U.S. State Department has already confirmed the fact that Brady is an American citizen. The U.S. Consul in Belfast has also confirmed the fact that last September, Brady was brutally beaten in the Long Kesh Camp by British soldiers.

It has been learned that the Chicago court has authorised service of the complaint on the British government and the British Consul in Chicago was served on August 9th. The government has about 30 days to answer the suit.

In his complaint, Brady claims that he was picked up by the British army in June 1972, was tortured by the Royal Ulster Constabulary in Newry, and later beaten and tortured at Long Kesh in September. After being held 3 months without being charged with any crime, Brady states he underwent a "trial" but no proof was presented against him. Despite this, he was convicted and given a 5 year sentence. The suit also states that he was denied the assistance of an attorney and the right to produce witnesses on the trial. The complaint states that this constituted a denial of due process under the U.S. Federal Constitution. In addition, Brady states that the British government carried out actions within the borders of the United States in an effort to perpetuate his imprisonment and convince the Nixon administration that it would not assist in his release. The complaint demands damages in the sum of 4 million dollars against the British government. The State Department's request for his release last November

was denied by the British government. Brady's brother, Patrick Brady of Chicago, Illinois, a former U.S. Army paratrooper commented on the lawsuit.

"As a last resort, my brother has sought relief in an American court. His jailing was the work of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. The British army soldiers who seized him while he was walking through a field near Newry testified openly in court that they could not identify Gerald as a participant in any crime. I know this to be a fact since I have read the "trial" record. It was really no trial at all. No evidence was produced, yet Gerald was sent to Long Kesh. The family feels his civil and constitutional rights as an American citizen are protected even against the actions of a foreign government. Britain in this instance, British authorities in Northern Ireland and in Washington are not above the law and we hope that our American courts will protect Gerald's rights as an American citizen. The Heath government has refused to explain or justify the torture Gerald went through."

Brady indicated his brother was being assisted by an American attorney, James Heaney of Buffalo, New York. The American Consul in Belfast was roughed up by British soldiers on one visit to Long Kesh when he went to see Brady. At that time, he refused to undergo a search of his person.

The case is certain to embarrass the British government and could have far reaching repercussions if the court requires the government to divulge its activities within the United States. The Brady suit raises the question of a British intelligence network in the United States aimed at Americans of Irish descent. The nature of the response the British government will make to this suit is not known at this time.

ARMAGH

This statement has just been released from the North Armagh Comhairle Ceannair:

The current SDLP tactics in its attempts to discredit all other political parties which claim to be either Nationalist and or Republican is evidently made for two reasons. The SDLP cannot afford any future publicity on the failure of their policies, which these parties will be quick to point out, and it also helps stifle the just criticism of the failure of the SDLP policy and tactics in the past are numerous and can be listed:

A—The SDLP once claimed to have called and controlled the rent and rates strike as a method of opposing internment. Now two years later the SDLP have quietly let their commitment in this region drop due to the serious problems arising from the 'Attachment of Earnings Act, etc.'... which the majority of rent strikers now suffer under. The people who suffer under these repressive debt collection acts will find no help forthcoming from the SDLP who have not yet publicly called for an Amnesty on Rent and Rate Strikers when internment is defeated. Indeed the SDLP has now apparently forsaken the Rent and Rates strike and left the people to 'Stew in their own Juice.'

B—"No talks until internment ends."

pledge was broken by the SDLP with promises from this party that by talking they would end internment and repression of the Catholic community. In fact politically uncommitted people e.g., Father Faul, Father Murray all testifying that Internment is on the increase and the concentration camp conditions and the mental and physical ill-treatment of prisoners is at present worse than ever before. Political status conditions which was gained by Republican prisoners via a gruelling hunger strike are being whittled away daily by the prison administrators.

C—Interrogation—Repression—Abuse—Murder of the Catholic people by the so called security forces has not been reduced but has in fact increased. Periodic public declaration of rage and horror by SDLP politicians at British army terror tactics may be good SDLP propaganda for the Catholic population but repeated appeals (with crocodile tears) for fair play and treatment of the Catholic population, to Whitelaw and Heath has achieved exactly the reversed—so much for talks.

Some months ago Sinn Féin made allegations regarding Daisyhill Hospital, Newry. The allegations were that occupying forces had used the hospital grounds as a checkpoint and that the Special Branch were equipped with instruments of torture had occupied a room in the hospital for the purpose of interrogating people. The local hospital Committee did not repute the accusations, but, rather vindicated them, by merely stating that "permission was neither sought nor given." Sinn Féin, however, viewed this statement as a "cover up" because we knew the Special Branch had help in gaining admission to the hospital. Although we were surprised that the Hospital Authority did not investigate further, we decided not to pursue our allegations as we anticipated the matter would end there.

AUGUST 9th

However, on August 9th last week, four policemen entered the hospital and took up similar positions as the soldiers did on the previous occasion. To the amazement of staff and patients they produced automatic weapons from beneath their civilian clothes began firing towards the Camloch Rd. and Derrybeg housing estate. These

STATEMENT FROM SOUTH ARMAGH COMHAIRLE CEANNTAIR SINN FEIN

Special Branch using Newry Hospital

policemen were well aware that the part of the hospital from which the firing commenced was where the critically ill heart patients are treated, requiring maximum rest and quiet. The lives of staff and passers-by were also threatened. The incident took place at 08.50 hours on the second anniversary of internment and the fact that there were disturbances on the Camloch Road in no way vindicates this action.

HOSPITAL: SAFE HAVEN

Seemingly, occupation forces can use this hospital as a "safe haven" any time they wish. We would be interested to hear the reaction of the medical staff and patients to these events. At this function, Sinn Féin must demand an inquiry by the Hospital Authority. If the local Hospital Committee again maintain that no permission was given, the Hospital Authority must demand a public explanation from the occupying forces. We point out to the Hospital Authority that had our previous allegations been investigated subsequent events could not have taken place.

An inquiry might also examine the very suspicious manner in which blood was stolen from the "blood bank" some

months ago and the extent to which the Special Branch collaborated in hush-up this criminal act. The subsequent hiring of security guards was intended to give the impression that "persons unknown" were responsible.

From the medical viewpoint an inquiry might try to establish who administered drugs to the four youths in Newry Police Station and where the drugs came from. This case was well documented by lawyers and doctors.

From the medical viewpoint again, we are dissatisfied with the present procedure whereby people are medically examined whilst in custody. In South Armagh, South Down there are often allegations of brutality during interrogation, and we feel there should be an independent panel of doctors, who could give an impartial, definite assessment as to whether a person has been subjected to "unlawful" torture. The law which allows a person to be held for three days without a visit by his own doctor should be challenged by the medical profession.

In conclusion, we have the greatest respect for staff in Daisyhill Hospital, but we feel the Hospital Committee have fallen down by allowing the above incidents to take place.

Whitelaw le hÉirí As?

ÓS RUD é go bhfuil Comhthionól Thuaisceart Éireann ar bun anois is rud cinnte go bhféadfaidh sin deis ag Príomh-Aire Shasana, Ted Heath, William Whitelaw, Státrúnaí an Tuaiscirt a ghairm ar ais go dtí an Chomh-Aireacht thall.

Trí ní is cúis leis an bhfonn sin a bheith an Rialtas Westminster:

An stádas íseal a tháinig ar an bPáirtí Coimeádach de dheasca "scannal na dtiarnaí," an diomua mór a fuair an Rialtas thall an tseachtain seo caite sa dá fhothoghchán; agus cumas William Whitelaw féin i gcúrsaí bolscaireachta, ó thaobh misniú na dtÓraithe.

Le déanaí bhí an Státrúnaí ag caitheamh níos mó ama i Sasana ná a chaith sé i mbun a dhualgais sna 6 Chontae.

D'fhéadfaí a rá faoi sin, áfach, go raibh sé ag fanacht go dtí go dtuigfeadh an 79 a toghadh do Thionól Thuaisceart Éireann gurb é an tionól sin an fhaill dheireanach a gheobhaidh pobal na 6 Chontae a ngó féin a chur in ord agus in eagar.

An Comhthionól

I mí Márta anuraidh a tháinig Whitelaw chun an Tuaiscirt le roinnt moltaí a mheas sé a réiteodh na fadhbanna ansin go héasca.

Mheas sé féin — de bharr a chumais i gComh-Aireacht Shasana — go mbeadh sé abalta an t-achrán ó thuaidh a fhuascailt gan mhoill.

Is mór an mealladh a baineadh as, áfach.

D'éirigh an scéal níos ainmhréifí mí i ndiaidh na míosa eile.

Leanadh den bhuamáil agus den scrios.

Leanadh den fheallmharú agus den fhoréigean.

Tharla achrán ar mhullach ach-rainn sa Pháirtí Aontachtúil.

Bunatodh roinnt cumann faoi thalamh ba mheasa ná na cinn a bhí ann cheana — Tara agus an UFF, mar shampla.

Tríd sios, áfach, ba é barrshamhail Whitelaw an Comhthionól a bhunú a bhfuil rialacha docht leagtha sios aige dó — an riall is mó díobh sin go gcaithfidh na páirtithe uile an chumhacht a roinnt eatarthu.

A chomharba?

Murar féidir sin a fheidhmiú ceaptar go ndéanfaidh Whitelaw athrú beag nó dhó ar an bPáipéar Bán, athruithe a bheidh le sásamh an mhionlaigh agus a gcaithfidh an tromlach glacadh leo; ina dhiaidh sin, imeoidh sé as gnothaí na 6 Chontae.

Níltear cinnte fós cé a bheas mar chomharba air.

Tá ainm William Van Straubensee á lua. Tá post Aire Stáit aigean faoi láthair i riarachán Whitelaw, agus d'fhéadfaidh Ted Heath ardú céime a thabhairt dó agus post an Státrúnaí a tháiriscint do.

Tá ainmneacha eile — Francis Pym, Príomh-Ghríosaire an Rialtais, Robert Carr, agus an Ridire Geoffrey Howe — luaite fosta mar chomharba Whitelaw.

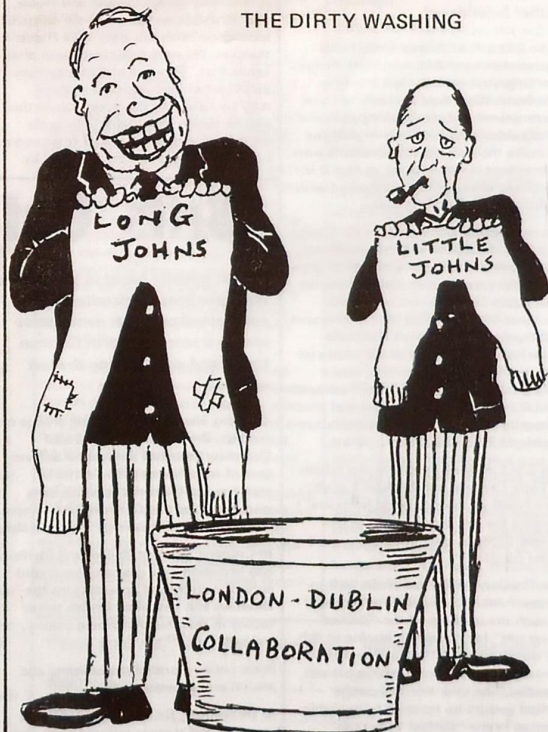
Is cuma cé a rachaidh ina ionad is ag cloí go docht le polasáí Whitelaw a bheas cibé duine a cheaptar.

Scéal inchreidte é, ár ndóigh, go bhfuil saoire fhada i ndán don Státrúnaí, agus is tar éis na saoire sin, meastar, a athrófar ar ais é, i ndeireadh an Fhómhair.

THE LITTLEJOHN AFFAIR



THE DIRTY WASHING



TRAVELS OF AUNT SALLY AND WILLIAM

Educational Tour

"Well, dear William, here we are in beautiful Co. Cork, a very historical place." "Yes, Auntie, I have heard you mention that this is the constituency of Mr. Jack Lynch, the leader of the Fianna Fail Party."

"Sh., dear, do not utter that dear man's name around here!" "Why, Auntie, is there something wrong with him, is he sick?"

"Well, yes dear, in a manner of speaking, he is suffering from amnesia." "Was he in a motor accident, Auntie?"

"No dear, it's not that sort of amnesia, it sort of comes and goes." "I do not understand, Auntie, please explain."

"Well dear, at certain times he forgets things, for instance he forgot that he knew all about the British Intelligence Squads who are operat-

ing all over Ireland, and now he suddenly remembers."

"What do British Intelligence Squads do, Auntie? You know how interested I am in learning about what is happening in my country."

"Well, dear William, you could divide them into 4 groups, some of them gather information by bribes and threats, some of them plant bombs, you remember the bombs in our Capital City, Dublin, only a short time ago which killed two citizens; some of them are trained torturers and operate at R.U.C. Stations and Army posts; and, some of them known as S.A.S. drive about in cars and Laundry Vans murdering innocent Irish people. You will recall the savage deaths by stabbing, meted out on lonely roads outside

Belfast, to innocent men and women!"

"Auntie, I am horrified! How could Mr. Lynch forget these terrible men?" "Well dear William, that's what a lot of people are asking. Part of Mr. Lynch's problem seems to be that he doesn't know what nationality he is."

"Will Mr. Lynch's amnesia affect the Fianna Fail party, Auntie?"

"I am afraid so, dear, its highly Contagious." "What does Fianna Fail mean, Auntie?" "It means Warriors of Destiny, dear." "And what pray, Auntie will Mr. Lynch's and Fianna Fail's destiny be?"

"That will be for the awakened Irish people to decide, dear."

"Thank you, Auntie, for all this valuable information. It will give me something to discuss with my friends when I return to St. Malachy's after the holidays."

NEXT WEEK Auntie and William visit Leinster House.

Rally in Coventry

Over 600 people marched through Coventry on Sunday August 12th. The demonstration was called to mark the second anniversary of internment, to call for the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland, and as part of the continuing campaign to free the Coventry 7. The march was easily the most important activity ever held in Coventry in support of the Irish struggle, and showed the real importance of united action.

It was called by the Coventry Prisoners Defence Committee which includes members of the International Marxist Group, Sinn Féin and individual supporters of the National Liberation Front. The march was also supported by a few members of the International Socialists and Workers Fight.

Speakers included Michael Gallagher of Sinn Féin, Gerry Lawless from the I.M.G., and the Chairman of the Blackburn 3 Defence Committee. In his speech Gerry Lawless stressed how the death rate facing the British Army and their increasing isolation from either section of the community was leading to a massive breakdown in morale. This, tied to the fact that the majority of people in this country no longer understand what the war in Ireland is about and what troops are doing there; opens huge possibilities for developing a "Troops Out Movement" which can really threaten British government designs for the rule of Ireland.

The collection raised £123 and was a great conclusion to a march which had played a big part, bringing out supporters in Coventry and around the country, in building the campaign to free the Coventry 7.

AND AT KILLEEN

An anti-Internment Rally held at the former Killeen Customs Post on August 9th was organised by the South Armagh Comhairle Ceanntair S.F. and Dundalk Cochrane & Goss Cumann. About 200 people carrying placards were present. Traffic stopped periodically to listen to speeches from Niall Fegan, Frank MacGeough, Niall Mulligan, Sean MacKenna - Sinn Féin and Niall Valleley, P.D.

A replica of Long Kesh was on display. The Irish and British Army kept the Rally under close surveillance and for a time Gardai diverted oncoming traffic.

WHITHER SDLP?

The posturings and gyrations of the S.D.L.P. recently have left us rather bewildered.

The S.D.L.P. withdrew from Local Government and Stormont and pledged not to return until the last Internee was freed. Now they are back in Local Government and are standing shoulder to shoulder with Faulkner in pledging to make the Assembly (Stormont) work. Internment is still with us, in fact it is becoming more firmly entrenched with additions to Long Kesh daily.

Gerry Fitt publicly stated, in the course of a T.V. discussion that he would not endorse the opening of Long Kesh gates whilst the campaign of violence continued. Again faithfully following the Faulkner/Whitelaw line that Internment will continue whilst the I.R.A. campaign lasts. We will not detail what constitutes "Violence", but Fitt, now a fully pledged "Law and Order" advocate is NOT referring to the violence of the "Security" Forces, S.A.S. assassination squads, U.F.F., U.V.F., U.D.A. etc.

The S.D.L.P. took credit for the release of Tony Canavan and Michael Farrell, "as a result of their political initiative" ignoring the self sacrifice of the two Hunger Strikers, plus the massive support of the people.

Ivan Cooper, on the eve of the anti-Internment march, August 9th, appealed through the medium of the "Belfast Telegraph" for non-participation in this and other marches, "leave it to parliamentary processes and Internment will be ended," he said. For this public spirited gesture he received honourable mention in the "Belfast Telegraph"

leader and acquired a valuable ally for his Party. Some of the S.D.L.P. Hierarchy particularly Messrs Cooper and Hume, rose to power and prominence on their association with the early Civil Rights marches. We were told from these platforms that "50 years of Parliamentary participation had achieved nothing, only by taking to the streets could the people obtain their rights". Now we are told to sweep the evil of Internment under the carpet and the S.D.L.P. by

dynamic pleadings in the new Stormont will have it terminated. Possibly, at the end of another 50 years of Stormont, Internment WILL be brought to an end. Can we afford to wait until then? We have probably omitted other examples of S.D.L.P. double dealing and thimble rigging, but the foregoing should suffice to justify our bewilderment and ask, as we did at the outset, whither S.D.L.P.? It's doubtful if even the S.D.L.P. itself could answer this.

'Brits Out' Demos in Germany

British soldiers based in West Germany have been confronted with widespread pro-Irish demonstrations in a score of North German towns and cities during the last week.

Student, liberal and left-wing groups in Aachen, Brunswick, Cologne and Dusseldorf marked the second anniversary of Internment with a series of marches and meetings at which calls were made for the German Government to demand that Britain get out of Ireland.

In Cologne, the British Cultural Institute was occupied by a group of local students who addressed crowds from the windows and described British terror tactics in their last remaining colony, Ireland.

State police stormed the building and several arrests were made.

In Dusseldorf, British Army H.Q. was attacked and slogans calling for an end

to British occupation of Ireland were plastered on the building.

At Ludwigshafen, leaflets were distributed asking local shopkeepers to refuse to serve British troops while repression in Ireland continued, while in Brunswick, after a student meeting at which Irish rebel songs were played, beer halls in the area were said to be refusing to serve Brits. with drink.

According to one agency report, English language signs reading, "No British Soldiers" are appearing on many German pubs.

Gunthar Minnerup, co-ordinator of the "Hands off Ireland" campaign in Germany is reported as saying: "There are just the opening shots in a campaign which will sweep all of Germany. We hope to make the country so hot for British troops that it can no longer be used as a rest zone in which they can recover their energy after battering Irish civilians."

Last week saw the beginning of the 5th year of armed opposition by the Irish Republican Army against British Imperialism in Ireland. It is even more imperative now than in August 1969, that the Irish Peoples long struggle against slavery is brought to a successful conclusion. This is because no Imperialist Power has ever forgave those who opposed injustice in a subject colony. We cannot afford to lose.

The secret of the success of the Irish Republican Army lies with the Irish working class people, particularly in the North of our Country. Despite the repression used against them, despite the psychological and physical forces which have been tried on them, despite the military occupation of their ghettos and despite the final weapon of murder (much favoured by Brit. and Loyalist Extremist alike), they continue to resist all and to support their Army in its endeavours towards freedom.

And in the realisation of who they draw support from, of who is capable of achieving the Irish Republic, of those who are the only people who will refuse to sell out the Irish Republic, the Irish Republican Army fights this war towards the sole benefit of the Irish working class people. For this war has a revolutionary aspect. Revolution means "the fundamental and basic change in social conditions." The I.R.A. will not rest until every parasitical capitalist (native or foreign) who has sucked the "life-blood" of the Irish people for far too long, is driven from this land and the wealth of Ireland is controlled by its people and for its peoples good.

This is the thought-force behind the I.R.A.'s past actions against all aspects of the British control of Ireland. This covers every action, including the use of destroying business property (which causes economic instability in the Northern Ireland area as well as strategically deploying enemy forces in a widespread manner throughout the combatant area), including the elimination of British Forces in Ireland and the neutralisation of British Collaborators who are engaged in activities calculated to harm the cause of the Irish Working class.

The I.R.A. is a Republican Army. Their Republicanism is the justification and the righteousness of their cause. No power on this earth has any right to prevent the Irish people from seizing and keeping control of their own destiny.

The I.R.A. is also a socialist Army and their socialism is the distinguishing feature from other so called Nationalist or "Anti Unionist" bodies.

It is realised that James Connolly's belief that an Irish Republic with a Capitalist Economy would be but an extension of England's Economy and thus under English rule, is as true to-day as it was in 1913. Thus the war cannot be said to be won until the "Eire Nua" or the New Ireland is achieved.

And there will be a New Ireland. The war is being won by the volunteers of the Irish Republican Army combined with the expressed support of the Irish Working Class. That support is expressed in many ways. Active and Passive. Street Agitation, Street Politics, Comradeship with all who suffer repression whether it be by direct military participation or civil resistance to the Brits. All this and more is the reason that the I.R.A. cannot lose.

The enemy is distraught and confused.

THE IRISH WORKING CLASS AND THE IRA

When they are of the belief that the Republican Army is defeated somewhere, they are surprised elsewhere. When they commit themselves in self congratulatory outbursts on television they are soon left dismayed and red-faced. Believe it or not the I.R.A. has now been beaten 7 times since August 1969. (But they're still going strong). The enemy has no

will to win this war, just an urge to get home to England.

Well we have a will to win. We are winning. Then shall come the precious moment when many shall be asked to explain away their words, actions and incitements. The Irish Working Class has been stood upon for centuries now. The attainment of freedom shall be

cherished. Then we can remember, in correct fashion and humility, those who have sacrificed much to make it all possible — namely the volunteers of the Oglaiha na hEireann...

(This was issued as a statement by the Press Officer, 3rd Batt., Oglaiha na hEireann. — Editor).

TO THE FREE STATE SOLDIERS

(This leaflet was issued for distribution to members of the Free State Army in 1923. We ask members of the same Army in 1973 to study it carefully as we believe it has a message for them also.)

Those who now order you to shoot down the soldiers still defending the Republic told you 7 months ago that Ireland had to give up her independence because her people would otherwise have to suffer another war. To-day they themselves have brought that war upon the Irish people by obeying the orders of an English minister "to put down the rebels." Twenty four hours after Lloyd George and Churchill had told them that they must attack the Four Courts they did so and without mercy rained on their brother Irishmen shells given to them by the English. Then the men of the I.R.A. who are still faithful to the Republic sprang to arms to help their comrades. These in turn were shot down by armoured cars lent in scores by the English. English war-ships circled the coast of Ireland to prevent supplies of arms and ammunition reaching the Irish soldiers, but the same ships brought shells and machine guns to the soldiers of the Free State.

How can you doubt any longer that you fight for England and her King against the soldiers who fight for Irish independence? It is a cowardly war you are waging, as cowardly as the war the British waged against you for six years. Are you, brave Irish lads, sons of kindly Irish mothers, to be no better than English Tommies and English Black and Tans

who killed Irishmen to compel Ireland to remain in the British Empire? You with English arms are killing Irishmen because they refuse to go into the British Empire. There is no difference.

How many of you were once brave and noble soldiers of the Republic? You risked your lives day after day in defence of the Republic. You were loved by your people. Your fathers and mothers spoke of you with great pride. You were the finest of all the men of Ireland. And what are you now? Will you be a pride to yourselves, your parents, your children in the future? It is a thing for pride to overthrow your own Republic?

They tell you that you are fighting for the will of the people. You have sense enough to know that that is a lie, for they did not dare to call even the newly elected government of the people together and consult it before they sent Churchill's shells into the Four Courts. They tried to make you happy by saying you were fighting and dying for Ireland. You are fighting and dying for a partitioned Irish State subject to England, swearing allegiance to the English King, part and parcel of the English Empire. Be true at least to yourselves, lads, and know that you are fighting and dying for the British Empire and for nothing else.

You heard Greenwood say two years ago that you, the clean, upright, decent sons of good fathers and mothers, were criminals and thieves and murderers and that you outraged the Red Cross and the White Flag and were cowardly and treacherous fighters. You now hear Arthur Griffith and Desmond Fitzgerald and Kevin O'Higgins and other members of the Provisional Government, who never took the risks you took, say the same foul things of the soldiers of the Republic to-day. Do you believe them? Do you not know that they are liars,

trying with filthy libels to anger you against your brothers that you may kill them more readily? And will you continue to fight for men who copy Hamar Greenwood and call brave men murderers?

Be brave, Irish boys! Remember how brave Kevin Barry was. Remember that MacSwiney died in agony with one phrase on his lips, "I am a soldier of the Irish Republic" — not a Free State soldier, half English, half Irish, not a soldier who was under the orders of Churchill.

Ireland has one enemy, the old enemy, the infamous English enemy. She has tricked you, kindly, simple lads, as she tricked Irishmen all through the ages of war against her; but never until to-day has she succeeded in arming true men like you and making them kill their brothers for her Empire.

The Irish Republic is not dead. A hundred thousand armed men are in Ireland to-day ready to give their lives that it may live. You are killing them as the R.I.C. tried to kill you. The R.I.C. were Irishmen to whom England gave arms and orders. Are you any better? You know in your hearts Pearse did not die for the British Empire. You know that Peadar Clancy, Dick McKee, Sean Treacy died for the free Republic. The English enemy murdered them. Are you going to murder those who carry on their work and the holy cause for which they gave their lives? Before God you see the truth — that Irish soldiers are fighting again for freedom and that you, at the bidding of English Ministers, are killing them. Be brave! Remember that thousands even of R.I.C. threw down their arms rather than obey the orders of English Ministers. You are so much better than they were. Ireland calls out to you with great hope. Soldiers, be soldiers of the living Irish Republic only.

Please send me "The Republican News" regularly. Bill me later.

Name:.....

Address:.....

letters page

FARMERS IN CAMLOUGH AREA

A Chara,

I would like to endorse the call made by the South Armagh Comhairle Ceanntair of Sinn Féin for support for the farmers in the Camlough area.

The little publicised dispute between the South Armagh people and the Electricity Service over a fair price for land has reached the stage where the Electricity Service has abandoned the hydro-electric scheme which would have given some measure of jobs and money to a sorely depressed area. Anyone who has lived there or visited the area will have seen the 30 acre hillside farms which have wrung blood and sweat from the farming community for centuries. It is against this background of hardship that the meagre offer of the government should be weighed.

A few months ago we had the "Lonrho Affair" where an ex-Tory minister was given a gift of £130,000 for being inconvenienced. We still have the "Poulson Affair" where people in high places received lavish rewards for "services" but when it comes to a South Armagh farmer the Tories will fight tooth and nail to prevent him getting a deserved few extra pounds.

Unfortunately there could develop a conflict of interest between the industrial worker and the farmer. The workers may wrongly blame the farmers for the loss of 400 jobs, but it should be clear who is at fault. It is the Whitelaw regime and the Electricity Service who probably were never keen to put the electricity scheme in South Armagh anyway. The farmers struggle is the workers struggle and vice versa, be it for compensation, jobs, a decent living or in any of the struggles the Irish people find themselves engaged in.

In conclusion, I would like to say to South Armagh Sinn Féin: "Don't be afraid of protesting about the dispute. You will be branded as agitators anyway. It is your duty as Republicans to give leadership on this issue and in similar issues which will arise in the coming months."

Is mise le meas,

SOUTH ARMAGH BORN.

COSGRAVE'S TORY SUPPORT

Sir,

I would like to comment on an article by Mr. Cathal MacLiam — Republican News 4/8/73 in which he asks the question "Who is responsible for the National Coalition Governments policy on the North." He goes on to suggest that the Cosgrave government is in the Sinn Féin tradition of Fine Gael.

Going back to the Civil War period 1922 to 1923 to the government under William (Liam) Cosgrave it can be seen how the

fore runners of Fine Gael dealt with the I.R.A. and Republicans. The execution of Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellows, Joe McKelvey, Dick Barrett, the killing of Cathal Brugha to name but a few of the 82 who were executed or killed by the Government. The internment of almost 12,000 Republicans shows the similarity with the present Whitelaw regime. The proscription of Republican and other elements, the banning of papers all in the name of "law and order" show clearly the policy and methods of a terrified government out to suppress all opposition.

Fine Gael was formed from the reactionary politicians of Cumann na nGaedheal and the Centre Party and the use of their fighting arm O'Duffy's Blueshirts against the I.R.A. typified their right wing extremism. Coming to the present day and the Fine Gael Ard Fheis in May, where the other Liam Cosgrave clearly spelt out his determination to rid the country of the I.R.A., left wing groups and other dissenters when he said "the government would spare no effort, however arduous to take steps to bring peace to both sides of the border," and his disgust for "alien influences which were detrimental to the welfare of the Irish people."

His support for the white paper in the Six Counties, which means support for internment, repression and the excesses of the British Army, let us see clearly where his sympathies lie.

Anyone who has missed the significance in the build up in the Free State army, increased border patrols, the shooting of the Belfast youth in Navan clearly does not realise to what extent the Cosgrave government will go in support of the Tory Government's repression in the North. Mountjoy, Portlaoighe, the Curragh should be practical reminders of his policy.

Yours sincerely,

CAMLOCH PROVO.

ENQUIRY?

Dear Sir,

In a recent letter to your paper some weeks ago, it was suggested that a Watergate enquiry in Dublin might prove beneficial to the majority of Irish people.

At that time Littlejohn had not reached



the headlines, neither had Little Jack's statement on the episode. Now that the depth of intrigue is apparent to all and sundry, it may yet transpire that Craig's F.F. boys are none other than God forbid.

On our T.V. we now see some strange antics along the border. Whilst I am not

in favour of changing Ireland's National Anthem, at the same time it may now appear necessary to change some of the lines, e.g. **Soldiers are we who's lives are pledged to Ted Heath.** Also the lines pertaining to despots and slaves will need re-arranging. A few changes here and there could put it top of the pops in England. If Jimmy Saville is agreeable he could introduce it without his usual cigar, but using instead a big arran banner. On second thoughts sure they are both very expensive and even arran banners nowadays have to be imported. It might also lend enchantment to the scene if our own famous trio "The Connor Cruise group" (or as they are sometimes called "The Drop Outs") were to appear with their long hair and guitars and if the need arises sure they'd get plenty backing from their associates, those very able fiddlers from the Dail academy.

Who knows one day they may become famous or infamous, depending entirely on which side of the Irish Sea one happens to be living at that particular time.

Yours sincerely,

WALLY McDONNELL,
Erdington.

Population Figure Unanswered

A Chara,

This letter is about population, which is generally recognised as the chief problem facing humanity. Yet — amazingly — revolutionary organisations such as the Republican Movement do not appear to have any coherent policy on it. And the fact is that within the next thirty years the population question will reach a climax, affecting us all through environmental curtailments, massive price rises over food, and a lack of sufficient food.

In Sinn Féin policy documents the question of a desirable Irish population figure remains unanswered and uncommitted upon. This is incomprehensible, and it must stop NOW. If we genuinely wish to emerge as a strong political organisation we cannot ignore this most fundamental of fundamental issues.

The population problem for Ireland is not immediately serious. The Dublin area is densely populated, but the West is under populated. A proper balance can be created by the regional policy of the Republican Movement. But if we let the thing slide, or content ourselves with the short term solution of running down Dublin and building up the West as residential areas, it can be awesome.

Britain is a good example. To-day there are 55 million people in it, and if the present figures are accurate there will be 70 million by the year 2000. Yet the island can only adequately support 20 million people. What will it be like fifty years from now? Do we want Ireland to go the same way? If most of the world is starving now and with agricultural land being ate away by population expansion, what will it ultimately be like?

The time has come for the people to overrule the objections to birth control expressed by the Catholic Hierarchy. Abortion is certainly out, but other methods are morally defensible.

The course advocated by the Catholic Church is one which will lead to disaster for the human race. If we reject their senile policy more people can live, and live in conditions which make it worth their while.

Most Catholics share this opinion, and a large proportion do practice birth control. It is, however, not enough, and if this conclusion is still valid twenty years from now governments will have to prohibit family numbers. There is just a limit to what the world can take, and when that limit is exceeded the whole fabric of our existence will collapse — rapidly.

Just what ought the Republican Movement do? The solution I have in mind does not commit the organisation either way, if the issue proves too disastrously divisive.

A resolution at the next Sinn Féin Ard Fheis, later this year, ought provide for a referendum on the subject of whether or not the people would condone giving the government of the day license to interfere if the situation gets out of hand, in other words, the people ought say if they would condone government in interference in the realm of family planning.

In another sphere, if and when we get a 32 County Dail Eireann, a committee ought to be established to examine the whole population issue. Its report ought contain information on the size our population ought be at its maximum, and it ought be able to say what specific form any government interference would take.

I repeat what I said earlier — the population explosion is the number one issue facing us. The time has past for absurd moralising, and we require ACTION now. Some Sinn Féin Cumann ought draft a resolution to provide for the suggested referendum.

I hope that the Republican Movement proves equal to this occasion, and that this letter initiates discussion within it. Let it be said that if the Movement committed itself to holding such a referendum it DOES NOT commit it to supporting birth control, by government decree. Only if a Report advises it at a certain stage (and it ought be submitted for public approval) would it be feasible. But the time is now ripe for nation wide education. The rest of the world can learn from our example — or we can alternately perform an ostrich type stance.

I conclude by calling on Sinn Féin Cumann and readers of "Republican News" to comment. The issue of the population explosion is as much tied up with our future as the issue of British Imperialism under any guise.

Is mise le meas,

PROVO SUPPORTER, Strabane.

CAREFUL!

Heard on the Radio (during the week):-

After a recent car bomb attack on a pub, in which one man was killed a suspicious car was apparently under surveillance in a Unionist district. In response to a soldiers inquiry for instructions the message

Came loud and clear over the air: "Tread lightly . . . be polite . . . YOU ARE NOT IN A CATHOLIC AREA!"

history corner

In 19th century Ireland it was virtually unheard of for farmers to own their own land. Land not the property of native British stooges was that of absentee landlords, who were bleeding the country dry of money and produce.

There was a great demand for land, and those who owned it exploited the situation to the full. They could virtually charge whatever they liked for rent, since if a man crossed the landlord there were many others only too willing to take his place. The work house alternative only emerged later on, and was merely a living death situation. Families were split and slaves their lives away. The Irish People were in an atrocious situation.

What people lucky enough to keep a grip on their holdings did not lead a sheltered existence. They usually lived in single room mud cabins, on a staple diet of butter milk and potatoes. Other forms of agricultural produce often acted as payment to the landlord.

To some extent the land position was responsible for the Famine (1845 - 49). Virtually all forms of produce outside of potatoes went towards paying the landlord. When the potato blight came from America to Britain and then to Ireland, it all but destroyed the people's sole means of subsistence. It created some patently ridiculous situations. While the people starved, tons of grain were loaded on ships and taken to England.

Gradually, the people asserted themselves against the situation. In 1850 Charles Gavan Duffy, a fervent nationalist, formed the Tenant League, with the purpose of organising tenant farmers. Its demands consisted of the legendary "three f's" — Fixity of Tenure. Fair rents and Free Sale. Sadly, the League was doomed to failure. It came too soon after the Famine, when the people were very weak. The death blow was the treachery of two of its leading members.

The British Government did not remain totally aloof. In 1870 the Liberal Party's William Gladstone, the Prime Minister, achieved his First Land Act. Its pitifully inadequate provisions amounted to giving the tenant the right to sell part of the interest in his farm, and it decreed that a tenant evicted for any reason other than non-payment of rent was entitled to compensation. However, the right to fix rents was still in the landlords' hands, and the rents they charged remained exorbitant.

By 1879 the country was on the verge

of a new famine. As always, the aloofness of the landlord class was partially responsible. They had failed to even try to guide their tenants through the crisis of falling wheat prices throughout Europe, which was due to the influx of cheap American grain. But there were other reasons, ranging from very bad weather to the lack of alternative work for non farmers. Evictions reached a record height in 1879. In the first three months of the year alone thousands lost out.

At this stage a Fenian, one armed Michael Davitt, intervened. He created a Land League. The origin of the organisation lay at 15,000 strong mass demon-

strations of British Occupation are the traditional reaction to a Revolution. They will end if the campaign does. But ought we sacrifice the tactics which will achieve full Freedom so that the Internees can move within the wider dimension of the Western Concentration Camp, Police Stat, World? They themselves would be the first to ridicule that idea. Do the Republican people of Ireland put the objectives enshrined in the Proclamation above harassment by British Troops? We would think so.

The first to fall foul of this policy was Lord Erne's agent in Ireland — Captain Boycott. He eventually retreated to England defeated, and having added another word to the English language.

The Land War also involved Captain Moonlight — the name given night time escapades when people were killed, cattle maimed and fences torn down.

The League also acted as a powerful publicity machine, informing people of policy and rampant injustices.

Money mainly from America was the life-line for evicted families. In 1880 John Dillion and Parnell went to the United States, where they gathered 200,000 dollars. Remarkably, the Catholic Hierarchy supported the movement and bishops helped organise the relief funds.

As a final parrying thrust, Gladstone arrested the League leaders. It was of little avail, and he was forced to visit Parnell in jail. The resulting agreement, which the League supported on the condition that their leaders be released, was the basis for Gladstone's Second Land Act. Tenants were given fixity of tenure and courts were set up to decide fair rents. Unfortunately, the Act deliberately left many loop holes, not least of it all being that the landlords dominated the judiciary now expected to give the people a fair deal!

A new train of British thought came with the Ashbourne Act (1885). £5,000,000 was loaned tenants to buy their property, and the money was to be repayed over a period of 49 years.

(To be concluded Next Week).

A Big Cliche

The lengthy S.D.L.P. statement of August 16th has been described as their strongest attack yet on the I.R.A. While that may be so, it was merely the re-enactment of age old cliches, and it demonstrated more than ever the opportunist nature of the S.D.L.P.

The statement said that the military campaign was achieving no progress towards a fulfillment of Republican objectives. This absurd remark cannot possibly be based on a study of previous urban guerrilla wars in the world or on a Socialist study of the Irish Question. The S.D.L.P. have not substantiated it. If they genuinely hoped for a response from the Leadership (rather than front page space in the "Daily Mirror") they would have done so.

It is worth remembering that the S.D.L.P. condemned the campaign from its inception, yet it smashed Stormont while fifty years of "political action" failed. The S.D.L.P. denial of this fact, and their supporters' insinuations that this was the campaigns climax can be explained by their frantic efforts to revive partitionism while it was dying. The S.D.L.P. thrive by partition. If it ended, they would be minor Dail politicians.

The most ridiculous part of their statement was the section which said that if the Irish Republican Army surrendered Internment would end and the British Army would be withdrawn by virtue of political pressure. Those two visible

manifestations of British Occupation are the traditional reaction to a Revolution. They will end if the campaign does. But ought we sacrifice the tactics which will achieve full Freedom so that the Internees can move within the wider dimension of the Western Concentration Camp, Police Stat, World? They themselves would be the first to ridicule that idea. Do the Republican people of Ireland put the objectives enshrined in the Proclamation above harassment by British Troops? We would think so.

If the gaining of those sons means a surrender of what makes us a nation then we will gladly endure life without them. We must not let our war weariness interfere with our dedication towards the Republic. And let the waverers recall that those who did outline the objective of a Republic, Wolfe Tone and the 1916 leaders, suffered more than what we are being inflicted with. Will we nullify those sacrifices, and those of 100 Republican Volunteers?

However, the disgusting attempt by the S.D.L.P. Assembly Party to play on our feelings showed how readily they sacrifice principles. Something basic and drastic is wrong with a system which permits Long Kesh and the destruction of civilian people. The best test of a system is whether it stays without internment in times of crisis for it. Internment is a negation of democracy. And a system which uses it when in trouble is NOT democratic. That is why we still fight the system.

The S.D.L.P. said that they had an unequivocal mandate. The "Republican News" and this writer have pointed out the fallacy of this contention beforehand. The Editor of the "Irish Press" has admitted that not all S.D.L.P. votes were anti-I.R.A. votes.

But even if a majority are against the Republican Army so what? Padraig Pearse once said that even a minority of fighters had the right to act thus. The 1916 Rebellion was a Minority Rebellion. The reason was that mandates from a people whose opinions are MOULDED are invalid. That is why some of the people of the West who degrade the I.R.A. because they allegedly do not have a mandate would not accept a mandate given by what they term the "mindless millions" of Communist China.

Anyone with any knowledge of Irish Politics, of World Politics, of the make up of world "democracy" knows the S.D.L.P. for what they are. Alas for the S.D.L.P. there are plenty such people in Ireland to-day, and they will not desist from their efforts till Ireland is free and this illegitimate statelet is brought to an end.

well!

GENERAL FORD, the Butcher of Derry, has been promoted to Commander of some military college or other in England Who says Crime doesn't pay????

REPUBLICAN VIEWPOINT

By Our Strabane Correspondent

stration in County Mayo. It was a protest against a threatened eviction of the tenants of the brother of Canon Burke for non payment of rent — the esteemed Canon having issued the threat in the first place.

But before the Irish National Land League was formally established, with Charles Stewart Parnell ("the Uncrowned King of Ireland") as its first President, Davitt secured a link up between Parnell's constitutional home rule movement, Republican John Devoy and Clan na Gael, the American Republican support movement. This then welcomed alignment of forces was the original "New Departure." It arose out of a widespread yearning for a cohesive political revolution, though that option was temporarily disregarded as the land situation rapidly deteriorated.

The aim of the League was two-fold:-

- (1) They wished to reduce exorbitant rents.
- (2) To create the desirable state of affairs whereby the tenants owned their farms.

Tactics evolved as time went on. Parnell was responsible for one of them — the boycott tactic. He suggested to a public

ASSEMBLY For the ASSEMBLY, the comedy of the year.
SPEAKER For the SPEAKER, whom we did not hear.
SHOUTING AND SWEARING For the SHOUTING AND SWEARING, it was just like Windsor Park.
EASY MONEY For the EASY MONEY they get, just for acting the lark.
MAD HATTER'S PARTY For the MAD HATTER'S PARTY, it was never quite like this.
BILL CRAIG'S BIGOTS For BILL CRAIG'S BIGOTS, I would swear they were half pissed.
LOYALIST COMEDIANS For these LOYALIST COMEDIANS, they put on quite a show.
YES MEN For all the YES MEN, who were only there for the dough.

BRITISH TRY TO DISRUPT FUNERAL

Two Volunteers of the Irish Republican Army were killed in Action against Pomeroy Barracks.

They were Staff Capt. Dan McAnallen and Volunteer Patsy Quinn, "B" Company Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.

Both men had a long standing interest in Republicanism and were never found wanting when they were needed in the furtherance of our age-old Cause.

The natural qualities of leadership were very apparent in Dan who quickly rose through the ranks and had at least the unquestionable respect of all who served under him.

Patsy Quinn, attached himself entirely to Dan's side and went without question everywhere that Dan went. So it came as no surprise to the Units that both would die side by side in battle.

Their deaths, the result of an accident, was a blow to all who served in the same cause. Both lived as they died, firm with the desire of Freedom unfettered by any fears and plagued by the desire that if they died it would not be in vain, but a sacrifice to the building of a Nation.

To the parents of both men, we, in the Republican Movement in Tyrone area, offer our prayers, as well as our heartfelt sympathy.

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HEAVY MILITARY ACTIVITY was apparent in the Dungannon areas over the weekend. Late on Saturday night British soldiers surrounded the Quinn household and threatened to "execute anyone who attempted to leave."

On Sunday morning mourners leaving the funeral at Eglish were halted for hours on their way to Quinn's funeral in an attempt to prevent them reaching it.

Several boys, including members of Fianna hEireann were detained for four hours before being released. They were asked very few questions so it was obvious that this move was an attempt at halting or destroying Patsy's funeral.

Armoured cars roared into the Ballygawley Road Estate and caused confrontations with local people who were already perturbed by the earlier events of the previous evening. Several people were beaten up in this episode. Most of the soldiers involved were belonging to the Scots Guards . . . but all wore no badges or other markings.

We in the Dorothy Maguire and Carty Crowley Loughran Sinn Fein Cumainns have no elusions as to the barbaric treatment of civilians, but to do this at the funeral as well, leaves us no alternative not only to condemn their actions but to deplore them as well.



N2P