

REPUBLICAN NEWS

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REPUBLICAN ULSTER

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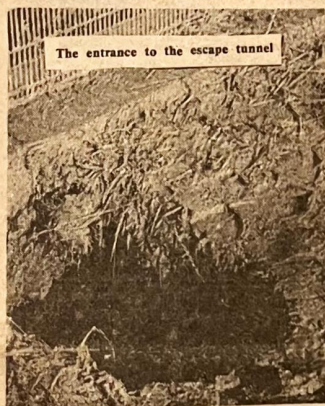


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MURDER!



The entrance to the escape tunnel

"Another Martyr For Old Ireland, Another Murder For The Crown"

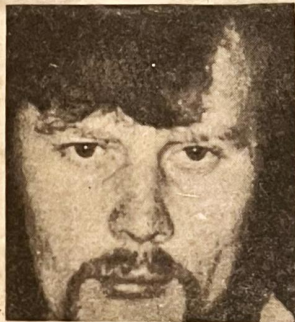
LIEUT. HUGH GERARD CONEY, a Volunteer in Oglagh na h-Eireann, who previously had been tortured by the hated RUC secret police before he was flung into Long Kesh Concentration Camp 17 months ago, was murdered in cold blood by British soldiers on Wednesday morning while attempting to escape, as was his duty, with other political hostages from Long Kesh hell hole.

A Republican spokesman said the recapture of three Republican prisoners by an RUC gang at 10.20 p.m. on Wednesday night near Twinbrook will not be forgotten by Republican Volunteers. He gave an assurance that the RUC would pay dearly for their collaboration with the enemy.

Nothing less than a complete English withdrawal from our soil can satisfy or repay the awful debt owed to the political hostages, the brave Volunteers of Oglagh na h-Eireann and the long suffering freedom-loving Irish people. Let us struggle for that withdrawal as we have never done before.

The Staff of Republican News on behalf of all branches of the Republican Movement offer our deepest sympathy to the family and Comrades of Lieut. Coney. His supreme sacrifice will not be in vain.

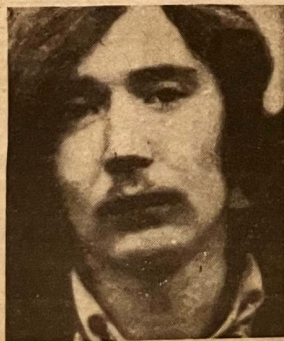
Lieut. Hugh Gerard Coney
"A" Company, East
Tyrone Batt.
Mid-Ulster
Brigade,
Oglagh na
h-Eireann,
murdered
by Enemy
Occupation
Forces on
6th November
1974,



"A hero he lived and a hero he died."

REPRISAL Soldiers die in IRA ambush

WE THE PEOPLE DEMAND THE IMMEDIATE ARREST OF MERLYN REES FOR THE CAPITAL MURDER OF HUGH CONEY

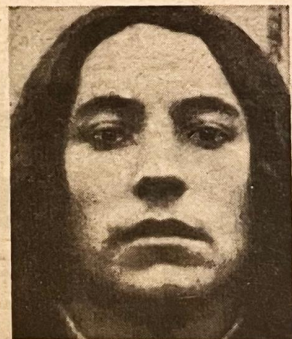


Gerard Majella Rice



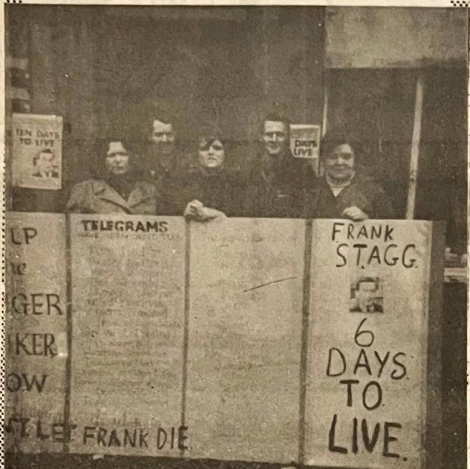
Edward John Maguire

HEROES OF ESCAPE ATTEMPT



James Walsh

FRANK STAGG'S DEMANDS GRANTED



We have just heard, as we go to press, that Frank Stagg has ended his hunger strike in Long Lartin prison in England, and that his demands regarding his prison conditions have been met.

There has been deep concern about Mr. Stagg's physical condition since he started his second hunger strike.

Our picture shows Belfast members of Sinn Féin holding a demonstration outside Republican News offices on Tuesday to alert public opinion to the grave possibility of another young Irish Republican dying in an English jail. The demonstration was held before the news was flashed to Belfast that Frank had ended his protest

Over 100 Irish people, mainly from the Birmingham area, demonstrated for two hours outside Long Lartin last Sunday. The Deputy-Governor spoke briefly to a two-man deputation at the prison main-gate. He told the deputation that Frank was "mentally alert." It was pointed out to him that Michael Gaughan was mentally alert shortly before he died on hunger strike.

Mrs. Stagg had a two hour visit with her husband last Sunday, which was an indication of his serious physical condition. It is understood she asked for special permission to visit him daily.

AGM at Kilburn

The Annual General Meeting of the Rodger Casement Cumann, Kilburn, London was held on Tuesday 15/10/74. The newly elected Chairman is Michael Kennedy, Treasurer is Tom O'Connor and the Secretary is Mary Molloy.

The newly elected committee pledged to work hard in serving the cumann during the coming year, so that its activities may be carried out as successfully as they have been in previous years.

Yours sincerely,
M.B. Molloy (Sec).

LATEST

Bomb explosion at electricity sub-station at Stewartstown caused local black-out.

Transit van exploded at Ballyronan, near Maghera, felt.

Bus bound for Belfast set on fire between Castledawson and Toomebridge.

Chemist's shop on Cliftonville Road, Belfast, badly damaged by fire.

ARMED RAIDERS WERE SOLDIERS

FOUR MEMBERS of the Royal Irish Rangers took part in an armed robbery at a fish and chip shop in Ballymena earlier this year, Belfast Recorder's Court was told.

The four men admitted their part in the robbery of £115 from the shop on June 21.

Thomas Andrews (17) Ainsworth Avenue, Belfast, described as the prime mover in the operation, was jailed for two years.

Joseph Morrison (18), Denmark Street, Belfast, whom the judge said was the number two was jailed for a year and the two others, Francis Norman Cromie (17) Rathmore Drive, Rathcoole, Newtownabbey, and Thomas McLeese (17), Burntollet Way, Cragagh, Belfast, was bound over for two years.

Judge Topping was told that the four men, all stationed at St. Patrick's Barracks in Ballymena, were drinking before the incident.

SOLDIERS FINED FOR BURGLARY

FOUR soldiers who pleaded guilty at Lurgan magistrate's court

to burglary at a shop in the town on July 24 were each fined £50 and bound over on a personal surety of £50 for two years.

They are Lance Corporal Thomas Andrew Dixon and Drummers Anthony Hollingworth, John Stuart and Kevin Richard Kilburn of the First Green Howards, Saighon Camp, Chester. And they pleaded guilty to the charge.

The charge alleged that during the burglary they stole 17,000 cigarettes, 18 cigarette lighters, and money to a total value of £268.51, the property of Arthur Green.

Mr. R. Hunter, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said the offence was detected after 3 am when a telephone message was received at Lurgan police station reporting noises coming from Green's shop.

An Army witness said all the property listed in the charge had been recovered though Mr. Green thought more had been stolen.

Mr. Arthur Jack, RM, imposing the penalties, said: "Here we have four young men sent over to Ulster to protect life and property, and they come before the court on a charge of theft."

LATEST NEWS FROM LONG KESH

A letter from a Republican prisoner in Long Kesh Concentration Camp, says that one of the most horrible aspects of the Long Kesh Revolt, has been: "the total indifference shown to injured prisoners by members of the medical profession, both within and without the camp." The prisoner claims: "they displayed a callousness as brutal in its fashion as the behaviour of the British Army."

Paul Magee, from Ballymurphy, was savagely beaten by British troops during the Revolt. They concentrated on his right leg, which they batoned continually. He was rushed to Lagan Valley Hospital, where he was listed as seriously ill.

After being X Rayed, Magee was informed that he would be taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital for further treatment. He was brought back to Long Kesh instead. He was supplied with crutches at Lagan Valley Hospital but these were taken from him when he returned to the camp. Although he became feverish, no proper medical attention was given to him. On the 26th October, eleven days after his beating, Magee was examined by a medical specialist from an outside hospital. He was shocked to learn that Magee was not in hospital, as indicated in the medical records. The specialist told Magee that a blood clot had formed at the back of his right knee which would require immediate treatment. Yet under the circumstances, he could only suggest that Magee take as much rest as possible.

Sean Kane, (Dungannon) was beaten about the ribs during the Revolt. He collapsed and was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital. X Rays showed he was suffering from three fractured ribs, with two possibly broken. He was told he would be taken to Musgrave Park Hospital, but was brought back instead to his cage in Long Kesh.

On the Sunday following the Revolt, Mr. Kerr was examined by a doctor at the camp hospital hut and was told there was "F... all wrong with him, apart from bruises." He was given a pain killing injection and brought back to his cage.

On the 26th October, Mr. Kerr was examined by an outside doctor who confirmed he had three fractured ribs. The specialist told him that he should not have been moving about at all. Mr. Kerr can still not walk properly, he is hunched over and in constant pain.

Gabriel Valley from Portadown suffers from chronic asthma and has spent much of his life in hospital. He was caught in the C.R. gas onslaught and became violently ill, choking and breathless.

Patrick Crogan, (Belfast), is an epileptic. He was prescribed three tablets for a day. For many days after the Revolt, he did not receive the tablets.

Terence Clarke (Ardoynne) and Syd Walsh were taken to Musgrave Park Hospital and further brutalised by R.U.C. men, including a sergeant (No. supplied) who kicked and punched both men while they were spread-eagled against the wall in Musgrave Park Hospital.

It is criminal to leave many injured prisoners without giving them proper medical attention. Petty actions of this nature led to the revolt in England's jails and concentration camps in the Six Counties.

Will the English Government and their servants never learn deliberate neglect and indifference are counter productive?

We can be sure that we have not heard the last from England's political hostages in Ireland.



5.-In earrac na bliana 170 éinne réamonn le Bros. denno dé Clia. Cuais an Camall ina diaid san éinne éard-rí ann, preisin. Rinne Seonabow. Saib sé Port-an éard-éaspas, naom lánse agus ninn sé ár mór loncán ó tuacail, iarraect ann. Pós sé doipe, iníon an réiteac leis na normán-ais ac éip air.

7.-D'éas diarmada sa mbliain 1171. Ói Seonabow héirinn sa mbliain 1171, agus héiréann ar a ridiri péin. ina ní ar cúige laishean. ní 10,000 fear leis. Cuin sé paol fuair Seonabow cúige lais-raib na saol sásta leis. in dé Clia. éinne roinne de an; de lása, cúige na sabadar porleáirse agus ríce na héiréann as éillead mibe; de cúsra, cúige leab sarmán ear n-ais. níorb dó. ní raib an éard-rí oetú ulad; de búanca, cúige Con-pada sur éilleadad arís ná ríce éir éogan ná éir naé. éasadar uile cais-lad.

8.-Éinne éinrí péin go 9.-Bonn éinrí caite na mbliain 1171. Ói Seonabow héirinn sa mbliain 1171, agus héiréann ar a ridiri péin. ina ní ar cúige laishean. ní 10,000 fear leis. Cuin sé paol fuair Seonabow cúige lais-raib na saol sásta leis. in dé Clia. éinne roinne de an; de lása, cúige na sabadar porleáirse agus ríce na héiréann as éillead mibe; de cúsra, cúige leab sarmán ear n-ais. níorb dó. ní raib an éard-rí oetú ulad; de búanca, cúige Con-pada sur éilleadad arís ná ríce éir éogan ná éir naé. éasadar uile cais-lad.

COMMENT

POLITICAL SCENARIO — NORTH AND SOUTH

REES TOO WEAK TO CALL LOYALIST BLUFF

Normal political activity in the Six Counties, in so far as it could be said to exist in the past few years, has practically ceased. The first reason for this state of affairs derives from the recent English Election.

The Loyalist alliance of Paisley, Craig and West, on the basis of their clear sweep of traditionally Loyalist seats, are strutting the political scene like young bucks during the mating season. They reckon that they have the support of the overwhelming majority of Unionist voters, and have welded the various Unionist factors into something approaching the monolithic strength of pre-1970 days.

Moving on from this premise, they consider themselves in a strong position to act tough with the English Government. If the latter decide to act likewise with them, it will make for a very interesting situation. This situation appears to be unlikely at the moment, although the stringency of England's economic position would provide a perfectly plausible reason for putting the squeeze on the Orange Triumphantists now. Anyway, the dim-witted and weak Rees is hardly cast by nature for the role of a political hard man, who would take on the Loyalist ultras and call their bluff. This ineffectual and devious waffler, without any apparent effort, is making matters worse hourly. Heaven knows what he could achieve if he really tried.

NATIONALIST ASPIRATIONS MUST DIE — ENOCH POWELL

Mr. Enoch Powell, in his own inimitable way, is doing his modest bit to make a critical situation even worse. He says that the only solution to the problem is total victory for the Loyalists. With that spurious logic, so beloved of demagogues, he asserts that total Loyalist victory will restore the Nationalist population to a sense of reality, and force them to abandon their aspirations, presumably on the grounds of total defeat. With all the certainty of a madman who believes he is possessed of divine inspiration, he proclaims that the six counties of North-East Ulster are British. This contention, according to Powell, is unanswerable and the mere Irish natives who refuse to accept it should clear out. Powell's basic trouble is that he has never read Irish history. If he had, he would not make such assinine statements.

REPUBLICANS WILL END INTERNMENT IF ENGLAND WONT

The other event which has shattered the political scene is the burning of the Long Kesh concentration camp by the Republican prisoners. Internment is now the dominant political issue and bestrides the political stage. All the woolly talk and speculation about power sharing, conventions, consensus politics and the alliances of the moderate centre, have been consigned to their properly irrelevant place. The English, with typical, plodding, dogged Anglo-Saxon stupidity, are now making exactly the same mistake as the bigots of Orange Unionism made in 1969. They, in their blind supremacist attitudes, refused to concede basic civil rights to the minority, and the political pressure pot blew up in their faces with disastrous results for Unionism. The English Government has refused to recognise the explosive nature of the internment issue, and the burning resentment it arouses. Even talking of finding a political solution, never mind making any practical progress in that direction, is futile until internment ends and there is an amnesty for all political prisoners as well. They had better recognise this fact early rather than late. Otherwise, they will pay a heavy price for their dogged stupidity and lack of courage and vision.

The Republican Movement is ready and capable of seeing this through to the bitter end. If England does not intend to do likewise, she should make the obvious decisions and cut her considerable losses.

SOUTHERN MINISTER IGNORES BASIS OF TROUBLE IN IRELAND

According to Mr. Garret Fitzgerald, the Southern Minister for Foreign Affairs, the root cause of the trouble in Ireland is not the unnatural border, which divides it, or even the totally illegal English presence in the Six Counties, with its support for 50 years of a bigoted Unionist regime. On the contrary, according to Fitzgerald, it is the dominance of the Catholic Church and its influence in framing the political and social structure of the 26 Counties. This, he says, annoys and frightens the Unionist and the south must "change our Constitution and laws" to re-assure them.

JUDITH WARD INNOCENT

The Irish Republican Publicity Bureau issued a statement in Dublin on Monday claiming that Judith Ward had nothing to do with the coach explosion — or the bombing of Euston Station and the Latimer Military College.

Oglaigh na h-Eireann said in the statement that Miss Ward had not been a member or used in any capacity by the organisation.

The three bomb attacks of which she was found guilty by the English judge "were authorised operations carried out by I.R.A. units."

The statement warns that the British public should realise that the unjust war being waged by the British Army in Ireland would bring severe repercussions to their own country.

Miss Ward's sentence was described as "savage," and added it exploded the myth of English justice.

BRITAIN PLANTS INTELLIGENCE AGENT ON STRASBOURG COMMISSION BY TOM MOLONY

The ability of the British government to place one of its military intelligence agents as Secretary to the Human Rights Commission = of the Council of Europe has confounded many political observers on the continent. The agent is Anthony B. McNulty an English solicitor and long time member of the British Intelligence Service. It is well recognized that military intelligence agents never really retire from the service. According to many observers, Mr. McNulty's crucial position as Secretary to the Human Rights Commission helps to explain the slow pace of those cases filed by Irish citizens against the British government. Some of these cases were filed as long ago as 1968 and still have not been disposed of by the Commission. It is known that several of the Irish petitioners are disgusted with the handling of their cases by the Commission and some attribute their problems to Mr. McNulty's connection with the British Military Intelligence.

The story of McNulty's connection with the British Military Intelligence Corps was first made public in a long article last spring in Hibernia Magazine. This story was written by a Scandinavian journalist who had attended Commission hearings in Norway.

Legal observers in France and Italy have expressed concern over the disclosure of McNulty's connection with the British army and his military intelligence background. It is understood that some member states of the Council of Europe have suggested that McNulty be discharged on the grounds that this participation in the Irish cases constitutes a clear conflict of interest. Some legal observers believe that the Commission rules call for McNulty's discharge since it appears to be improper for him to be participating in cases filed against his own government. Under Commission rules, the British government has the absolute right to appoint an English citizen as Secretary to the Human Rights Commission. However, it was never disclosed by Britain that in appointing Mr. McNulty, it was appointing an active member of the British Intelligence.

The position of the Irish government in this matter is not fully known at this time. There are indications that after the disclosure by Hibernia last spring, representations were made to the Council of Europe by the Cosgrave government.

In any event, the continued presence of McNulty on the Commission tarnished the image of the Human Rights Commission as well as that of the Council of Europe. Many who look towards Strasbourg for help now feel that their actions have been in vain. As Secretary of the Human Rights Commission, Mr. McNulty is the chief administrative officer and processes all claims filed the Commission, including those filed against the British government be held up. The long delay in the Irish cases filed against Britain raises serious questions as to McNulty's impartiality and loyalty. It remains to be seen whether the Human Rights

Commission will allow McNulty's to continue in this vital post in view of growing criticism following the Hibernia article.

Mother tells of tortures

MRS. Kathleen Coney, said at her Annaghmore, Coal-island home, that she had been planning for the day when her son, Hugh Gerard, would be released, and she never thought for one moment that it would be his dead body that would be brought home.

Mrs. Coney said that following her son's arrest he had suffered severe ill-treatment at the hands of the R.U.C., and had been subjected to 12 hours of continuous torture.

She said that when she visited him after his detention in Long Kesh, she saw five burns on his hand that were caused by the lighted cigarettes of his interrogators.

Mrs. Coney also claimed that, during the interrogation, her son had been beaten on the face and head and had been given drugs.

MESSAGE TO THE HIERARCHY

By Long Kesh. Prisoner

Listen Christian. I was hungry,
You formed our humanitarian dialogue
And discussed my hunger.
Thank you.

I was imprisoned, you crept off quietly
to your chapel and prayed for my
release.

Thank you.

I was naked and in your mind
You debated the morality of my
appearance.

I was sick and you knelt and
thanked God for your health.

I was homeless and you preached to me
of the spiritual shelter, of the love of God.
Thank you.

I was lonely and you left me alone to pray
for me.

You seemed so holy, so very close to
God.

But I am still very hungry,
Lonely and cold.

And I thank you.

ORANGE LOYALISM AND CO

Sectarianism means the splitting off of sects from a parent body, each sect claiming to be the chosen few, the sole vehicle of truth or salvation. It was originally used to describe the behaviour of the multitude of new small churches which split off from the main Protestant denominations. It has been used lately to refer to the tendency of socialist parties to split into ever smaller and more exclusive groups, each claiming to have the "correct line."

In neither of these senses is the word correctly used in describing the Irish situation. The Catholic Church is by definition not a sect, so a Catholic-Protestant struggle could not be properly called sectarian. If, however, we allowed a certain latitude in the use of the term, especially in view of the wider world view of religion taken today, it could only mean the rival claim of the churches to be "the One True Church" or the "Christian Church." As such it is a theological quarrel over the meaning and means of salvation.

There are strong elements of this exclusivism in theological dispute in Ireland, especially these days in the six counties. The tracts, the biblical posters and the evangelical exhortations on the one side, Ne Temore on the other. In so far as there is mutual intolerance and proselytism on religious grounds, Ireland could fairly if somewhat imprecisely be described as sectarian.

There is a war going on in Ireland today, which has claimed over a thousand lives, thousands of arrests, biased sentences, imprisonments, internment, torture and the military occupation of certain areas. There have been in addition over three hundred assassinations of people on the basis of their professed religious denomination or their association. These are referred to by the establishment and the media as "sectarian assassinations." Are they about the means of salvation?

To attempt to answer this question is to fall into a trap, like trying to answer the question, "have you stopped beating your wife?" The only way to understand the situ-

ation is to approach historically.

When all Europe adhered to an undivided Christian Church, Ireland was a prosperous country, famous for learning. Parts of Ireland were conquered by the feudal Norman barons, centuries before the Reformation. They succeeded partly by dividing, or taking advantage of the rivalries between the chieftains of the various Gaelic clans, and over the centuries the intermarried with the Gaels, adopting in varying degrees the Gaelic language, culture and laws. They were always held in suspicion by the English kings as being too independent, and they were subjected to political and economic domination from England.

Henry VIII, Defender of the Faith against the errors of the reformers, was a determined, ruthless King whose personal fortune did not match his ambitions. So, without major theological differences with Rome he made himself head of the Church in England and confiscated the property of anyone who opposed this move. With the proceeds he enriched not only himself but also a whole network of newly-rich lords whom he built up into a

bureaucracy under his personal despotism. Ireland was a great source of rebellion and of confiscations.

With Elizabeth the process was carried further. By the end of her reign, with great difficulty and barbarity the Gaelic chieftains and Norman families alike were more or less conquered. The Northern counties were planted with settlers on favourable terms and leases as a garrison against the native Irish, Gael and Gail. These united in one last stand, the Confederation of Kilkenny, in an attempt to reverse the latest wave of colonisation and secure some national independence of the King's government. They backed the King against the new merchants who had resisted his power in Parliament. Unlike the French King of that day, Charles I failed to establish an absolute monarchy and a royal bureaucracy. He was beheaded by Oliver Cromwell.

The Parliamentarians were in the proper sense sectarian. There was a ferment of religious and social dissension, but all was firmly controlled by the dictator Cromwell, who, though a Puritan, did not permit religious deviation; either Catholic or Protestant, Cromwell's campaign in Ireland was little short of genocide and the confiscation of Irish property paid for his civil war. He planted the country with military men as landowners, but he also intensified the system of laws which crippled Irish trade and commerce, thus beggaring the country. The colonisation of Ireland by Protestants loyal to the Crown was confirmed by William. The national impoverishment of Ireland by the English Government

continued, so that even by the time of Dean Swift, a Tory, there was a current of rebellion against the central government even by the colonists, although they saw their first task as retaining their land and rents against the former owners, which they did by a series of penal laws directed mainly at Catholics, and mainly against their owning property or bearing arms. Conversion to the English Church was a sign of loyalty and was rewarded by restoration of property rights.

The enforcement of the penal laws varied from time to time and from place to place, so that a few rich Catholic landowners still survived. They were also directed, but less harshly against the Presbyterians among the Northern planters, though these were still favoured economically as well as legally and politically over their Catholic rivals. When the big Church of England landowners took some of these privileges in the renewal of leases many of these disgruntled settlers took off for America, where some of them took part in the rebellion against the King.

In spite of England's economic power and jealousy, Ireland in the eighteenth century was very prosperous, as Georgian Dublin shows. It was still a threat to England economically and if it attained independence it would have been a potential military threat, in alliance with England's continental rivals since Ireland could provide a base for invasion and block ade of England.

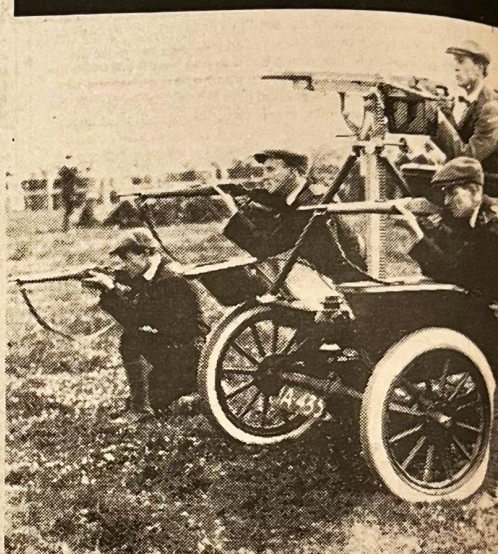
The closing decades of the eighteenth century complex and fateful for Ireland. The large Protestant landowners attempted some measure of national self-government for themselves. They saw themselves, and were seen as Irish. Catholics were deprived legally and politically, though economically some were quite well off landowners, provision merchants etc. Catholic tenants still saw the whole of the Protestant Irish as alien invaders, though

in their rebellion against bad landlords and landgrabbers they made no distinction of religion, and carried on an intense agrarian warfare. Workers also, against the laws of the land, formed the combinations of workmen which taught the English, later supported Emmet's rebellion, and according to Daniel O'Connell were so well organised that they made capitalism in Ireland unprofitable and impossible.

When the French carried out their revolution in the name of liberty a dramatic response occurred in Ireland. The United Irishmen united many Protestant landowners, Catholic tenants and businessmen. Dissenter (Presbyterian) tenants, merchants and fledgling industrialists for a brief period into a potential Republic of the French model, whose first task was to overthrow English rule in Ireland and set up a liberal democratic framework for the independent development of Ireland. The appeal was to reason, common sense, natural law, internationalism the new economic possibilities and their future. Catholic emancipation from penal disabilities was an inevitable part of their plan.

The English government rightly saw such an Ireland as a tremendous danger, and reacted with the necessary violence in its own interests. Its army was sent, into slaughter indiscriminately and punitively and the 'Croppies', so called from the short hair which was an emblem of radical thinking, were hanged, drawn and quartered.

One of the most useful ways the English had of putting down the Irish revolution was arming and enlisting as a militia a force which sprang up at about the same time as the United Irishmen. This was the armed Orange Order, founded in 1795 to protect Protestant tenants from Catholic competition for land, which was seen as a reversal of the conquest, and the return of the native Irish. This was resisted in the



Randolph Churchill: played the 'Orange Card'. Here he leads Lodge members through Belfast in 1886.

IS IMPERIALIST LONIALIST



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name of the Protestant succession (to the throne of England). It was exclusively 'Protestant' (Anglican) in its original form. The English and the loyalist landlords and peers soon saw the usefulness of the order and even formed aristocratic branches of it. From it they recruited the Yeomanry which was the local agent of repression,

which pillaged, tortured and massacred the insurgents. Repression was successful; massive bribery bought the votes of those landlords who had been rebellious; the promise of emancipation bought off the Catholic professional and middle class, and so the Act of Union, shackling Ireland to England 'forever' as the Act says, was passed.

The United Irishmen's attempt to forge the geographical unit of Ireland, with all its social strata, castes and religious denominations into one nation with its liberal democratic state had failed. It was also the end of liberal Presbyterianism. A great evangelical crusade was launched from England to save Ireland from the evil of Tom Paine's ideas, and Presbyterianism succumbed to the emotionalism, monarchism and conservatism of this pan-Protestant reaction, characterised by frequent religious revivals. Under the leadership of Dr. Henry Cooke the Assembly was firmly linked to the throne and the landed gentry. Anglican, Evangelicalism, typified by such street preachers as the Rev. Drew, also went for emotionalism, demagoguery and vitriolic anti-papery. The terror of perdition was whipped up, and the anti-Christ named. The rest was left to the mob. The Catholics, tenants or workers, defended themselves and retaliated as best they could. The pattern of pogrom was set.

The nineteenth century saw a change in the Irish struggle for national independence. The optimistic belief in the rights of man, reason and internationalism gave way after the Napoleonic wars

to conservatism, folk-nationalism, and emotionalism. Most of the Irish Protestants were 'Empire loyalists' as they later called themselves, and formed a caste apart from Catholics, with whom they liaised through the clergy, who were assiduous in keeping their flock docile, loyal and respectful.

Those Protestants who were nationalists tended to romantic nostalgia, and talk of 'dreams' appeared where there had once been hard economic argument. The secession of the Protestants from the Republican ideal and their firm identification as colonists of Britain led to an ever-widening split between the followers of O'Connell and Parnell looking for Catholic Emancipation (civil rights), Home Rule, and tenant rights, on the one hand the Orange Order on the other, uniting peer, landlord, tenant and worker under the common name of Protestant against the liberal democratic and nationalist demands. The union of Protestant (by then the term Dissenter had become out of date) and Catholic under the common name of Irishmen was attempted by Young Ireland and by the Fenians. The former were (along with trade unionists) denounced by O'Connell, and the latter by the Catholic Hierarchy, not least for its social radicalism. The failure of the Fenians and the successes of the Orange men made all political progress, including nationalism, increasingly a Catholic preoccupation. It also, as the English had wanted, divided the workers. Discrimination in favour of Protestant was practised



SIR EDWARD CARSON

over the whole country, Cork and Dublin as well as Belfast and Derry.

The Orange ideology gave even working class Protestants culturally a colonial and militarist. Ascendancy mentality. This went with cultural stereotypes about Catholics being dirty, lazy, shiftless, and unfit for self-government. This oppressive mentality, with the nasty undertones of repressed sexuality, has been seen lately ranging through the whole Orange bloc, from the

Duke of Westminster's, Catholics outbreeding Protestants), through Lord O'Neill's "Catholics with eighteen children in a hovel", otherwise would have wanted to "live like Protestants" through Paisley talk of Catholic "reservations", to the Loyalists gutter sheet talk of Bernie's "little one". All of this culture is surrounded with the ideology of victory. Derry Aughrim, Enniskillen and the Boyne, the Empire; cannon in the City Walls and regimental colours in the Cathedrals; talk of lords and generals, pride in the class-ridden imperial military tradition. More materially the Penal days legal advantage of armed Protestants over disarmed Catholics set the pattern for an imbalance in force of arms which has continued through the Larnie gun-running to the present day when Orange Halls are bursting with weaponry while Catholic homes are raided incessantly, and arms charges in one case are dismissed, in the other bring ten year sentences.

It was organised Loyalism, under Carson and Craig, backed by British financial and military interests which really prevented the national independence struggle from succeeding, partitioned Ireland and forced the Republican and Free State forces into a disastrous civil war on the nationalist side. Loyalism is by definition anti-Republican, imperialist and colonialist. Like all colonial reactionary movements such as Ian Smith's Rhodesians or the Algerian OAS it is unprincipled, brutal and cruel. Unlike the present Republican campaign against the full might of British military and police forces the Loyalist campaign of indiscriminate bombing of civilian targets, machine-gunning of random Catholics, rape, and burning of Churches and schools is vicious and genuinely terrorist

It has been extended to bombing rush-hour traffic in the Free State to ensure the success of the Loyalist lock-out.

British or Irish?
Make up your minds.
You can't be both!



CONTINUED ON
PAGE SEVEN



Irish National Caucus

October 25, 1974

End Internment

As the representative political organ of the majority of Irish-American organizations, the Irish National Caucus wishes to offer our overwhelming endorsement of the humanitarian cause of terminating internment without trial and its accompanying brutality and torture by British authorities in the devastated northeast corner of Ireland.

We would also like to add our support to the boycott of British goods and services called for by Provisional Sinn Féin in Dublin. Most should be now be aware that after the burning of the Long Kesh Concentration Camp on October 25, 1974, British Army reprisals against the unarmed internees in the Camp were instant, brutal, and the action of a depraved nation.

Independent doctors have been denied admission to the Camp, suggesting the worst feared consequence of physical brutality. Frank McGuire, newly elected Member of the British Parliament, was refused admittance to see Prime Minister Wilson to discuss Britain's continuing barbarity in Ireland. We fear for these political prisoners, from the wrath of a nation whose soldiers have brought fear, destruction, maiming and death to the Irish people for eight hundred years.

Prestigious international organizations have condemned Britain's inhumane practices of internment and torture. We join them.

Amnesty International
International League for the Rights of Man
International Red Cross
National Council of Civil Liberties (London)
Irish Civil Rights Association
and others

We invite the great labor unions to join the boycott and refuse to handle British goods until internment is abolished.

International Transport Workers Union
International Longshoremen's Association
Trades Union Council of Britain
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
AFL-CIO

1025 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.

Phone: 202-965-1980

SUITE 907

Telex: 248-556

Seán W. Walsh IV
Executive Director
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

Cable: Breathnac

EDENTUBBER

THE ANNUAL COMMEMORATION OF THE
EDENTUBBER MARTYRS

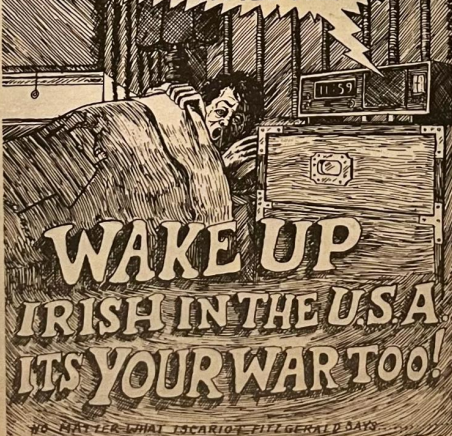
WILL BE HELD TOMORROW (10th NOVEMBER) at 3.00 p.m.
Assemble at the Border Inn (near Killen Customs Post)

BUY IRISH GOODS

KEEP OUR
CRAFTSMEN
IN IRELAND

LIAM O'CLEIRIGH (Tailor),
82 FALLS ROAD, BELFAST

**VIOLENCE HAS ERUPTED
AGAIN IN NORTHERN IRE-
LAND. THE MAZE PRISON
HAS BEEN GUTTED, WOMEN
INMATES HAVE ENDED THEIR
SIEGE OF ARMAGH JAIL, IN BELFAST
A CARBOMB DESTROYED A CATHO-
LIC SCHOOL, WHILE IN THE CITY
CENTRE TWO CATHOLIC MEN
WERE SHOT BY UNDE-
NTIFIED MEN.**



**WAKE UP
IRISH IN THE USA
IT'S YOUR WAR TOO!**

NO MATTER WHAT ISCARION FITZGERALD SAYS

Behind Closed Doors!

Dear Sir,

The most difficult task for any
Irishman, ever, in the city of New
York was trying to explain Garrett
Fitzgerald's recent utterances to
the press behind closed doors. Why
was he so careful to keep out of
the public eye? Imagine, in a city
that has so many thousands of Irish
people in a city that boasts the
biggest and most famous parade on
St. Patrick's Day, a leading repre-
sentative of the "Irish" Government was
afraid to show his face in public!

Amazingly, he blamed the recent
'loyalist' strike in English held
Ireland which wrecked the Sunning-
dale Plan, on the I.R.A.!! But
more incredibly, he declared that
the main condition for ensuring
peace in Ireland, was the necessity
for these pro-Britishers to share
political power with the native
Irish living in their midst, this
so soon after these pro-Britishers
made such short work of that
latest plan embodying power-shar-
ing as it's central provision and
any fancy modern ideas about
letting the likes of Gerry Fitt or
John Hume or any other papish
fenians get too near the source of
power in that bastion so sacred to
the memory of King Billy!! One
wonders how closely Fitzgerald
will watch the northern scene to
see if the pro-British and pro- them-
selves Orange junta will implement
his condition for peace which he so
foolishly laid down as a prerequis-
ite for any progress in Irish affairs.
If he does become a "Belfast
watcher", it would seem to be
his first look for he has shown a
complete lack of understanding
of all Irish aspirations, north or
south.

What will Fitzgerald's plan for the
north be when he sees the absolute
refusal of the Northern power-
structure to come to any terms
with those half-million native
Irish in their midst? Will he urge
the intervention of his armed
forces on behalf of justice? Or will
he advise those long-suffering
people to go back to their burrows
as second-class citizens and forget
about the impossible task of ob-
taining power-sharing privileges
or any other kind of justice
under the Union Jack.

We will not have long to wait.

Thomas Duffy,
Commentator,
Radio WFUV, Bronx, New York.

Louth Sinn Fein AGM

The Annual General meeting of Louth
Comhairle Ceanntair Sinn Féin was
held in Bellingham Castle on Thursday,
17th October. The curmunn in the area
were well represented.

After the outgoing Chairman's very
heartening address, the new Officer
Board for '74 - '75 was elected:-

Chairman: Jim McCann, Dundalk.
Vice-Chairman: Clement Feeney,
Hon. President: Larry Grogan,
Drogheda
Treasurer: Hugh Trainor, Kilsaran.
Secretary: Ann Shields, Dundalk.
Niall Mulligan, Dundalk, was selected
as a candidate for the election of a
regional representative which took
place in Mullingar on Sunday, 20th
October. Mr. Fra Brown, Sinn Féin
Councillor, Dundalk Urban Council
and County Council also attended
the meeting.

Magilligan

List of Republican Prisoners Transferred
From Long Kesh to Magilligan on Sunday
27th October, 1974

CAGE 16

J.A. Heaton 592
M. McCabe 341
E.D. Wilson 117
S. R. Kirkpatrick 237
T. Carroll 117 or 173
E. S. Coyle 991
T. P. McKenna 498
R. Dickey 500
A. McGuigan 227
M. Murphy 383
T. A. Palmer 705
D. Smyth 637
P. Morgan 461
L. A. Austin 111
T. J. O'Neill 387
D. Grey 325
F. Fitzsimmons 617
J.F. Cummings 488
J. P. Toel 1039
M. J. Montgomery 639
K. Murphy 238
M.D. McArteny 406
D. McFeeley 316
M. M. McCrory 80
J. McGurk 122
G. McAvoey 116.

Cage 17.

D.A. Mullan 105
T.P. Mullan 87
J. Gormley 77
T. H. Hamilton 207
B.T. Morgan 599
D.B. Riddy or Liddy 481
M.J. Reid 610

S. P. Walsh 487

H. Toner 562
M. Fennelly 593
M. Murray 851
G. Wilson 680
C.J. Casey 340
J. Cowan 340
G.R. Harper 218
J.J. Magee 95
J.D. McKenna 95
J.D. McKenna 300
P.J. Doherty 368
R. McCullogh 699
D. Watson 724
E. Smyth 297
M. Boyle 280

CAGE 18

P.J. McPoland 513
M.D. O'Kane 382
Noel Filley
Jim McLaughlin
Charlie Hogan

CAGE 20.

M. Lawless 576 or 516
W. McCarthy 308
D.G. Rooney 696
J.H. Lavery 480
J.Lynagh 486
G.G. Burke 466
J.T. Dillon 618
T. Grogan 918
J.C. Connolly 321

LETTER

Dear Editor,

I am a regular reader of REPUBLICAN
NEWS and I expect that it faithfully
represents the views of Irish Repub-
licans, Sinn Féiners and, of course,
the Irish Republican Army. In short,
the Republican Movement. I fully
support that movement.

However, I am entitled to criticise
and I would like to present what I
believe to be the most singular and
serious fault which at this time
threatens the Movement's existence.

Apart from the overlapping in policy,
attitudes and views of the afore-
mentioned bodies within the Repub-
lican Movement, neither collectively
nor separately do they share a singu-
lar, consistent view on how to deal
with the fascist, anti-catholic violence
of the extreme loyalists, the UVF/
UDA bloc. Since the most efficacious
form of action is military in character
my main criticism is directed against
the failure of the Irish Republican
Army to defend its people. Never-
theless, Sinn Féin is directly affected
by any waning in IRA support and
they are also at fault for not "push-
ing" the People's Army.

No realistic attitude has been adopted
because, to be truthful, the Irish
Catholic background and the anachro-
nistic attempt to imitate Wolfe
Tone to the letter, has bewildered
Republicans and they are lost. The
IRA are fast losing support. The
negative approach to loyalist violence
(that "it will go away when they see
we are non-sectarian") is positively
killing Catholics, or getting them
killed. To retaliate in kind IS to be
SECTARIAN, but to take discrim-
inatory action against known fascis-
ts and killers is not necessarily
being non-Republican. And don't
tell me that IRA intelligence is so
low that it cannot locate these
men.

The argument runs that the Loya-
lists are our fellow-Irishmen. Because
one is born in a barn doesn't auto-
matically make one a donkey. An
inscribed wall in Ballymurphy
takes cognisance of a truth the
Irish Republican Army would do
well to bear in mind:
'Out of the Ashes of '69 arose the
Provisionals'.

In all probability the IRA can defend
their districts in a siege situation but
confronted with the irregular and

cowardly warfare of assassination
by the loyalists, they appear bemused
and to be truthful it seems they
didn't foresee this happening in the
event of reaching supremacy in a
successful guerrilla war and in the
event of impending victory. British
imperialist interests dictate that a
right-wing force be dominant in all
Irish politics - it seems that unless
the loyalists are duly deterred at
an early stage, power when the
British do withdraw (Mostly as a
result of IRA pressure), will be
handed over to them despite the
overall greater strength of the Pro-
visionals. Action then, not just for
expediency sake to retain popular
support, but as a tactical part of
the overall war, must be taken
immediately.

The IRA shall have to come to terms
with its contemporary Republican
philosophy, or at least their attitude
to it. The loophole which immu-
nises extreme loyalists until a siege
situation arises is the death-knell
of all Irish Republican success. Un-
less it is revoked sooner rather than
later it shall be too late and Loya-
lists will have consolidated themselves
in power with a sectarian Govern-
ment.

If that happens who will forgive the
Provisionals? They had the experi-
ence, the energy, resources and
man-power to defend their People,
rather than deviate just one iota
from an impossible and indefensible
ideology they allowed what could
have been victory to degenerate into
an ignominious defeat for themselves
and the Irish People.

Because they are the only ones who
can win the war, they are also the
only ones who can lose it. And they
must remember that they CAN
lose.

Let them win.

Yours sincerely,
PETER ARNLIN.

In Memoriam

McPARLAND 5th Anniversary
In Proud and Loving Memory of
Lt. Liam McParland, "B" Coy.,
2nd Battalion, Belfast Brigade,
Oglaigh na h-Eireann, who gave
his life in the Fight for Irish
Freedom on Tuesday, November
6th, 1969.

He who died for Ireland lives.
Also remembered and never for-
gotten by members of the Cum-
ann Liam McParland, Sinn Féin,
Ballymurphy.

FROM GERMANY



At the time of the Long Kesh Revolt we had in Germany a campaign for the end of internment and for the release of all political prisoners. We also called for the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland. It was the second time we distributed our leaflets, not only in German language, we sold them in English also to the British soldiers and their families near the Garrisons of the Rhine Army. Many places where the British soldiers live were packed full with posters like: "Join the People's Army" or "British Troops out of Ireland." Including a recreation centre of the Brits in the high mountains of the extreme south of Germany; everywhere they found our propaganda. In the bigger town of Germany we got hundreds of signatures from people on our resolution against internment; as before we will send this list to Wilson in London.



Rountree trust election grant helped S.D.L.P.

The S.D.L.P. was given a grant of £2,500 by the Joseph Rountree Social Services Trust to help cover its expenditure during the October 10th Westminster General Election.

The award means that a total of £11,000 has been donated to the party by the trust this year. It is understood that there were no other applications from parties for financial help to fight the elections.

The Social Services Trust, established by the founder of the well-known confectionery firm, has in the past donated several thousand pounds to both the Alliance and the Northern Ireland Labour Parties as well as making grants to several individuals active in the political field.

Casualties

The names of those recovering in the camp hospital were given last night as: Denis Austin, Westrock Drive; Denis Barritt, Divis Flats; Denis Brown, Oldpark; Sean Convery, Lenadon; Joseph Corr, Twinbrook; Martin Dornan, Lenadon; Patrick Fitzsimons, New Lodge; Patrick Holden, Westrock; Anthony Hughes, Merkets area; Francis Johnston, Rodney district; William Johnston, Unity Flats; Brian Maguire, Lower Falls; Brian Morgan, St. James area.

Michael Mullian, University area; William McAllister, New Lodge; Francis McCann, Divis Flats; Sean McClory, Dublin; James McErlan, Magherafelt; Sean McQuillan, Westrock; Daniel O'Neill, Short Strand; Francis Rice, Divis Flats; Sean Scott, Unity Flats; Brendan Shannon, Lower Falls; Thomas Taylor, Beechnount; James Walsh and John Walsh, both Lower Falls; Edward Dillon, Kileara and Sean Doris, Andersonstown.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE

Against such raging hatred Republicanism offer in the words of the Proclamation, to cherish the children of the nation equally, oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government. It is not surprising if from the depths of social, national and religious persecution many Catholics, have for solace and for defiance emphasised their Catholicism, and have seen the national struggle as a Catholic one. But the basic aim of Republicanism, constantly thwarted by Britain and her Orange allies in Ireland, is to unite Protestant and Catholic under the common name of Irishmen, in social equality religious freedom and tolerance when Loyalist in the name of Protestantism, refuse this offer and try to retain the make themselves the oppressive agents of the British as when the LAW called a strike in Harland and Wolff's to ask for internment.

The British have admitted publicly that they have been trying to 'split' the Loyalists into two camps, one labour, the other capitalist the 'paramilitary' and the 'political' camps. The splitting has succeeded, at least, in sowing confusion; but recent history has shown that all extremes want to get under the Orange umbrella, and that anyone who really strays is lost. The Orange monolith is still there, and its aim is still a six county Protestant dominated state, with massive repression for Catholics, including burning them out of areas where they would constitute a Republican threat.

The fight to get Britain out of Ireland has once again brought its Orange Irish agents into the open. If their political and military aims of repression are to be defeated, the nationalist people in the six counties, who have already suffered all that any such tiny population can be asked to endure, have a right to call on all nationalist forces in the twenty-six counties to awake, see what is happening, and come to their aid

in their desperate need. Nothing but collaboration can be expected from the Government, but there have been signs of hope from the people. Mr. Cooney has been bewailing the support given to the Portlaoise 19, two Gardai



have risked their lives rescuing civilians from a cross-border invasion by the British Army. The Liberals in the face of the censorship minister's disapproval, are coming out against repression; and we should remember that the nationalism of the oppressed, such as Republicanism is, is a liberal issue, and also a socialist issue.

Republicans in the six counties deserve and need every support from all decent men and women in the twenty-six counties to resist the forces of repression, British and native, which prevent them from liberating the Irish people from slavery and uniting on the only lasting basis for peace-justice.

The working class of Ireland can only be united when the domination of one bloc by another in the six counties is ended and the British force on which the Loyalists rely to disarm Catholics is removed. When the national issue is solved by British withdrawal, all Irish people can work towards a society of justice and mutual respect.

STATEMENT FROM 'A' WING BELFAST JAIL

The following statement was issued by the O.C. Republican Remand Prisoners, 'A' wing, Belfast Prison on 27/10/74.

'The Governor has for two consecutive Sundays denied us the right to divine worship through the Mass, his excuse being that to allow it would constitute a security risk.

'We have asked our Bishop, Dr. Philbin to intercede for us as far as our hearing Mass is concerned but it would appear that even he is unwilling to do anything for us.

'We have all been locked up in our cells for 24 hours a day since 16th October. No one in the wing has received a hot drink or a hot meal since this date. Men within the wing are being penalised for the most trivial things e.g. if anyone dare answer a screw in the wrong tone of voice he is put on the boards for three days and loses his parcels for three weeks. Ally this to the fact that he isn't receiving any food in the first place and you can well imagine the effect on the man.

'Prison warders are deliberately taunting men into adversely replying to their taunts in order to punish them further. The Governor refuses to compromise on any point and the impression we get is that the prison staff and not the prison administration are dictating policy.

'Association between the men is now absolutely forbidden and it would appear that this is the way that things will remain. Independent medical opinion has at the time of writing still not been allowed into the wing to assess the injuries sustained by almost everyone. Toilet

facilities are so severely restricted that we fear quite a few men will end up with serious bowel and bladder disorders.

'We realise that the simple issuing of this statement may make matters worse for us instead of better, but we feel that it is worth the risk as it now seems that apart from suffering for a Republican principles we are also being made to suffer for our religious principles and in this instance we ask the Irish hierarchy to exert all their influence on those perhaps this coming Sunday we shall enjoy the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. In this instance it appears to us as if the N.I. office has used the events of the 16th to deprive us of our standing as special category inmates and only those who read this now will determine whether they shall succeed or not. Perhaps the most crucial point of all to remember is that all within this wing are innocent until proven guilty. In the majority of cases a prima facie case has not been presented against a person.

'We leave it to those who have humanity in their hearts to assess our case fairly and to do whatever they can to at least get things back to what passed for normality prior to the 16th October.'

Green Cross

The aim of GREEN CROSS is to help the dependents of Political Prisoners. It should be your aim, therefore to support GREEN CROSS.

Name.....
Address.....

To:-
GREEN CROSS, c/o 4rd Scoll, Divis Street, Belfast.
I enclose cheque/P.O. for £

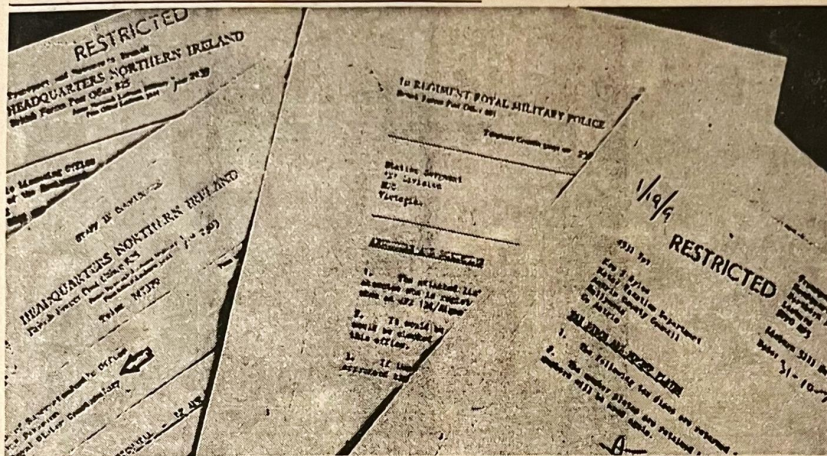
OPERATION STRIKEBACK

The statement issued by Belfast Brigade on Tuesday, 16th October assuring the Republican prisoners in Long Kesh Concentration Camp that the suffering and humiliation you are now enduring will not go unpunished, "has been vindicated according to another statement from the Brigade issued today (Tuesday 5th November).

According to the statement the attack on British soldiers at Ballykinler camp was carried out by a special A.S.U. attached to Belfast Brigade as a reprisal for the brutality inflicted on Republican prisoners in Long Kesh and other English jails by British troops after the prisoners revolted against their imprisonment by a foreign power.

The attack at Ballykinler was codenamed "Operation Strikeback" in the Brigade statement.

The earlier statement had reminded the Republican prisoners in Long Kesh that they were not alone and added: "Remember comrades we are here."



Falls Taxi Owners Association

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SPRINGFIELD ROAD

OFFICE NOW OPEN

AT ABOVE ADDRESS FOR LOST PROPERTY.

Enquiries for Weddings etc., now accepted.

Tel: 23768

BELFAST BRIGADE CAPTURES ENEMY MAIL

This Statement was issued by the Belfast Brigade, Oglai na h-Eireann On Monday Night:-

"On Friday 1st November 1974 in a well co-ordinated an selective operation, an intelligence unit of the Belfast Brigade captured mail belonging to the British Army. The contents of this mail, which have been studied, was as follows:-

- (1) Letters to girl friends, wives and family relatives, detailing army life, the general theme of which was the complete demoralisation of the British soldier in Ireland.
- (2) Details of commercial suppliers to the British Army.
- (3) Lists of deserters and absentees.
- (4) Confidential military documents regarding a conference relating to the building of Long Kesh.
- (5) Confidential military documents to all Police stations.
- (6) Money Orders (Giro) made payable to individuals from all areas of the six counties. From this picture we now have a clear picture of who is supplying the British Army with information.
- (7) Details of undercover cars used for British Army plain clothes patrols. (This includes tax books and details of car number plates).
- (8) List containing names and addresses of U.D.R. personnel.
- (9) List of U.D.R. and other security forces applicants both male and female Also included are details of 'referees' (i.e. individuals giving character references).
- (10) Letters from individuals in the 26 County area wishing to join the British Army.
- (11) £10,000 in cash.

"The Belfast Brigade intend to act immediately on the considerable amount of information obtained."

Copies of the Brigade statement and photostats of some of the captured documents, many stamped "Restricted," were delivered to newspaper offices in Belfast, including Republican News late on Monday night.

The R.U.C. confirmed that five armed men took a Post office van and its crew from near the Bridge Street car park in Lisburn at 6.30 p.m. last Friday. The van was driven to a side road four miles away near Hillsborough, where the Republican Volunteers removed several mail bags.

Hillsborough and Lisburn are almost within a stone's throw of British Army H.Q. in the six counties, and there is a continuous, strong military, U.D.R. and R.U.C. presence in the area. This daring operation must have caused red faces in high places as well as considerable disquiet among those in correspondence with the British Army and R.U.C.

Captain Michael McVerry Unveiling Ceremony

The following notice has been issued by the Michael McVerry Memorial Committee:-

'Memorial to commemorate the memory of captain Michael McVerry, O.C. South Armagh Batt. South Armagh Brigade, Oglai na h-Eireann, will be unveiled at Cullyhanna, Co. Armagh, on Sunday, 19th November, 1974 at 2.30 p.m.

'The unveiling will be performed by Mr. Frank Driver, Co. Kildare.

'An oration will be given by a leading Republican. The committee request the attendance of Republican bodies, bands, etc., We desire that this notice be accepted by all concerned as an official invitation.

'Photographers must carry permit issued by the committee. Parade assembly point: Drumiff Bridge on the main Armagh/Dundalk Road

Lurgan condemns attitude of troops

Statement from North Armagh Comhairle Ceantair Sinn Fein 5th November, 1974: "We strongly condemn the attitude taken by British troops in Lurgan on the 4th November, after two of them were injured in an explosion in the "Freecrow" area.

"This so-called "Peace-Keepers" sealed off the area and proceeded to stop everyone going about their usual business and asked the most impertinent questions.

"One young man was made to stand with his arms out straight for a period of 20 minutes or more and when he moved them he was forced to hold a large boulder in his hands for approximately ten minutes. He was told that if moved the boulder would be dropped on his toes. Other young men were forced to stand with their feet apart (kicked apart) for long periods.

"A young boy was held for possessing an offensive weapon. This being a toy catapult.

"Don't the Brits know that this 'Croppies Lie Down Policy' only makes the minority population more bitter towards them.

"WHEN WILL THEY EVER LEARN?"

Signed Liam Haddock, P.R.O., North Armagh Comhairle Ceantair Sinn Fein.

EIRE NUA

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ANDERSONSTOWN

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MEATS**

GLENTEN

72 ANDERSONSTOWN ROAD
BELFAST

ATTENTION

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