# An Phoblacht Iml, 5 Uimh, 43 7p Deireadh Fomhair 25, 1974



# FLAMES FOR FREEDOM

FOLLOWING the burning of Long Kesh, the following statement was issued by the O.C. Provisional I.R.A. Long Kesh Concentration Camp:

"The reason Long Kesh burned was because of the broken agreements which were made only ten days ago after a series of protests by the men in Long Kesh. The final crunch came when Truesdale refused to allow the O.C. of the Provisionals to move 150 yards to sort out a problem between prison staff and prisoners in Cage 13.

"Had that movement been allowed and this type of agreement had been arranged only a few days before then the Camp would not have been burned and the matter quickly resolved.

resolved.

"Copies of the agreement made were lodged with Sinn Fein with the approval of the camp administration and an examination of those documents will be seen to include that agreement. The Assistant Governor in charge at the time of the incident in Cage 13, Mr. Semple, who when asked for an explanation as to why the movement of the O.C. was refused was unable to say except to comment that the decision of the Governor was madness.

"This particular point should be examined in greater detail because recent decisions by Truesdale would give reason to believe that he is sick and in need of a rest. He refused a reasonable request and despite warning allowed a situation to develop which lead to the destruction of the Camp.

"The threat to burn the Camp was made some time ago and was to be implemented if the British Army came on the scene. This threat became a reality when the British Army appeared and the burning was carried out to the letter.

"We feel the sacrifices were necessary because we could no longer stand the hypocrisy and lies of the administration and the Northern Ireland Office. The price was high but the injuries sustained by hundreds of men did not in any way deter their determination to see justice prevail in Long Kesh.

"For three long hours we fought hand to hand with over 3,000 troops. Our men were a shining example of true dedicated Irishmen. Their courage, loyalty and devotion to the cause they hold so dearly will carve for them a place in history alongside the gallant men who seized the G.P.O. in Dublin.

"The same courage will carry us through the hardships of sleeping in the open amid the ruins of Long Kesh. We have nothing but the clothes we stand in but we will never surrender".

-courtesy-I.R.I.S.



# LONG KESH -Clothing Fund

A fund has been opened to purchase clothing for the prisoners in Long Kesh — who now have none other than what they are wearing.

Subscriptions to: EIRE NUA BOOKSHOP, 170A FALLS ROAD, BELFAST

AN CUMANN CABHRACH

c/o AN PHOBLACHT

44 PARNELL SOUARE, B.A.C. 1.

Envelopes should be marked: "Clothing
Fund!"

# BÁS AR SON NA h-ÉIREANN

Volunteer Michael Hughes, Newry, was murdered by the British Occupation Forces last Friday.

He was unarmed when he was shot down from a British Observation Post in the Derrybeg Estate. A British claim that he was involved in a hyjacking at the time of a shooting has been strenuously denied by local people.

Oglaigh na hEireann, in a statement, has promised "swift retalitory action" against those responsible for the murder — re. the British Army.

# IN THIS ISSUE

LONG KESH - The News In Pictures.

Donegan's Mounted Foot, by Gerry Ó Danachair, pages 4 & 5

Around The Country, by Máire Ní Bhaoill,

page 8

# Páirtí náisiúnta na

D'EIRIGH go maith le P'airtí Náisiúnta na hAlban sa toghachán. Is é sin an páirtí is fearr a tháinig amach as nó mhéaduigh sé ar a ionadaíocht faoi 50 faoin gcéad.

Tá go leor daoine in Éirinn atá ag moladh go mba chóir go mbeadh comhoibriú idir an dá thir mar thoradh ar an toradh.

Bhfuil sin réadúil? Is t puisce a dhéanfadh cuid des na daoine nua atá tofa comhoibriú leis an namhaid ná linne, sílim.

na atá fofa comhoibrú leis an Pairtí coineadach is ca an Páirtí coineadach is ca an Páirtí coineadach is ca an Páirtí coineadach is ca an Chár. Ní cheadaíonn sé legean chun cuspóirí bhaint amach. Agus is dobha gut bé sciúil ear cheith bhiúil claa rf all faich fhrairge taobh le cóstaí na hAlban agus go tabhiúil clia ar fall faich fhrairge taobh le cóstaí na hAlban agus go thiúil clia sa mbraibús a thioctas as. Fé mar atá faoi láthair, agus Albain ceangailte go dithí le Sanan, is féidir leis na Sasanaigh an an thaith an an thaith an

pairlimin' na hAlban, agus má chinntifonn sise an scéal trí achtanna.

Bheadh a leithéid le moladh, 
mar chéim chun tossaigh. Ach ni 
haidhfaighdh muirtir na hAlbain 
cobhroin na fréinne go dtí 
go 
haidhfaighdh muirtir na hAlbain 
cobhroin na fréinne go dtí 
go 
leithéid a bhunú gan éigean, gan 
Ní móide go n-éireoidh leo a 
leithéid a bhunú gan éigean, gan 
ná má sa an troid a dhéann, go bhíos doma, agus issann, go bhíos doma, agus issann halban.

Ba mbeath an Chaidhlig in 
acoinne. Ní Ach is le déanaí a 
ghlae an piirtí leis an bgombdoimr faoina dháiríreacht.

"at son an ach dhúnn a leid a thabhairt 
dium faoina tháiríreacht.
"at son a leithéir sa chaidh 
"at son a leithéir 
"at son a leithéireacht.

Leabhar ina eochair

# Leabhar ina eochair

Leabhar ina eochair

DE THIMPIST a thining mé, an teachtain soc catte, ar leabhar faoi theanga na hAlban, mar atá "The Lion's Tongue" le Kenneth Mac Kinnon (Club Leabhar, Inbhimis, 1974; £10.

B'hnii d'éinne a dhui a sha chair a sha chair a gCeart an saothar seo a cheannach. Tugini, anois, cáth as anois céard é ba bhun le Rudid na cheannach Tugini, anois, cáth as anois céard é ba bhun le Rudid na na céard é ba bhun le Rudid na na chair a sha chai

# is an toghachán

# Débé

Tharls an rud ceanann céanna sa mBriotáin, sa mBreatain Bhega agus i go locr diteanna eile. An ri-theaghlach agus na huaisle is tiúsce a thréigeann an dúchas. Leanann na buirgéisigh agus na míombhuirgéisigh iad siúd. Is iad na hoibritheoirí nó an chois-mhuintir a heasann leis an dúchas mhuintir a heasann leis an dúchas mhuintir a heasann leis an dúchas na na leabhar thea seo día an chaint faoin tír seo, go mór mór faoi Uladh. Ba shin an chuing "ba Bhaelai" i gcónaí, dar leis. Ní easach donsa a leithéid (féach lch. 27 agus 34).

ich L' agus 34).

Is beag nár óirigh le manhaid
na Gáidhlige a áiteamh ar mhuintir an hAlban gur teunga choiri hhioch a bhí sa Gháidhig"Itish" nó "erse" a bhí inu. Tá
siaracht ar an mbealach céanna ar stúl in Eirinn faol láthair i meac Bearloirí, agus "Gaelic" á úsáid acu, mar aidiacht, in ionad

Irish". Tá go colas go leor sa leabhar beag seo don iriseoir, don dalta scoile nó ollscoile, don staraí, don Ghaeil geoir agus don Phob-lachtóir.

Ghaeilgeoir agus don Phob-lachtóir dhealach, scathán atá sa lachair dí scéal ann hAlban chair dí scéal ann hAlban chair dí scéal ann hAlban go dtugann an saothar seo deis duinn muid fein a fheiceáil ó uilmn ar leith sa chaoi go soisíonn sé rudaí abh i dteimheal orainn.

O ta ga scríobh faoi leabhra: d'háig Debé dha leabhar ina d'háig Debé dha leabhar ina thiar, mar tai. "Rogh an Fhilia" agus "Cois fharraige le mo Linn' agus "Cois fharraige le mo Linn' Bheinn buíoch don té a tháin gorthu iad a sheoladh thar n-ais chugan, fá chúram oifig an pháipéir seo.

Domhnach Phadraig

Domhnach Phadraig

AR na háiteachta is Poblachtaí tá Domhnach Phádraig

(Baile Gib), Co. na Mí, agus is breá liom a chur in úig obhfuil athebochodige isde Co.

Tá meascan mearaí de Ghaeltachtaí san áit seo - Co. Mhaigh Eó, Co. Thír Chonaill agus Co.
Chiarraí... agus eile. Mar thoradh ar an meascán, deitrear, níor éirigh le Domhnach Phádraig fómar a d'eirigh le Ráith Carn. Agus bhrugh an Béarla sitseach. The charaí de chaigh an Bearla sitseach drít, tá athbheochain ar sipul. Agus roinnt mhaith ban a phós fir dhaeltachtaí na háite agus nachraibh mórán Gaeilge acu, táid ag feastaí ar ranganna Gaeilge.

Céard é a bharla chun an áit a dhúiseacht? Cúis na hÉirinn, a

deirtear. Raidió na Gaeltachta, freisin. Agus Glór na nGael.

# Cúrsa an dúchais

MAR IS eol do na léitheoirí, níl mise ró-thógtha faoi choláistí samhraidh. Ach is féidir líom an ceann atá bunaithe ag an Teagh-aigh Ghaelacha i mBeal Feirste a mholadh. Is é Séamus de Napier atá ina bhun agus seo a leans a sheoladh: 31 Aseal na Cipire, Béal Feirste 5,

# Pobal sa charcar?

Pobal Sa charcar?

CHEANNUIGH me còip de Tobal 25' an oíche faoi dheireadh i gClub an Chonartha Cuba margadh, anois, agus ar a bhfuil le léamh inti tá altanna le Pidraig O Cléirigh agus le Pidraig O Snodaigh, mar aon le cae-titr a chuir am Mairtín O Cadhain chuig an "Dail" Mac Cuarta i 1963.

Tá cartiun an-mhaith, ag magadh faoi T.K. Whitaker, agus ar chiú na hrise, cartini faoin gCúir Speisiatta Choiriúl (meas tú an dispeagadh cúirte tá naoin gCúirt Speisiatta Choiriúl (meas tú an dispeagadh cúirte tá ann? An mbeidh ar "Pobal" coicís a chaitheamh as charcar?

# Seosamh Ó hÉanaigh

Seosamn O nEanaign
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Gaeilge: essence of our nationality

# An Phoblacht

Imleabhar 5. Deireadh Fomhair 25, 1974 Guthan: 747611 44 Cearnog Pharnell, B.A.C., Eire.

# Fall of Bastille?

FOR many months the statements smuggled out of the Long Kesh Concentration Camp have been among the most hopeful in Ireland. Ever more frequently in recent months Republicans and Loyalists have been coming together on basic issues affecting prisoners and issuing joint statements on parallel demands. This beginning of an alliance is being reproduced outside the barbed wire as when, some weeks ago women from Loyalist and Republican areas co-operated in demonstrations designed to highlight the refusal of Long Kesh prisoners to accept inedible food; and again, when the U.D.A. demonstrated against British harassment in west Belfast and elsewhere.

The beginning of an alliance, we said, but it could end as easily as it began, leaving us all worse off than before. And, perhaps, the recent spate of "sectarian

leaving us all worse off than before. And, pernaps, the recent space of sectation skillings' is designed specifically for that purpose.

Despite attempts to hide the fact by the prison authorities it is clear, now, that both Republican and Loyalist elements co-operated to some extent in the burning of Long Kesh. Again, in Armagh Jail, Republican and Loyalist women combined in last week's courageous and dramatic protest. Are we being over-optimistic in hoping that, out of the Kesh ashes, Phoenix-like, the new nation can be launched, Catholic, Protestant and Dissenter uniting as Irishmen against British tyranny?

These, is little doubt that the prispners of whatever political or religious

Protestant and Dissenter uniting as Irishmen against British tyranny?

There is little doubt that the prisoners of whatever political or religious persuasion see the basic problems and their solutions far clearer than those outside. Prisons always have acted as universities for idealistic, intelligent revolutionaries—or even dissidents—who can survive the unremitting efforts of the authorities to break man's spirit or to turn him into a lunatic.

The last thing in the world that the professional politicians want, whether they are of the Orange sect—Messrs, Powell, Craig, Paisley, West—or of the Green, Messrs. Hume, Cooper, Devlin, Fitt, is for the message of sanity emanating from the concentration camp to get a wide hearing for this would end their domination of the working people.

the working people.

As was only too clear from political agitation before the imperial general election, both UUUC and SDLP candidates indulged shamelessly in sectarian politics. The message from the Long Kesh is to rid ourselves of the sectarian politicians and their policies and fight on the class basis where the interests of Catholic, Protestant and Dissenter are seen clearly to be identical.

The logic of this identity of interest is that the major class enemy is British imperialism, aided by local servants, north and south of the Border; and that, for this identity of interests to have any chance politically, British imperialism in Ireland must be ended.

Trisi so or should be easy enough for Republicans to understand. It is not so easy for those with a Loyalist background and who have been moving cautiously in our direction yet remain terrified of being called "lundies" by the professional drum beaters. Many Republicans, of course, disillusioned by events of the last four years, will not give much welcome to this type of talk, and are impatient with those who are used in the spirit and the formulae of the sposed according to Wolfe Tone.

will not give much wetcome to this type of the gospel according to Wolfe Tone.

But is there any other gospel, spirit or formula to hand except to conform to the pattern that the imperialists have laid down for us, that the Republican automatically is Catholic and the Loyalist automatically Protestant, forgetting Tone; but also forgetting Larkin and Connolly and the lessons to be learned from their processing. their successes.

their successes.

Of course, if it were to come to the setting up of an Orange state in the Six Counties, the nationally-minded people would fight and would be supported by Oglaigh na hEireann: that was made very clear by the leadership of the Republican Movement in its message to the last Sinn Fein ardfheis.

It may come to that, if unreason and capitalist propaganda triumph; but it need not. Both Republicans and Loyalists in the prisons can do a lot to see that it does not, by strengthening their alliance, by issuing more and more joint statements, and even by publishing a joint newspaper. Education must come first; then organisation; then agitation.

Perhaps not since internment was introduced has there been a better chance of having this obscenity ended. It can be ended if both Republican and Loyalist work together, inside and outside the prisons, and maintain the pressure. But a similar campaign must be waged in the 26 Counties against the Offences Against the State Act and the internment-with-trial which the Act makes possible (assumed "member ship", "account for movements", etc.).

# Uafáis a eascrann as truailliú aeir

IS MINIC, nuair a chloiseann muid caint faoi thruailliú an aeir go gceapann mjid nach dtarlódh sé a choíche anseo. Ach dá dtarlódh sé, cén toradh a bheadh air?

Go leor daoine básaithe, is cosúil, agus go leor leor aile an-dona go daireadh a saol - saol nach meadh ró-fhada ins dhiaidh sin.

Tá faitíos orm nach bhfuil tuairim ag formhór na ndaoine faoi na chuistá seo. Is náireach an scéal nach bhfuil inúchathd déanta ag na céal dehumainn, nach bhfuil an scéal béicithe amach do na hoibrithe, agus nach bhfuil aon chosaint déanta, de réir cosúlachta, ar shláinte na n-oibrithe.

Caithfuilt mé a admháil go rabhas féin chomh haineolach le cách go

neoibrithe.

Caithfidh mé a admháil go rabhas féin chomh haineolach le cách go
dtí go bhfuaireas eolas faoi imeachtaí Chomhdháil Acadamh Idirnáisiúnta na Palteolaíochta i Hamburg.

Cuid den na galraí a eascrann as truailliú, níl aon leigheas orthu.

Cuid eile díobh, tá siad an-deacair a shithint go dtír-ótheireanach.

Dar leis an Ollamh Gedigk, rinai ginireáita na Comhdháil agus
cinnire ar Institúid na Palteolaíochta, Ollseoil Bhonn, tá dhá ghalar nua
ann atá fíor-óthona, mar atá nímhniú ainneach ainsealach agus an galar
véinit-hlóirídeach, ceann atá coitíanta go maith i dtionscal an
anhaistich.

nn-einiríteasas, Liastigh. San dá chás is amhlaidh a fhásann an sceachaill urchóideach go n-mhall. Go minic, ní thugtar faoi deara é go ceann 15 nó 20 bliain

# An tseachtain :: le Cunla

agus, corruair, go ceann 30 bhiain Dá bhrí sin. Lá sí do-leigheast a nuair a deir an dochtur go bhliul i sa nin.

Chomh maith le sin uile, is féidir leis an sceachaill leannint do bheith ag fás i ndiaidh don cheimiceach, a chuir tús leis an dochar, a bheith inithte as an gcolainn.

Galar eile atá ag déanamh inní is é nimhniú airgid bheo, rud a thángthas air i mbaithirí sa mbroinn. B'amhlaidh a d'ith na máthaireacha iasc inmhnithe. Galar eile ató é an truailliú is cuis leo tábrioincíteas, asma, eitinn agus tinneas san ae.

# Oideachas atá saor?

AN SOCRÚ nua tá i georfa ga an mBúrcach i dtaoibh na scoileánna náisiúnta, is cosúil gur bealach é le deireadh a chur le scoilaíocht saor in aiste san scoileann ariaiúnta.

Taoir dtaoir, níl cead ag údarás scoile san táilte a ghearradh an mhiaite ag caithfidh méid éigin a theacht on bároiste, trí mhein an dhaitear, an tsagairt nó cile. Is é is tábhachtaf faoi nach é an túiste a focann ag od freach.

Ar ndóigh, i gcásanna áirithe, is iad na tuistí a focann an táille go

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direach... ach go deonach. Na scoileanna lán-Ghaelacha, mar shampla. No cuid des na scoileanna Protastúmacha. Ach tá an ceart ag an tuiste i gcónaí dúitiú dó, go teoiríciudl, ar aon chuma.

Maidr leis na meánscoileanna, táid in ainm a bheith saor in aisce, ach sa chuid is mó des na cásanna a scrúdaigh mise, bhí an tiille deonach.' ann i gcónaí, o 29 go dti £50 sa mbhlain.

Ach ni shin deireadh leis na costais a bhaineann le páistí a chur ar an meanscoil. Ta leabhra i gestaís Béilt. Éadaigh ar leitig, go mór mór i scoileanna na gcailiní. Agus gá go leor daoine bachta ann nach féidir leo a gcuid páistí a chur ag freastal ar an meánscoil toisc an t-aisigead a d'fhéadfaidis na páistí a shaothrú a bheith a dhiúth sa mbaile. Deantaí dearmad go rí-mhinic go bhíuí lutstí ann nach saothráinn thar £20 sa teachtain... agus faoi san, freisin.

Tá fiminieacht mhór ag baint leis an "saor-oideachas" agus bhí ón tas. Is mór an scannaí nár throid na ceardchumainn chun go mbeadh scaon aiste a na chaistí a chuid a na ceardchaistí an suitbhé da rinne an 4Athair Mícheál Mac Gréil, S.L. go chaistí a shaor an ceacht a bhrú abhaile ar na húdaráis ule, agus, go ciomhin, ann ceacht a bhrú abhaile ar na húdaráis ule, agus, go ciomhin, and ceardchumainn san aireamh la chóir do Pholachtaigh staidear a dhéanamh i measc an phoblach, tunn é a dhúiseacht agus chun an ceacht a shrú abhaile ar na húdaráis ule, agus, go dicinhán shaor agus faoi san aireamh la choir do Pholachtaigh staidear a dhéanamh i measc an phoblach, tunn é a dhúiseacht agus chun an ceacht a tria suil faoi ghaimbirneachas a nochtadh.

# Freedom's flames fanned



LEFT: The Long Kesh concentration camp aft-er it was opened in Sep-tember 1971.

RIGHT: In Belfast a weeping woman is com-forted after she had tried without success, to find out the fate of a relative at Long Kesh.

BELOW LEFT: The burning of the Kesh was greeted with joy throughout the occup-ied Six Counties. Doz-ens of vehicles were set on fire by jubilant riot-ers in Republican areas of Belfast.

BELOW RIGHT: Relatives of prisoners and internees are turned away by armed troops as a fleet of ambulances ferries the injured from Long Kesh to Belfast hospitals.









ABOVE: The Long Kesh con ABOVE: The Long Kesn con-centration camp, now a smouldering ruin after fight-ing and burning swept through it on Tuesday night, October 15. As the flames spread from one end of the camp to the other firemen were unable to fight the blaze because of rioting.

Nearly a 1,000 troops were drafted in to ring the perimeter and military heli-copters flew overhead illum-inating the area with "night sun" searchlights as more than half the huts were re-

duced to a tangle of corrugat-

The total bill for fire and riot damage is expected to hit the £1,000,000 mark.

ABOVE: Armagh prison, a grim, grey, Georgian building is surrounded by troops to prevent a break-out. Here women prisoners —

members of Sinn Fein (Provisional), the U.D.A. and the U.V.F. held four members of the prison staff hostage until they received an assurance from two clergymen, one Catholic and one Protestant that proper medical attention had been made available to

the injured in Long Kesh.

Hanging from two cell windows were white bed sheets which proclaimed in large letters, "Governor and three screws helf", "Prison wrecked", and "End interment". The inscriptions were weitten with listlick. written with lipstick.



At Newry in days to come or just at another itinerant camping site?

# ved a six ze, lost his en allowed

# BRITAIN'S THIRD FORCE

IT is opportune that we comment on the role of the Dublin Government in the Northern situation. The South's constitution has claimed since 1937 that "the mational territory consists of the whole island of Ireland" and that the Dublin Government has a "right to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of that territory".

Despite this, however, successive regimes in the South did little beyond paying lip service to the ideal of national re-unification and during the I.R.A. campaigns of 1939–45 and 1956–62 actively collaborated with the British authorities in the Six Counties in stamping out any effort by unconstitutional means to end partition.

On occasion, and especially during the first 'Inter-Party Government' period attempts were made to mobilise Irish and world public opinion against the continued existence of the border. As one would expect, these attempts to 'embarrass' the British into withdrawing only led to the British reinforcing their grip on the North through the passing of the 'Government of Ireland' Act, 1949 in response to the establishing of the 26 County Republic. But it is the failure of Dublin to take any action

other than playing diplomatic tiddlewinks that we are concerned with here.

If, as Bunreacht na hEireann claims, Ireland is one sovereign nation — and we have seen in chapter one that this is so — then partition constituted a gross and intolerable injustice which it was the duty of the Southern authorities to rectify. Not to have done so involved acceptance of and acquiescence in that injustice.

And basically this is what successive Dublin Governments did. Partition may have been condemned in many a fighting phrase—but no action was taken to end it. The discrimination in the North which resulted from the establishment of the border may have been disapproved of from many a platform—but rhetorical niceties and hollow denunciations did not alleviate the plight of those suffering under it.

When, therefore, one remembers this, it is not surprising that if, as has been happening during the past five years, the nationally minded people of the Six Counties decided that they themselves were going to fight the injustices they had suffered under for fifty years, the response of the Dublin Government would be "to stand idly by".

No-one really expected that Leinster House could produce more than "hot air" anyway. But it is disgusting to find that when the Southern authorities decided not "to stand idly by", they decided to stand on the same side as the British forces a ctively engaged in maintaining through repression and violence all that the same Southern authorities had so vociferously condemned for so long.

And so it is that British troops arrested in the South while travelling in plain clothes in an unmarked van and carrying arms and ammunition (illegally in their possession once they crossed the border into the Republic) were given tea by the gardai before being allowed return to the North while Republicans are serving lengthy jail sentences in Portlaoise for similar or lesser offences.

So it is that the British spy, John Wyman and the renegade Special Branch detective, Patrick Crinnion, left the Special Criminal Court as free men while a garda whose only crime was that two days after Bloody Sundays after Bloody Sundays he had communicated to some leaders of the Northern minority the information that their car numbers were known to the British Army,

received and served a six month jail sentence, lost his job and is not even allowed draw social welfare assistance. So it is that Joe Cahill —

the "Defender of the Falls" as he is known to grateful residents of the Catholic ghetto area whose defence he organised during the Orange pogroms of 1969 — lies seriously ill in custody in the South while Kenneth Littlejohn, self-confessed British agent provocateur, bankrobber and potential killer, tells from a luxury room in an Amsterdam hotel how he "escaped" from Mountjoy having served less than a year of his original 20 year sentence.

So it is that in what a British Home Secretary has described as a "war" between the British Army and the I.R.A., the Dublin Government is openly lined up with the British in attempting to defeat an organisation whose basic aim is to be found in Articles 2 and 3 of the Southern State's own constitution.

In short, the role of the 26-County Government in the Northern situation is that of a subsidiary part of the British Government's attempt to crush resistence to its occupation of six of the counties of Ulster.

- Extract from "Provos Patriots or Terrorists?" THE recent statement by the 26 County Minister for Defence on the role of the Free State Army in the months ahead can be regarded as a vital indication of even further extensions of southern collaboration with the British.

Speaking at a reception held after the opening of a housing scheme for 26 county army personnel Mr. Donegan said: "In the months ahead, I will have to ask the army to perform tasks which they will not like. But, because of their tremendous loyalty, the Army will go ahead and perform them".

Now this raises two interesting points – firstly, as regards the future role of the Free State Army and secondly the quality of conscience within that army.

# Kite Flyer

It is only three weeks since well known government kite-flyer, E.B. Murphy predicted (Sunday Independent, October 6) that the Special Political Court would be superceded by military tribunals within "the next few months". Under the Offences Against the State Act, military tribunals can be established on the order of a government minister. Under these tribunals, the normal processes of law are completely reversed — to an even more draconian



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# EGAN'S unted Foot

Mr. Murphy also commented that as possible alternatives to this, military judges might be appointed to the Special Court or that these Courts might be held in military installations - all of which add up to a direct political role for the Free State

# Inebriated?

In the light of this, it is reasonable to assume that in a state of inebriation - increasingly common amongst government ministers in recent years - Mr. Donegan alluded to this not very distant development along the road to a complete and absolute authoritarian state in the south. It is interesting in so far as he admitted that sections of 'his' army are largely discontented with this state of affairs, within eks of Mr. Cooney's admission that widespread support existed in the 26 counties for the Republican-

# Subservience

Mr. Donegan was confident that the army - no matter how much they might dislike it - would carry

must be taken to mean that he is confident that the Free State Army will adhere to its tradition of subservience to any orders given it emanating from the 26 county government even if such orders are considered immoral and wrong by them. Hardly a matter to be proud of, Mr. Donegan?

And that his cabinet colleagues were not very proud of his latest filibustering bravado and leakage of confidential information (a sore subject following Cruise O'Brien's recent performance) was reflected in the censorship of these remarks from the official text of his speech issued from the Government Information Service.

Mr. Donegan continued by praising the Army for its current role which "enables the ordinary people to live with fear of attack from any quarter".

# **Itinerants subversive?**

One must ask whether he includes the itinerant family whom he himself attacked, using a shotgun, or the young man James Hughes, shot at a Free State Army checkpoint last year amongst the 'ordinary people' - people who would certainly disagree with him as to the 'protection' they are supposed to have received from the 26 county military. Or perhaps,

population - are included by him in his allusions to "subversives"! Remember it was he who shot down Ritchie Ryan's half hearted attempt to introduce even a mediocre wealth tax.

In addition, the 'great ability' of the Free State Army to defend us all from subversives rings hollow following the statement by a government colleague of Mr. Donegan, Dr. Cruise O'Brien, that it could not defend even one town in the six counties from organisations whose military renown can be assessed only in terms of the number of back shooting sectarian assassinations they have admitted responsibility for.

# Point of no return

As usual, there are the elements of the ridiculous, the farsical and the absurd in what Mr. Donegan had to say. It would, however, be a mistake - and a far reaching and tragic one at that - was the significance of his remarks to be forgotten or ignored. The point of no return for the very concept of democracy as opposed to distatorship is fast approaching in the south. It is time to stand up and be counted - before it is too late.



# Enter the Scots and Welsh

Congratulations to the Scottish Nationalists and Plaid Cymru on their successes in the elections. One of those dim, provincial-minded young men who stalk the corridors of RTE said to me recently "But isn't nationalism out of date?" He had heard that somewhere, maybe on Moscow

Radio or the BBC.

I, not thinking where he might have heard it, asked him had he ever listened to the BBC's "News At Ten" or did he read any English newspapers. A warning signal in the passage between my stomach and my throat prevented me from adding "Or have you been on any trips recently to Edinburgh or

Aberystwyth?"

Even here in the Bog of Allen no one would dream of making such an ignorant remark. Poor Dublin, how you have saddled yourself with an establishment of blinkered nits, while history marches on around you, passing you by! It wasn't always that way. I have just been reading Maud Gonne's "Servant of the Queen". That was another

Dublin.

There is an important difference between Welsh and Scottish nationalism. The nationalism of Plaid Cymru is, in intention at least, a humanism. It aims at the reconstruction of the Welsh nation, that is to say, the Welsh social personality. It sees political structures as a means to that end. Consequently, the Welsh government it envisages is not a repetition in Cardiff of London's imperialist State, but a decentralised or multi-centred system of genuine self-government.

Scottish nationalism, on the other hand.

seems to be purely statist. It wants an Edinburgh bureaucracy, rather than London one, to control the exploitation of Scottish oil and other resources, and to determine how the Scottish revenues shall be spent. It aims, in other words, at something like the Irish state, only with more

independence from London, naturally.

Perhaps that is not quite fair. I don't know how far the Wheatley recommendations for a regional and district system of Scottish government have been put into effect, or what powers have been given to the regions and districts. Wheatley proposed seven regional authorities and 37 district authorities - not much for a country nearly the size of Ireland, but something all

the same.
However, the fact remains, and is obvious to all, that Scottish nationalism is essentially a national statism. It is silent about the Scottish nation or body social. It seems, as of now, to have no plans for rehumanising that social wrek. And it is dumb about

Scottish culture. Nevertheless, whatever about the difference between t. two nationalisms, it is right that Scotland and Wales should be politically independent, and I applaud every move in that direction - not merely for Scotland's or Wales' sake, but for Ireland's

I have remarked here before that Irish nationalism, even in its full-bloode Republican form, has been blinkered with regard to Wales and Scotland. Perhaps that was understandable in the past, since both those nations kept pretty quiet and would have regarded Irish advocacy or encouragement of their political independence as inopportune, to say the

However, as a consequence of this blind eye to Scotland and Wales, Irish nationalism developed a dualist view of the national struggle — Ireland v. England — and based its strategies and tactics on that dualist view. Only in the last few years has it become

NOTEBOOK

**FREEMAN** 

really aware of a third counter on chequerboard - the Ulster British based its strategies and tactics on this three-part view.

But events keep leaping ahead, and the rise of Scottish and Welsh nationalism has made even this three-part view outdated and false. There are now five pieces on the chequerboard on which the game of Irish self-determination is being played out, and the strategies and tactics of the Irish national struggle must be based increasingly on this five-piece view.

"Must" is a relative word. They need not be based on this five-piece view. continue to assume there is only Ireland (with its Ulster Brits) and England. But in that case, since the arrival of the Scots and Welsh on the scene is advantageous to the Irish cause, Irish nationalism is merely making its task more difficult than it need

Every move towards the establishment of independent political power in Wales and Scotland is a move towards restoring the balance of power in these islands – that balance which London smashed to its own beaance which London smashed to its own imperial advantage. Every move in this direction lessens the power of London to control Ireland, adds to London's preoccupations in its home island, and interposes an increasing barrier of anti-London power between Ireland and London. London.

Already, in the political propaganda of Scottish and Welsh nationalism, "British" is a dirty word, denoting both the foreign, oppressive power and the threat of continuing exploitation and poverty. In other words, Britishness is being discowned by growing numbers of Scots and Welshmen. If this continues, what Brits will be left? The English will be left plain English. The repercussions in Ulster will be fascinating.

Consider: Scotland, Wales and Ireland together make up the larger part, by far, of the land mass of these islands and possess over three-quarters of the coastline. An interesting combination, you might well say. One to make London tremble.

It is very much in the interests of London that we Irish continue to be oblivious of Wales and Scotland, to know very little about them, and to be disinterested in their nationalisms.

is to England's advantage that w ourselves as set over against England only, in a two-piece scenario, depending for our view of the world on the flow of information from London to Dublin and Belfast.

English newspapers are on sale all over Ireland. Scottish and Welsh ones are not. That suits English imperialism.

If you want to break through this barrier, and find out what you're not supposed to, know, you might begin by subscribing to the "Welsh Nation". 8 Heol y Frenhines, Cardiff (phone 31944) and the "Scots Independent", 9 Upper Bridge St., Stirling.

Independent", 9 Upper Bridge St., Stirling. Another counter on the board which I haven't mentioned is that virtually independent state called Man, between Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Believe it or not (but who would tell us?) Man negotiated associate membership of the EEC; and it has a 50p note — not the "standard" London hexagon. They are only 50,000 people, but they don't seem to feel themselves such a "small country" as some larger ones. I'll tell you more about them when I discover something about those two, intriguingly named organisations, Mec Vannin (Mic Mhanainn) and Fo Halloo (Faoi Thalamh). I'd say the latter are subversives. CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY. I was

Inalami). Id say the latter are subversives. CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY. I was noticing recently that in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, citizenship and nationality are kept legally distinct. I mean, while you are a Soviet or Yugoslav citizen, you nationality, legally, may be Estonian, Armenian, Hungarian, Croat, Albanian, etc., as the case may be. It's a point to keep in mind when it comes to the nitty-gritty in Ulster.

# BEHIND THE HEADLINES

# LONG KESH

# - NEW BATTLE FOR A MORAL IDEAL

THE great moral battle for Ireland's soul is being fought at this critical stage between Separatists who stand for self-government and freedom from foreign interference, and a motley opposition of interests who well the basic issue of independence behind a screen of pseudo-rational arguments that hold a real appeal for the uncaring and ill-informed.

The burning of Long Kesh must be seen in the context of this enormous battle. The razing of the camp is no more symbolic defiance by badly treated political prisoners. It is the torch bearing witness to the funeral pyre to which democracy has melted on this island

The lesson of Long Kesh is that Ulster nationalists of one variety, who are loosely called loyalists, have joined with their Republican brethern to point the immorality of a system which incorcorates men and women without trial and attempts to degrade their detention by dehumanising conditions, which are unacceptable in civilised society.

Long Kesh has become Ireland's university for the ideal of unity through diversity. The victims of Unionist propaganda who entered prison and camp believing they were defending an Ulster Constitution that would check a Rome takeover of constitution that would check a Rome takeover of their besiged province, karned the hard way hat Republicans had painfully known for generations, that "Ulster" has no Constitution, and even if it had, it would not be employed to help endanger the rich man's club known politely as the Union with Britain.

Any political coherence of the surprised new batch of detainees from Shankill and other Unionist controlled ghettoes was based on the idea that somehow, despite all appearances, they were a superior class in tradition and aspiration to the Separatists, whom they had never met socially, and had been taught to discredit as Fenian-Papist

The discovery that their fellow victims from the Falls etc., were frequently endowed with a deeper knowledge of the culture of the natural nine-county. Ulster, and were political descendants of the Protestant and Catholic dissidents who joined as 'United Irishmen to combat the false claims of Anglo-trish landlords and piratical adventurers, was a stark shock to many of them.

The further discovery that they, the other underprivileged society of the North, rubber-stamped by cynical politicians as "The loyalist majority", were heirs to an all-lreland tradition, but deprived of its knowledge locked in a language they were discouraged from learning, was a traumatic revelation for some.

Here, from this shared treasury of an almost lost ancient Ulster of hardy independent instincts, democratic ideals, and religious tolerance, the misled and misunderstood joined forces in a new battle against the old oppressions. It sparked the "Loyalist-Separatist" revolt which set the Kesh ablaze.

ce again, Westminster tyranny and native Once again, westiminister tyranny and native nepotism have been revealed for the barbaric twins they are. Establishment politicians and the financiers for Reconquest will sleep less easy as a result. The political prisoners, freed from the false segregations of the frightful ghettos, have broken the Irish apartheid system.

The divides forced on them by spurious leaders, are being bridged. Re-Baptised in the shared knowledge and indignities of the prison cage and compound, they will emerge to spearhead the struggle for true liberty.

Liberty is a word out of fashion these inglorious days in the South. Its demise on the everyday tongues of the people is part of an evil pattern, a conspiracy to silence dissent with the new departure of Cograve and company wavy from the Constitution (which everybody else is invoked to obey) and towards a return to the Anglo-frish Union, source of all our political evils.

Let it be re-emphasised – the great moral battle for Ireland's soul rests now at this critical stage with Separatists and their new comrades from the prisons and camps – the politically resurgent Protestant nationalists.

Since military methods to kill it are doomed to failure, Separatist (and allied) resistance forces an onslaught on its moral defences. It would be a laughable proposition to consider even cursorily in normal times when the media is reasonably free.

But in these dark days for liberty when RTE is neutred of independence by the Minister for Propagands; when the daily newspapers rely more and more on English-den mented agency interpretations of news from the mented agency interpretations of news from the more continuous of news from the more dependence outspoken advocates of a free press when every which we have a supposed to the more dependence of the more legitimacy of their aspirations, and to hammer home truth to the point of tedium.

This might best be served by assessing some of the methods of the dual enemy - the British establishment, and its servile puppetry in Parliament here.

Parliament here.

Firstly, there is the appeal to authority, which in most cases means the Dublin government, which tells its adherents that the alternative to acceptance of its will, is national anarchy. By this is meant, usually, loss of revenue from tourism, reduced investments from overseas, and ultimately, a kind of civil war, (a peasant shooting season among the cattle hungry small farmers of south and west, perhaps?).

The notion that a quarter of a million northern refugees will descend on us "and reduce our living standards" can be more seriously be discussed by some leisurely satirist.

But the question of acceptance of authority must be met squarely. The majority will of the Leinster House legislators, and indeed the majority vote in a 26-County general election, does appear a genuine moral fortress of an argument to the unsophisticated. Failure to heed it does indeed seem anarchist.

The truth is that all such majorities and all such legislation dissolves on the rock of the Constitution which claims moral de jure sovereignty over the entire island and its surrounding seas. Majorities on autonal issues, which are artificially distorted in a political sense by the border, and in which northerners cannot participate, are a moral and legal fraud.

So the wily politicians now want to whittle away at that "damnable Constitution". They would remove Articles 2 and 3 which clarify the sovereign people's claim; some as an "act of reparation" to Unionists! Until those Articles are removed by an all-leland referendum — since northerners are equally legally concerned — the moral authority of the case is with those who pursue this primary objective of the Constitution.

Now what is moral need not be legal in either State set up by Westminster. There is no need for a majority here. As to the means of effecting the sovereign claim, these rest on the dogma that only when a reasonable opportunity of success in a just revolution can be visualised, should physical force

The validity of this dogma is attested by most disinterested moral Theologians, and its conditions apply to Ireland as much as to those energing African colonies, towards whose liberation the World Council of Churches, though subsidiaries, is paying for the armament of guerilla freedom fighters.

fighters.

Some Dublin and Belfast politicians thought they had found a moral solution in the appeal of power sharing. Since it further exposed the sectarian oligarchies by which the Six Counties are ruled (and falsely divided) it furthered only the festering of bigotry. And as Westminster frankly showed, shared power meant reduced power. So direct rule is at least more honest, though still morally devious.

Authority, to have democratic meaning, must be clearly moral. This is a sane doctrine. The designs of well meaning or opportunist politicians to carve (doubtful) harmony from compromise of the independence ideal founder from the start. Their frail craft is flotsan against the people's anger. The clash of politicians against the Constitutional claim to national sovereignty is already splintering party ranks.

Mac Thomais and

# Mac Thomais and

the Journalists

The election of Eamonn Mac Thomats, jailed Editor of An Phoblacht, to membership of the National Union of Journalists, which is London based with 28,000 members in many countries, has created a carnival of reaction.

The trouble is not with London headquarters, or the Dublin Branch who voted him in by 29 votes to 19, but among those shocked trade unionists who feel they are colleagues of a "terrorist". The most spurious argument against Eamonn's membership was that the vote was not representative.

There was plenty of pre-election publicity, notably a front page story by Dick Walsh, political correspondent, in the Irish Times. Of about 400 Branch members, less than 50 turned up. Unusual? An average Branch meeting attracts fewer than 30.

Now the Mac Thomáis case, and the implications of his membership, are being discussed at another Dublin N.U.I. meeting this week. The validity of his membership is no longer in doubt. But there may be some more to oppose unión and for his dependants. Voluntary contributions from members is surely the democratic solution to a possible levy problem or politically motivated wrangle.

le TRAOLACH

# **Conditions** in Magilligan Concentration

for the Political Hostages in Magilligan to the American Press on September 25.

# a Chara

We the Sentenced Republican Prisoners of War in Magilligan concentration camp, which is situated 25 miles north-west of perry, in the British occupied Six Counties of Ireland, would like to take this perty, in the British occupied Six Counties of Ireland, would like to take this opportunity to enlighten you, the American people, as to the real conditions that we find ourselves here. We are only too aware of the propaganda which the British war machine is churning out daily from their embassy in America and indeed throughout the world in regard to Northern Ireland.

Firstly we would like to state that there two main concentration campus here in

Firstly we would like to state that there are two main concentration camps here in the British occupied Six Counties, namely Long Kesh (in which many of us were held previous to our transportation here) and Magilliagn. This concentration camp has been "played up" by the British in that it is called a £1 million "luxury hote!". We will proceed to enlighten you as to what these so-called "luxuries" are.

It is in fact a very bleak and barren peninsula, jutting sharply into the Atlantic Ocean, and you could easily say that it is not unlike the camp outside Hanoi in North Vietnam. The camp itself is I mile in length and ½ mile in width. The cages or "living quarters" consist of the Nissen hux, each housing 80 men. There is a total of 280 men in this concentration camp. The cages are surrounded by four tiers of 18 R. high in this concentration camp. The cages are surrounded by four tiers of 18 ft. high barbed wire entanglements which are lit up

surrounded by four tiers of 18 ft. high barbed wire entanglements which are lit up 24 hours per day and are constantly patrolled for that same period of time by armed British soldiers and their vicious war-dogs. These dogs are used on the camp immates when there is a token protest against the inhuman conditions in the camp. Needless to say, the treatment meted out is contrary to certain sections under the Convention of Human Rights. The camp is also surrounded by watch-towers which are manned by heavy machine-guns and are manned by heavy machine-guns and are lights. At the minute the situation here is so bad that we have been refusing ALL prison food as from 18th September, 1974, in protest against the inhuman conditions here and we have to rely solely on food-parcels sent in by our own hard-pressed people and although we are allowed parcels they are restricted to a size which means that they will only do one man for a day. We have listed a few of our demands below.

\* COMPASSIONATE PAROLE: The situation is at present 6 HOURS' parole in event of a death in the immediate family. We are demanding a longer period of time and this parole system to cover the deaths of other members of the family. We would also like to have parole extended to the 26 Counties as recently a young man by the amen of Johnston was refused parole to attend his mother's funeral in Dublin. She had a long, serious illness and died while in hospital. We as Republicans have always honoured any parole given to us.

\* EDILICATION: The educational

\* EDUCATION: The educational facilities here at present are non-existent. The Education Officer comes here every six months to see what courses men would like to sit. After taking a list of these he goes away and that is the last you hear of him and the courses. There are men who have applied for university courses and had got the necessary literature for the courses, but were forced to give them up as there was no place suitable for studying. These men had aken the trouble to get the literature themselves. It has come to our notice that a uttor who did come to the camp was turned away at the gate on a flimsy pretext. away at the gate on a flimsy pretext.

\* VISITING: Each man is allowed one visit per week and at present we are only getting 20 visits per day. This is totally inadequate for a Saturday as we would need a greater number of visits for that particular day to facilitate our relatives who are working during the week. At the minute there are between 10 and 15 men in each cage going without visits each week as a result of the authorities' refusal to give extra

MEDICAL FACILITIES: An old and retired doctor visits the camp three days a week. He usually only stays 1½ hours each visit. During this time he has to deal with the sick of four cages totaling 280 men. The sick of sour cages totaling 280 men. The sick bay is only a matter of yards from the manufacture and estill if a man takes sick in sick-bay is only a matter of yards from the nearest cage and still if a man takes sick in any of the huts after lock-up (this happens often due to the inhuman conditions) it could be half an hour or longer before the Medical Officer arrives. In the event of a man taking seriously ill, there is a probability that he could be dead before he receives medical attention. This has already happened twice in Long Kesh.

happened twice in Long Kesn.

\* FOOD: The food is of a poor quality in substance and is badly cooked. The food is inspected before it is allowed into the cages and if it is inedible it is turned away again. This has happened on numerous occasions since our arrival here 8 months ago.

We are only allowed 20 pints of milk per day for a total of 80 men, which, needless to eve is inadequate.

\* GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS: 1

\* GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS: 1

Huts leaking. If it rains during the night men have to rise and move their beds to avoid getting wet, as the huts leak continuously. Those who are unfortunate enough to get wet usually contact severe colds and influenza. 2 — Drying room. The drying room facilities are non-existent; therefore we are forced to use a small store behind the toilets to dry our clothes. The clothes take several days to dry as there is no form of heating. 3 — Hot-water system. There is never any hot water most mornings for washing, shaving etc. Men called for visits (if they are lucky to get them) in the morning usually have to shave with cold water. 4 — Sewerage system. The sewerage system is blocked almost constantly; therefore men have to flush the toilets before using them.

\* RECREATION: The recreational facilities are practically nil. This being so, the tension builds up in the men very easily when they have no outlet for it. The officer in charge of sports only comes around one a week and is not able to give all his time to the cages he has in his charge. Therefore the men are not getting the time they should be at recreation. There is also no proper library in any of the cages. Any books that we have were sent in by our own people.

The above points are only a few of our demands which have been outstanding for a long time and nothing has been done about them.

We are now forced into a situation where we feel that we must take action to ensure that our just and human demands are met.

P.R.O.

Sentenced Republican Prisoners, Magilligan Concentration Camp, Co. Derry, Ireland.

# Prisoners' Dependants

A social function will be held in the Temperance Hall, Longford on Friday,

Music by the Shaskeen Ceili Band. prominent Republican will give an

Proceeds in aid of An Cumann Cabhrach.



Our picture shows a section of the 6,000 people who took part in an anti-internment march to the Guildhall, Derry, on Thursday, October 10. The Society of Friends and Relations of the Political Hostages who organised the protest have said that their protests against internment will continue until the gates of all dungeons and concentration camps and will right Political Hostages of the work of the protection of the protect are thrown open and all Irish Political Hostages set free.

# A.L.J. appeal for funds

THE Dublin Central Branch of the Association for Legal Justice was formed in April 1972 in order to spread and publicise the work being done by the Belfast Association.

by the Bellast Association.

The Northern Association was at this time busily engaged in collecting evidence from the prisoners who had been tortured and interrogated in Gifdwood and Palace Barracks, Bellast.

This evidence was placed at the difference of the properties of the prop

The official policy of the Republican Movement is expressed in statements issued by Sinn Fein, the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau and the Leadership of Republican Movement. Views expressed here, by letter writers, by regular columnists and in other signed contributions, are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the publishers.

Ireland.

The Dublin Central Branch has also concerned itself with drawing also concerned itself with drawing dangers inherent in many of the new proposals put forward by our public representatives, such as the propose of re-activation of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861, the American State Act 1874 and the American State Act 1874 by the impossibility and understrability of implementing the demands of the British Government for the extradition of prisoners for political offences commitments on this subject and the provisions of our Constitution. This has been done through the medium of our regular Bulletin, statements to the public meetings.

We are primarily concerned

We are primarily concerned with the upholding of the concept of the Rule of Law throughout the whole island and so we are deeply disturbed at its gradual erosion. We are convinced that tampering with the law for political expediency solves no political or social problems for political or social problems on the political or social problems of the political or social problems of the political or social problems or the political or social problems of the politi

Great though the importance of our work is, it has not the mass appeal of many other organisations and it is therefore very difficult for us to raise the necessary funds to continue the work in which we are involved.

We now find it necessary to request such people as have sympathy with our aims and objects to help us financially. We hope that you would like to preserve the quality of life in our country and we therefore appeal to you to subscribe as generously as your means permit.

All subscriptions should be sent to the address below or to the Churchtown Branch of the Bank of Ireland, Dublin 14. Cheques and postal orders should be crossed and made payable to the "Association for Legal Justice, Dublin Central Branch". All subscriptions will be acknowledged.

—Secretary,
—Secretary,
—Secretary,

Association for Legal Justice, Dublin Central Branch, 11, South Frederick Street, Dublin 2.

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Fáilte roimh cách.

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OUR circulation target is 50,000 copies sold per week by Christmas. At present our sales are around 40,000 weekly. Sales are increasing slowly but not anything like fast enough to reach our target according to plan.

IF every member of the Republican Movement sells only one dozen copies per week half hour's work in town or city — our target can be reached well before Christmas. Much the same result can be achieved if existing sellers double their sales.

There are hundreds of parishes where the paper is never seen, where the voice of Republicanism is never heard, where only enemy propaganda gets a chance, where the truth is unknown. To win the war the voice of Republicanism must be heard clearly throughout the land. Revolutions begin with thoughts; the thoughts are clothed with words; and the roar of the people soon heralds their victory.

Strengthen the voice of the Republic today by helping in the circulation drive at home and abroad and dealing a telling blow to British propaganda and that of its lackeys. Help smack imperialism and speed the revolution by spreading the truth and pinning the lies.

Support Eamonn Mac Thomáis. Increase our circulation NOW.

# COUNTRY AROUND THEO

le Máire Ní Bhaoill

# FRANK STAGG ON HUNGER STRIKE

On Friday last, October 18, the governor of Long Lartin prison, England, admitted for the first time that Frank Stagg was forced to strip naked for searches before and after every visit. Relatives wish to emphasise that the indecent nature of these searches is the reason for Frank's hunger strike which began on Sunday, October 6.

The governor also stated that Frank was "very ill" and that "he would get in touch with relatives if his condition worsened over the weekend".

# **ARMAGH VETERAN'S** FLINERAL

FUNEHAL
The recent death of Mr. Liam
McDonagh of Armagh city has
occasioned much regret. A dedicated Republican, he spent many
years of his life imprisoned in
Crumlin Road jail, Derry jail and
the prison ship, Al Rawdah, in
Belfast Lough.
A guard of honour of his old
comrades flanked the tricolour
draped coffin as his remains were
borne to their last resting place.
Wreaths, on behalf of Oglaigh na

Wreaths, on behalf of Oglaigh na hEireann and the G.A.A. were

Indicate and the G.A.A. were laid on the grave.

The oration was delivered by Frank McGeough. Tim Fields recited a decade of the Rossary and the last Post and Reveille were sounded by Emmett Trainor. Fr. Raymond Murray officiated at the gravated of the permet of the gravated of the gra

kaymond Murray Officiated at the graveside. Much sympathy is extended to his wife, Jeannie; Seamus, his son; daughters, Carmel, Joan, Sinead, and Nuala, brothers Patrick, Mich-ael and Francis; and sisters Bridie and Kathleen.

# **CUMANN NEWSHEET**

The Michael McVerry Sinn Fein Cumann, which covers the Kimmage and Crumlin areas of Dublin has published the first edition of a monthly newheet. Entitled "Saciire" the newsheet is well produced. It is the intention of the Cumann to use it to highlight local grievances and social problems.

problems.

The Cumann wishes to thank the people of the Kimmage/ Crumlin area for their contributions to An Cumann Cabhrach collections.

# SCOIL PHOBAIL **GHAOTH DOBHAIR**

Tá tuismitheoirí Ghaoth Tá tuismitheoirí Ghaoth Dobhair agus Rinn na Feirste íontach mí-shásta fá'n scéal a thug an Roinn Oideachais amach i righ na míosa seo, nach mbeadh foirpneamh úr curtha ar fáil do'n an Scoil-Phobail amháin atá i nGaeltacht Thir Chonaill go cionn tri bliana eile ar a laghad. Ní léir uaidh seo go bhfuil rún ag an Rialtas cothrom na féinne a thabhairt don fhior-Ghaeltacht.

Tá na tuismitheoirí ag cur

nairt gon inior-chaeitacht.

Tá na tuismitheoirí ag cur
ceist go poiblí anois ar an Roinn
an rún acu an scoil a thógáil ar
chor ar bith, nó an ag magadh ar
mhuintir Ghaoth Dobhair agus
Rinn na Feirste atá siad.

# SINN FEIN MAN'S **HOME BOMBED**

The home of Mr. Aidan Corrigan of Orpheus Drive, Dungannon, was damaged in an explosion on Friday, October 11. Windows in nearby houses were also shattered. Mr. Corrigan, who is a native of Co. Fermanagh is a member of Sinn Fein and has long been associated with the struggle for civil rights in the Six Counties.

For some months past, homes of many who have opposed for-eign occupation have been the targets of a well-organised camp-aign of bombing.

# MID-LOUTH

At a meeting of the Heeney-Duffy Sinn Fein cumann, mid-Louth, held in Castlebellingham on October 15, a resolution was passed demanding the immediate release of Joe Cabill from and condemning the conditions under which Republican prisoners are held in Portlaoise prison.

# SLIGO

SLIGO
At their weekly meeting, the Tommy Langan Sinn Fein cumann, Sligo, pased a resolution condemning the imprisonment of Eamonn Mac Thomais. Copies of the resolution have been sent to the members of the Sligo Corporation and to the Editor of the Sligo Champion.

# ARMAGH SINN **FEIN ELECTIONS**

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North Armagh Comhairlecheantair of Sinn Fein have
elected the following officer
board's Chairman, Joe Haughian,
vice-chairman, Dermot McAlinen, secretary, Terry Brady, treasurer, David Williamson, finance
officer, Mr. M. Haughian, P.R.O.
Liam Haddock; joint education
officers — Patrick Crossey and
Owen McKenna.

The Comhairlecheantair demanded an immediate end to
interrament and an amnesty for all
political prisoners and pledged
wholehearted support to the
Leadership of the Republican
Movement.

# INTERNEES' **DEPENDENTS FUND**

In Co. Fermanagh, a collection in support of the dependents of internees and political prisoners will be taken up outside all churches on Sunday, November 3. The public are asked to subscribe generously to this worthy cause.

# CEILÍ MÓR

in aid of the John Mulvihill (Oglaigh na hEireann) Memorial Fund will be held in

Ballinamore on Wed., Oct. 30. Music by Doonaree Ceili Band.

Write a prisoner a letter a week

# Ó Brádaigh statements

MR. Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, President of Sinn Fein said in a statement on Wednesday, October 16:

statement of Sinn Fein said in a statement on Wednesday, October 16:

Last nights destruction of Long Kesh Concentration Camp and today's responsive action at Armaph Prison, Magallan Camp and clines and towns throughout the Site Counties demonstrates that it is impossible to hold an entire people in subjection indefinitely. The heroism of the prisoners in opposing the British Mulicary machine even when trapped within the confines of the jais and prison camps bears witness once again to the determination of his generation to end for all of the closing down of Long Kesh and an end to Interment. The institions erected in this country in 1921 to hold it for British Rule have required Intermment without trial to prop herm up North and South in every decade for the past of the past of the past of the prisoners is an indication of how radically the present struggle differs from previous occasions. Certain Cabinet Ministery in past of the past of t

The following statement was issued by Mn. O Brädaigh on October 17:
While the number of prisoners but or suffering from burns at the state of the st

As our picture shows, the

THE FIGHT

GOES ON

resistance struggle in the North continues. In this incident, the British Army admitted to a soldier killed and three others injured.

However, the wreck which was all that remained of their landrover would indicate heavier casualties. Watch the newspapers for reports of

British soldiers in Germany in the coming weeks — it's Lisburn's old, old trick to conceal their real losses in the Six Counties.

# **VICTORY IS** ALMOST WON"

Speaking at the Sean Tracy Commemora-tion at Kilfeekle, Co. Tipperary recently, Mr. Gerry O Danachair said that "after five long years of determined resistance to British rule in Ireland, victory is almost won

Earlier in his oration, he had said that "v Earlier in his oration, he had said that "we should never forget that the cause in which Sean Tracy gave his life, was the struggle for a free and united Irish Republic. The Ireland which Tracy died for was not a Free State or any variation of it, it was a Republic and it still remains for it to be achieved. There is no difference between the fight waged by Tracy. and his comrades and that being waged today by the freedom fighters in the North. The

Provisionals are the true inheritors of the

Provisionals are the true inheritors of the Republican legacy, they and they alone are following in Sean Tracy's footsteps."

Mr. O Danachair then went on to criticise "the hypocrisy of those church and political 'leaders' who condemn the freedom struggle of 1974 but are afraid to condemn the patriots of the past. Perhaps it is because they see no reason to fear the dead. But the spirit of men like Tracy lives on and their laces are of men like Tracy lives on and their places are well filled today — and their cause, our cause, Ireland's cause is on the road to victory."

The commemoration, which was organised by the National Graves Association was well attended and a wreath was lain by An Phoblacht manager, Sean Keenan.

South of the border the Dublin Government have not opened their mouths on this issue even when many hundreds of Irish men and women have suffered grieviously at the hands of the British forces. Are they too buy collaborating with these same British forces, Are they too buy collaborating with these same British forces, Are they too buy collaborating word for their fellow countrymen both Loyalists and Republicans 48 hours after the first incident. Last night's announcement in the Mansion House, Dublin, that no member of the 26 County Government would sign the Anti Internment pledge sponsored by Hibernia magazine speaks volumes. The Irish people now know which side the Dublin Government is on in this fundamental matter of Internment.

# KEVIN BARRY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

**Annual Kevin Barry Memorial Mass** will be held in the Franciscan Church, Church Street, Dublin on Friday, November 1, at 10.45 a.m.

# Keenan answers

Uproar broke out in the packed Roundroom of the Mansion House, Dublin, last week when Fr. Denis Faul of Dungannon, speaking at a Dungannon, speaking at a Hibernia anti-internment rally, said that he was "against the I.R.A." and did not differentiate between them and 'Protestant murder

gangs.
From all corners of the Roundroom came shouts and protests which finally resulted in Mr. Sean Keenan, manager of An Phoblacht, addressing the meeting.
Mr. Keenan said that "no no in this hall be roote in the fall be rooted.

Mr. Keenan said that "no one in this hall has more right to talk of the I.R.A. than Fr. Faul, but to compare them with the assassins who are stalking the streets of Belfast is to defame the I.R.A. and to defame those gallant young

men and women who have given their lives. Fr. Faul should know better than to say that the I.R.A. ever killed anyone because of their religion".

In the words of the Irish In the words of the Irish. Times report, he was drowned out with applause. He then continued: "I believe that internment will stay in the '70s, '80s and into the next century unless we destroy the system that brings internment about".
"Do not so home saying "Do not so home saying the stay in the saying the say in the saying the

"Do not go home saying
"what a fine meeting" —
instead picket every British
establishment this side of the
border and the biggest is Leinster House"