

# An Phoblacht

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## BRITS GET READY TO PULL OUT

By DARA Mac DARA

The British army is beaten: thus the title of a leader in the "Andersonstown News" of April 3, an independent opinion. But the editor of this paper is not alone in his view which is shared throughout the length and breadth of Ireland and farther afield.

The enemy has tried virtually everything to break the spirit of the working people of the Six Counties, Loyalist and Republican, and of the people of the entire 32 counties — military might; tanks, gas and guns and a brutal, mercenary military: internment without trial; torture, murder, bombing, blackmail of all kinds; bribery, seduction, rape, genocide; distortion of law, religion, morality; the widespread use of quislings, spies, informers, touts; the full force of the united monopoly capitalism of the western world.

All have failed and, as the bombing campaign approaches climax and sacred business is brought to a virtual standstill as factories and shopping centres are wiped out (always with a scrupulous concern for the lives of the innocent), the enemy becomes desperate.

Now, the last trick in the pack is being tried, as it was tried in Vietnam, Korea, Algeria and elsewhere; the beaten military and their Westminster masters are preparing to scuttle and to hand over what is left of their job to civilian groups who are to be backed by a handful of soldiery, a force which is to diminish steadily in the last hope of empire, that they may leave behind them a civil war situation as they did in so many other countries, notably in India.

### Consider facts

Not that their other failures will not be tried again in the hope that the hated Ireland that they are being forced to evacuate will be encouraged to destroy itself. For they will encourage all the dissident elements to the utmost limits of sectarianism.

Such elements, as are capable of logical thought, should consider the facts. If Óglaigh na hÉireann could hold at bay for five years the armed might of an empire, aided by native quislings, north and south, and force the occupying power to withdraw, what possible hope can there be of victory for lesser forces? What can there be in store for them but crushing defeat?



Armagh's Market Street the morning after the attack. The enemy admits it has no defence against the sophisticated incendiary device being used in so many of the recent attacks on economic targets.

## Buck being passed to civilians

But the forces of the resistance do not wish for the defeat or the humiliation of any section of the population, regardless of religion, politics or past loyalties, if that section is prepared to sit down with fellow Irishmen and work out with them how the future independent, sovereign state of a united Ireland is to be administered.

This fact has been recognised by the most honest and realistic of those who have been conned, in the past, into opposing the will of the majority of the Irish people. Leaders in the ranks of the Ulster Volunteer Force, of the Ulster Defence Association and of other groupings have recognised that imperial Britain is defeated in Ireland and that the leaders of the resistance are genuine in offering honourable and realistic terms to all.

Basically, all that is being demanded by the victors is that genuine democracy obtain all over Ireland; that power be returned to the people so that the fullest possible democracy may obtain at local level; and that, everywhere, the economic revolution be assured by the return of control of production and the means of production to the people.

### Native socialism

The Republican Movement's conception of democracy and socialism is not based on any alien and historically invalid system, such as democratic centralism, state capitalism, or any of the versions of dialectic materialism being peddled around the world today by states or groups.

For we realise that the Irish people have to find their own way to socialism and that the details have to be worked out by

agreement between the various elements politically active, in consultation with the people.

The liberation movement has its military arm as it has its passive resistance. But it also has its political party and a good basis for discussion in the Éire Nua documents which, to have reality, must be approved by the people.

There is no dogmatic assertion being made that these documents are the *non plus ultra*, that only these are acceptable in their present form and that they will be imposed dictatorially when the enemy withdraws and peace is restored throughout the island. The Republican Movement is not saying: Thus far and no farther.

What is being insisted upon is that victory should not be an illusion; that the physical withdrawal of the enemy should not be replaced by the neo-colonialism, through the manipulation of dissident elements; that a mockery should not be made of the revolution, of the long and bloody struggle, of the deaths of idealistic Irish men and women, through the retention of monopoly capitalism. Our independence must be complete: economic, cultural, political, military. The essentials are not up for sale, for auction, for bargaining.

Ireland needs all her people, Catholic, Protestant, Dissenter, Atheist: all have a contribution to make and without a full, generous contribution, all must suffer and the risk of a return of foreign domination, perhaps from the old quarter, perhaps from a new one, will remain.

### On whose side?

There can be no question in the future of any one section or group dominating any other if only because such domination would sow the seeds of the destruction of us all.

As the enemy prepares to withdraw, all Irishmen, of whatever religion or politics, must make a cold reappraisal. Are they for an independent, democratic, socialist Ireland? Or are they going to allow themselves to be duped into joining the ragged rearguard of the enemy which has used them so shamelessly and now is preparing to abandon them?

It is not too late for repentance, for commonsense, for stretching out the hand of friendship and co-operation which will be grasped gratefully and without reservation. Workers of Ireland: unite in the service of your common interests. No collaboration with the beaten enemy.



# An Phoblacht

Imleabhar 5. Aibreán 19, 1974.

Uimhir 16.

44 Cearnóg Pharnell, B.A.C., Éire.

Guthán: 46711.

## Deoch uisce

TUGADH poiblíocht tá tamall ó shin don leambhocht a fuair bás in otharlann Éireannach, é ag iarraidh "deoch uisce" de shíor, agus gan éinne ann a thuig céard a bhí uaidh. Dúirt daoine áirithe nach raibh sé sin fíor. Nach bhféadfadh sé bheith fíor. Go dtuigeann gach éinne céard is "deoch uisce" ann (fiú i mbias ceart na Gaeltachta?). Agus dúirt daoine eile, amach óna gcoirthe Críostúla, go mba chóir go mbeadh Béarla ag gach éinne, nár chóir páiste a ligean isteach in otharlann gan bunbhearla bheith aige, agus nár chóir bheith ag súil le go mbeadh Gaeilge ag daoine tá ag obair in otharlann.

I nGaillimh, an lá faoi dheireadh, agus daoine maithe ag plé fadhbanna na síceolaíochta is eile, tháinig ceist na Gaeilge aníos athuair. Páistí atá mall, nó bacach ar chaoi éicint san intinn nó, sa phearsantacht, agus a bhfuil scoláiocht ar leith a dhíth orthu, caithfear freastal orthu i scoileanna speisialta. Níl siad sin ar fáil sa nGaeltacht. Nuair a chuirtear na páistí seo go dtí an Ghalltacht, adúirt an sainleolaí bhí ag caint i nGaillimh, is amhlaidh a dhéantar dochar don chaidreamh idir na páistí sin, a ndeartháireacha, a ndeifrúiracha, a n-athracha is a mátharacha. Is amhlaidh a éiríonn na páistí sin naimhdeach dá gcán féin. Más fíor, is uafásach an scéal é. I ndáiríre, ní scannal go dtí é.

An fear bhí ag labhairt, chuir sé stró air féin a chur in iúl nár shíl seisean go mba chóir go mbeadh sírbhísi ar leith do na cainteoirí Gaeilge, i gcónaí, ar

aon chuma. Ach bhí an daonnacht ann, is cosúil, sa chaoi gur aithin sé go raibh gá lena leithéid sa chás atá é phlé againn.

Ní chreideann muid go bhfeicfidh muid réiteach na faidhbe seo, nó go leor eile atá ar aon dul leis, go dtí go dtosaíonn pobal na Gaeilge bheith ag troid, fé mar throid na Pléiminigh. Aon dream nach bhfuil sásta ach rún a rith, nó corrlait a scríobh chuig na nuachtáin, nó gearán a dhéanamh go deas béasach leis na húdaráis, ní dhéanfar ach satail air, fé mar atá ar siúl ar mhuintir na Gaeltachta faoi láthair, fé mar atá ar siúl ar phobal na Gaeilge sa nGalltacht, chomh maith.

Ní bheadh an tAifreann Gaeilge, fiú ag Caitlicigh Rómhánacha sa nGalltacht, níos mó ná uair nó dhó sa mbliain, ach go raibh daoine sásta raic a mbéidís ní ba shuaraí fós, dá gcléifadh na heaspaga orthu. Áit a d'fhan na fíréin clúin, deamhann Aifreann Gaeilge a fuair siad, fiú nuair a bhí an t-easpag (nó an t-ardeaspag) ina Ghaeilgeoir clúiteach. I ndáiríre, b'iad

## Sinn Féin ban

EVERY manoeuvre by the Westminster authorities, in so far as they relate to Ireland, should be analysed carefully, never taken on face value. Is it necessary to restate such an obvious reaction? It would appear so, judging from the reactions of so many to the Westminster decision to lift the ban on Sinn Féin in the Six Counties.

Is the ban about to be lifted entirely? Or is this yet another example of the double-think: the ban is lifted on paper but the harassment authorities are told privately to keep hammering away? Judging from what happened to the republican clubs and other organisations, it is a double-think operation. We shall see. We hope to report in detail – until such time as repetition becomes tiresome – every incident designed to cripple or brake the activities of Sinn Féin in the Six Counties by the harassment forces.

But even if the lifting of the ban were genuine, what then? Deep analysis is not essential for already we hear the chorus of the elements of national surrender: "Now that you are free to operate politically end the military campaign".

Óglaigh na hÉireann laid down conditions for the ending of the military campaign and the lifting of the ban on Sinn Féin was not one of them for the very simple reason that those who laid down the conditions are realists. Being realists they know that the lifting of the ban on Sinn Féin solves no major problem. On its own it might even tend to confuse issues.

The conditions for bringing about a ceasefire remain the same. The British must make a public declaration of intent to withdraw from Ireland, leaving the Irish people to order their own affairs without outside interference. Pending withdrawal, their troops must be confined to barracks and a timetable for their complete withdrawal agreed with the leadership of Óglaigh na hÉireann.

Simultaneously, all Irish political prisoners, of whatever religion, of whatever political persuasion, in Ireland and Britain, must be released. Political charges pending against Irish activists in Ireland and Britain must be dropped. Only in such circumstances could the lifting of the ban on Sinn Féin have any real meaning for, the Republican Movement for only in such

circumstances could it hope to operate effectively, even against the hostility of those other battalions of the Crown forces, the newspapers, the radio and the television services.

But this does not mean that advantage should not be taken of even this partial relaxation of Westminster's war on democracy in Ireland. What remains to be done? In some areas, nothing. In parts of Derry city, Sinn Féin has been an open organisation for many months, its offices fully publicised, its officers known. The same is true of parts of Belfast and elsewhere.

In other areas, one hopes, the flag will be shown, the offices established and manned, and the agitation and education escalated, with citizens' advice bureaux opened in every parish. But some caution is needed: if our guard is lowered completely by the lifting of the ban we stand to expose ourselves to such an extent that, with the next swing of the pendulum, a clean swoop may be made of all the political leaders for the Long Kesh cages. The exercise of a little commonsense will obviate that risk.

The people must be told quietly and clearly by Sinn Féin workers that they are being conned by the Brits and their lackeys at home if they think that, at this stage, Irish problems can be solved politically – i.e., by normal, political means. For the bourgeois state remains intact; the imperialist structure remains the same; the economic war on the working class continues unabated, through housing exploitation, national wage pacts, unemployment, robbery of national resources, banking and insurance manipulations, price rises, cartels and all the rest of the gear of monopoly capitalism; and all the props for the political administrators of the establishment remain safe, guarded by the same rotten police and courts and the same brutal soldiery.

Some people, having thought deeply about it, perhaps, may be tempted to think that the Republican Movement is just a little naive in thinking that its conditions are adequate to meet the situation. Are they too moderate? Will there be risks of a coup d'état on the British withdrawal? Or of some other organisation reaping the harvest sown by the Republican Movement?

siúd ba mheasa. Cuirtear ceist ar mhuintir Bhéal Feirste ab éigean dóibh Philipín a throid go feirc chun an tAifreann úd a fháil i Séipéal Mhuire gach Domhnach.

Ach tá rud éicint eile a d'fhéadfadh an pobal a dhéanamh chomh maith le troid a chur ar na húdaráis. D'fhéadfaí liostaí a fhoilsiú faoi na dochtúirí is na fiacloirí a bhfuil Gaeilge mhaith acu. Agus na siopaíoirí. Agus eile. Agus d'fhéadfaí masúnacht de chineál éicint a chleachtadh, ag cur leis an ngeiteo, más maith leat. Agus níl an rud ceart le geiteo, mar a mheabhraigh Máirtín Ó Cadhain dúinn. Is é a locht a laghad, in Éirinn. Ach ní éiríodh leis an tséadmhach dúinn fuil a dhorthad ar son athaonú na tíre, tá cead i bhfad níos réine againn i dhorthad ar son an rud is Éireannaí dá bhfuil againn, mar an teanga.

Nuair a labhraítear mar sin, mar rud teibí a shamhláítear, seans, teanga, fiú teanga na hÉireann. Ach cuirtear méar ar an gcúise nuair a chloistear faoi na páistí bochta úd ar éirigh leis an ngaldachas éigeantach iad a chur in éadan a muintire féin. Agus méar eile, fós, nuair a smaoinítear faoin scéal úd, "deoch uisce". Ach céard faoin truailliú tá ar siúl i gcónaí ar an náisiún tír Bhéarla éigeantach, an truailliú a chonnaic tú féin idir pháistí féin? Nach bhfuil sé thar a bheith in am an cogadh a thosú? An mbeidh an mheas orainn a chofaí dá uirreasa?

Much will depend on how well Sinn Féin is organised. On how well its members are educated and informed. On how efficiently they work among the people. On how quickly a genuine, democratic network of Sinn Féin cumann can be brought into existence not only in the Six Counties but throughout Ireland. And, perhaps, most important of all, how a real movement of opinion and control can circulate from the bottom upwards. Genuine democracy resembles water being heated: there is a perpetual movement from the bottom to the top. The opposite to this is élitism, the imposition of ideas from an oligarchy, downwards.

A genuine revolutionary party must examine its conscience frequently, analyse its actions, correct and admit publicly its mistakes, and purge itself of chancers, fools, charlatans, personality cults and anything which threatens distortion of the genuine, informed will of members.

The party itself must head the mass of the people, bearing the same relation to the masses, as one thinker put it, as the engine bears to the coaches in the railway train. This means, above all else, that the party must avoid clichés and slogans that mean nothing. It must identify itself with the best in the people in every way.

This is where the lifting of the ban on Sinn Féin can be useful to us. But what we have said applies, perhaps even more forcibly in the 26 Counties, with the local elections almost upon us. Even though most of the communications media are slanted against our freedom struggle, military and constitutional, the obligation remains to preach the gospel clearly and truthfully, to demonstrate that there is an alternative and that it has more reality than the present dangerous charade, north and south. And that it alone points the way to permanent peace, based on justice for all men of goodwill.

A good showing in the local elections in the 26 Counties will be of tremendous help to the fighting men and women, as it will be to the morale of our friends and allies abroad.

As for the military struggle, we can see no reason why the pace or the force should be diminished until the conditions announced have been met to the full.

# Dushaothrú ar laoch mór tá i gcré na cille

AN tseachtain seo caite thugas poiblíocht don cheirnín nua de chuid Outlet, Béal Feirste. Mhol mé é. D'iarr mé ar dhaoine é cheanacht. Níl ag dul siar ar sin. A mhalairt.

Ach níor mhiste cúpla focal a chur lena raibh againn cheana. Agus é seo bhí Máirtín Ó Cadhain ina dhia, beag ag go leor daoine. Cuid díobh, theastaigh uatha

feidhm a bhaint as Máirtín ar mhaith leao féin. Agus b' i gcré na cille, tá madd ar an ngnó sin.

Is cuimhn le cuid againn sochradh Mháirtín agus an dream a thug sochradh mheala do. Bhí d'fóm ar chuid duinn go dtarlódh a leithéid. Nach mbeadh deis ag gach éinne a raibh meas aige ar agus grá aige do pháistí ionann a ghlaicadh san ómós. Ach bhí an rud deanta sul má bhí deis againn ar mbéala a oscailt, ar ngearán a dhéanamh.

Ní dhearna ach aon dream amháin aon ghearán faoi: Misneach. Agus, ceart go leor, tugadh cead do dhíorma de chuid Misneach páirt a ghlaicadh ann.

Ach b' shín i leith tá dhream amháin ag déanamh a dhéileáil chun scéalh a ghlaicadh ar Mháirtín Ó Cadhain, ag iarraidh cur in iúl do gach éinne gur leis an dream sin amháin a bhí Máirtín go deirceadh, gurb é Máirtín a n-omós agus n-éiríocht a bhí ann a ghaeilge, a pháistín, b' taobh na Gaeilge de,

## Débe

ar aon chuma. Is cóir cur ina choinne sin agus an fhirinne a inseacht.

Ghóill an scoil i nGluaiseacht na Poblaíochta go mór ar Mháirtín agus go dtí fá a bháis bhí sé ag súil le go bhféadfaí i leigheas. Ach iad

an dá linn ní raibh sé sásta go mbeadh sé le tuisceáit go raibh sé an chéad amháin ná eile.

Labhair sé liomsa faoin dochar, dar leis, a rinne Johnston don Arm agus don Gluaiseacht i gceann. Chuir sé i gcuimhn don gur tharla a leithéid de scoil cheana, nuair a cuireadh an Republican Congress ar bun, agus go raibh sé ina éadan. Déantar fearmad faoi sin, anois. Ach tá seán-Poblachtóirí ann a bhfuil an scéal acu.

Tá leabhar a scríobh faoi lúth-air ar Mháirtín Ó Cadhain. Orthu tá bolscaireacht bhréagach. Tá faoi fós orm go bhfuil seofar an bholscaireacht bhréagach. Tá gearáil le saothar lena ionraic nó beidh dochar caismé deanta.

Ar an méid sin rite, rud a raibh práinn leis, molaim aís ar ceirnín nua é. Agus bhíodh ceirnín nua é ann. Agus bhíodh cur síos ionraic ar laoch ionraic.



# Trying it out on the Irish

By our Defence Correspondent

THE British brasshats' two main instructors in the art of keeping the lower orders in their place are, Brigadier Frank Kitson and Major-General Richard Clutterbuck.

Some idea of their current thinking, which will have a powerful influence on British army activity in the next few years, can be gleaned from the subject matter of the lectures and seminars this pair and others like them are giving to army officers this year.

Clutterbuck is especially busy at the moment. He is employed by Exeter University as a "lecturer" but seems to find time to address all sorts of different institutions.

On the twentieth of next month, for example, he is due to speak at Latimer Defence College, near Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire.

It will be remembered that last February 12 a bomb exploded at a lecture being given by General Ernst Ferber, Commander of N.A.T.O.'s Central European Forces.

Subject of Clutterbuck's lecture will be: "The causes and methods of insurgents and the principles which governments should follow to combat them".

Among Clutterbuck's sub-headings will be: "Operational techniques available to the military and the police in counter-insurgency situations", and "Some lessons learnt from Vietnam".

## Enemy within

The day after Clutterbuck's little talk a man described only as "a senior officer from the security service" will speak on: "Extremist bodies which represent an internal threat to this country".

The next month the Major-General will be starring at an even more esoteric gathering in the quaint hamlet of Old Sarum, Wiltshire.

On Tuesday June 25, according to a "confidential" Defence Department engagement list, he will open an educational

## Bullied by Brits

TRADERS in some towns in east Tyrone where Oghlaigh units have devastated many important economic targets in recent weeks, including Clogher Courthouse, are complaining over increased harassment of the local population by the Brits.

A regular street market in the little east Tyrone town of Aughnacloy also has been badly hit through the behaviour of troops.

The shopkeeper said last week: "The troops have been here so many times lately that they have begun taking it out on the local population."

"But, despite the harassment there is a great local support for the republican movement in the whole region."

## Targets claimed

Last week, the First Battalion, East Tyrone Oghlaigh, claimed responsibility for the bombs which devastated Clogher Courthouse.

The statement also admitted responsibility for a number of recent attacks on British and U.D. units.

Members of the Republican Movement were active in the South Armagh area last week after a series of housebreakings and robberies.

Culprits subsequently were apprehended by the Twenty-Six Counties forces before Republicans had the opportunity of dealing with them in the Oghlaigh stronghold terrain of Co. Armagh.

exercise attended by 100 N.A.T.O. officers, all of colonel rank and upwards.

The exercise is code-named Sarum Castle '74. Clutterbuck's opening address will be on "The Enemy Within".

Later in the year there will be a series of lectures, for British officers only, at a venue in Herefordshire. These are being organised by Capt. T.J. Finney of the Royal Army Education Corps, attached to the Department of Extra Mural Studies at Birmingham University.

When full details of the programme are announced, our correspondent will give a full report.

But we can take it that the theme will not depart very far from the subject of last year's equivalent series. Which was: 11 October: Ideologies (Dr. P. Savic), 25 October: Spectrum of Guerrilla Warfare (Sir Robert Thompson), 15 November: Counter Revolutionary Warfare (Gordon Lee), 30 November: Urban Guerrilla Warfare (Richard Clutterbuck), 13 December: The Value of Intelligence (Frank Kitson), 4 January: The Role of the Army in Society (R. Purnell).

# Lindsay lashes cowardly clerics

ATTACKS on clergymen of all denominations who support British-backed "law-and-order" against democracy, against justice and fairplay, were attacked recently by Rev. P. McManus, in a "Sunday World" interview with Mary Gaffney, and by Professor Ken Lindsay, the United Ulster Unionist Council member for South Antrim in the new Stormont.

A good proportion of the clergy continued to support the

## Hounding of ex-internees

THE Belfast Republican Press Centre has condemned the continued harassment of men freed from Long Kesh before last Christmas.

The centre claims that, of the 63 men released, 18 have been rearrested and either charged or interned.

They ask: "Is it any wonder than men have to seek false identities and go on the run when they are hounded by the British army even though they were released without ever having been charged or tried?"

A statement from the Centre says that, despite the fight and success of Billy McKee and his comrades to obtain political status and the right to compassionate parole to attend his mother's funeral, the result was that prisoners were once again forced to resort to their only weapon - hunger strike.

Now 21 men are on hunger strike.



GALWAY CRYSTAL was established in the 1960s, to take some of the cut glass market from Waterford.

Skilled men were brought from Waterford to get the factory going. Until recently however, they were doing only the cutting and finishing in Galway and not blowing the basic shapes.

Now there is a blowing department and, as a result, furnaces to be tended. It is around this that a dispute arose in the factory in early March.

It looks like a clear case of management provocation, aimed at testing the strength of the union organisation which has been built up recently.

On Friday night, March 1, a furnace man - one of three who worked shifts - was told by management that he was sacked.

He had been asked earlier to give a written explanation as to how the temperature of the furnace had fallen the night before.

Galway Crystal workers on strike picket. They went back to work on March 13, pending a Labour Court decision.

# MANAGEMENT PROVOKES A STRIKE

Before they could get this report from him they had prepared his cards and money.

## Unique in Ireland

The particular furnace he was working on was made by Pen Electro, of Southern-on-Sea, England, and is the only one of its kind in the country.

untrue statements issued by the army after they shot Mr. Black".

## No awkward questions

The professor went on: "The clergy asked no awkward questions following the revelations of the undercover agent Kenneth Littlejohn last August."

"More recently they have asked no awkward questions following the clash in Co. Armagh between the RUC patrol and army men in plain clothes despite the persistent reports that the latter had terrorist weapons with them."

The clergy, he said: "with only a handful of exceptions", had given no support to the demand for a judicial commission to "investigate the criminal activities of the Government undercover agents together with the constitutional and other implications".

# Riot Cooney managed to hush up

By Gerry O'Hare in Portlaoise Jail.

ON November 9, 1973, the 3 o'clock news on Radio Eireann stated that a riot had taken place in Portlaoise Jail.

The Republican prisoners who were listening to this news item rushed from their cells to see where the riot was. There was none.

At 3.15 p.m. several Prison officers and members of the Garda Síochána, wearing riot gear, entered the Jail. About 30 minutes later they withdrew rather sheepishly.

On March 31, more than 200 Prison officers conducted a "surprise" (sic) search of the Jail,

The nearest qualified people to deal with any major problem in the furnace have to come from England.

The factory electrician does straightforward maintenance work.

This is not the first time that the temperature fault in the furnace has arisen. It happened once when even Pen Electro engineers were working on it.

Management also had problems with it, and only a short time ago it went on fire.

In spite of all this, one worker was left holding the baby, when something went wrong management blamed the man, and not the machine.

The union representing most of the workers, ATGWU, has a procedure agreement with management which contains a grievance clause. But management ignored all this completely and thus provoked a strike.

## Out for week

All the union members working at the factory stayed out the following week, demanding that the furnaceman be reinstated.

The union was even prepared to concede that he might be transferred within the factory if it could be shown that he had been negligent.

One of the notable things about the strike was the support for the men most directly involved from the girls in the office, only recently organised into the union, and from apprentices, who make up a large proportion of the workers.

\* Condensed from "The Worker", Top Floor, 95 Capel Street, Baile Atha Cliath, 1. Picture from same source.

# Under S.F. banner

SINN Féin will be nominating candidates in almost every one of the 26 Counties in June's local government elections in the 26 Counties.

Ualtair O Loinsigh, national director of elections, told a Sinn Féin meeting in Dublin that several areas already had selected candidates.

He said: "Despite the fact that the local authorities have very limited powers, Sinn Féin aims to get a foothold in as many councils as possible. We intend to use the councils as platforms to promote a completely decentralised system of government which would give power to the people through democratic local councils which would have real power."

"We already have representation on councils in Monaghan, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Louth, Wexford, Tipperary and Cork. We aim to increase and extend this representation."

"Our election programme will be based on our plans for a completely new system of government for all of Ireland and on our policies in regard to housing, roads, planning, education, etc. A detailed manifesto will be issued shortly."

"Our country, north and south, has suffered from centralisation of power. Sinn Féin will be putting to the electors its plans for a completely new deal with federal, provincial, regional and district government."

## Our candidates

The following candidates have been ratified: Seán O Duinn, Seamus Swan, Pilib O Ceallaigh, Wexford Corporation.

P.J. Burke, P.J. McMahon, Clare Co. Council.

P. Fennell, Kilrush Council. Seán Lynch, Longford Council.

Frank Glynn and Patrick Ruane, Galway Council.

Seán Cunningham, Larry Grogan, Joseph Dunne and Padraig Mac Suibhne, Drogheda Corporation.

Niall Mulligan, Patrick Duffy and Frank Brown, Louth Co. Council and Dundalk Council. Seán Thornton, Dublin Corporation. Jackie Clarke and G. Ginty, Ballina Council.

George Rice, Sean Brosnan, Con Daly and Robert Beasley, Kerry Co. Council. Tomás O Connail, Youghal Council. John Carroll and Michael Kennedy, Birm Council. Joe O'Neill, Donegal Co. Council.

## McFadden arrest

The recent arrest of a leading Derry Republican has caused quite a furor in this string Northern city. Barney McFadden, Ardchoiste member, chairman of Derry Comhairleachtair of Sinn Féin, and tireless worker on behalf of the Bogside community, now is lodged in the Long Kesh Concentration Camp.

The Special Branch of the R.U.C. in Derry made no secret of the fact that this was a move which, they believed, would put an end to Sinn Féin and satisfy the S.D.L.P. faction. But the plan has boomeranged.

## I nDÍLCHUIMHNE

In proud and loving memory of Charles Daly (Kerry) and his comrades, Sean Larkin (Derry) and Dan Enright and Timmy O'Sullivan (Kerry), executed by "Free" State forces at Drumboe Castle, Co. Donegal, on March 14, 1923. Our Lady, Mary, pray for them. Masses offered at Kiltallagh, To God and Ireland true.



## UNDER MY EYE

THE BRITISH government has failed, and failed miserably, to sell the Sunningdale surrender to the people of the occupied area, whether they be Republican or Loyalist. The recent Westminster elections proved that. Only one pro-Sunningdale representative was elected in the 12 Constituencies: Gerry Fitt for West Belfast.

Even though he got the seat on a split vote, he polled a minority of votes in the area. If the Loyalist and Republican vote had been added, Fitt would have found himself in a minority of between 4,000 and 5,000.

Since Sunningdale, the military campaign of the freedom fighters has been stepped up enormously so the second prerequisite for selling the surrender pact is still absent. Sunningdale has not brought peace nor will it bring peace.

Nevertheless, the new Labour Government in Britain is at present engaged on a second attempt to sell the packet. More concessions are to be granted – or so-called concessions. Merlin Rees, the new British Minister for State in the occupied area, suddenly has announced that the ban on Sinn Féin, as well as the ban on the Ulster Volunteer Force, has been lifted.

This seems a strange method of procedure. The Ulster Volunteer Force is a self-declared military organisation which has carried out military operations, both against the Nationalists and the British army.

It has also been responsible for the first explosions to take place in the Six Counties back in the day when Terence O'Neill was Premier. It has never, as far as I know, declared itself to be a political organisation. Yet it is equated with Sinn Féin which is not a military organisation and never has been.

It goes without saying that the Republican military, Óglaigh na hÉireann, is still banned in occupied Ireland and within the territory of the 26 Counties state as well.

### Hume's line

R.T.E., in order to make the Rees move more palatable to the Irish people as a whole, north and south, brought John Hume on to their "This Week" programme on Sunday, April 7. Hume was given at least 25 minutes to put the Rees line across. He is quite a plausible character. He plugged the line that the use of what he calls "violence" was no longer necessary because of the lifting of the ban on Sinn Féin.

"These people", he said, "can now put their point of view before the electorate and get it accepted. That is the only reasonable way to proceed and when they are involved in the political dimension of Northern Ireland it will be seen that the Sunningdale arrangements were the only ones that could possibly work."

Hume then went on to discuss new and improved police structures and looked forward to the day when all the people in Ireland, north and south, could accept willingly, and co-operate with the harassment forces.

Of course, John Hume and his master Merlin Rees, made very certain that they did not raise the real issue which is, of course, British interference in Irish affairs. This was, which has been going on for more than five years, was not fought on the issue of whether or not a Republican political organisation would be banned, or whether a new police force, in which Catholics and Nationalists would take part, could be recruited to uphold and consolidate England's satellite state in north-east Ulster.

Even though Sinn Féin has been banned for more than seven years, it has continued to operate openly in Belfast and Derry and throughout the whole of the north-east. The mere gesture of lifting the ban means absolutely nothing.

The old issue is still there. That issue is an independent Irish Republic or a partitioned Ireland, dominated by Britain. The Republican Movement must not allow that issue to be forgotten.

It must be pointed out at this stage that Merlin Rees, although he is a Labour man, one who, during his period of opposition, was presented by some Irish Republicans as a friend of Ireland, is adopting the same tactics as the Conservative predecessor.

Take for example, the case of internment. He more or less stated that internment would be phased out, but he refused to repeal the legislation under which internment operates, (or, as they now call it, detention).

### Ticket of leave

The internees to be released are, it would seem, to be let go after they promise to be good boys. They are to come under the patronage of priests or clergymen who will be responsible for their conduct.

In reality, this is the old "ticket-of-leave" system which the British government operated against the Fenians. If you remember your history well enough you will recollect that Michael Davitt was a victim of this system.

Davitt was undergoing a term of imprisonment in England for Fenian activities. As far as I can recollect, his sentence was for 12 to 14 years duration. He was released on ticket of leave; but, during his period out, he made what was deemed to be a political speech or statement.

As a matter of fact, the speech concerned was in defence of some tenant farmers who were to be evicted in Mayo. Davitt was immediately re-arrested and sent back to Prison to finish his sentence and given an additional sentence for the new crime of speaking against landlordism.

The patronage system which is to be offered to Northern internees, well, I have no doubt, work along similar lines.

John Hume, in the radio interview already mentioned, was asked what he thought of the proposed release of internees. He approved. But he went further and suggested that each internee so released should be given a job and absorbed into what Hume calls "the community".

I presume that if the internees in question were still loyal to his Republican faith and did anything

about it he would soon find himself minus the job and like Michael Davitt before him, back behind the bars in Long Kesh.

### Attack on morale

All this trick acting by the politicians is directed towards one end, the breaking of the morale of the freedom fighters and the obliteration of any possibility of military action against the occupying forces.

Those who support the British connection, whether through the Sunningdale Agreement or otherwise, don't give one twopenny damn what political philosophy Republicans preach as long as they can make certain that such philosophy will never be operative or effective within the occupied area.

# Honeyed words from Hume

Republicans know that no matter what policy they put forward in the artificial geographical entity known as "the Six Counties of Northern Ireland", they can never, by any stretch of the imagination, command a political majority.

They cannot do so because sectarianism has been nurtured to such an extent by the British imperial machine that our Protestant fellow countrymen will never see the light of where their destiny lies until the British presence is removed.

If Ireland's army of liberation can be broken, the British presence remains. The two partitioned states remain and the Council of Europe gimmick will not change that. So let us get back to fundamentals.

The fundamentals are that the British conquest still operates in Ireland, north and south of the artificially created "Free" State Border. Our northern territory is occupied by British troops and our southern territory is dominated by a parliament and a cabinet that have acquiesced in the complete conquest of Ireland and its re-entry into the Anglo-Saxon sphere of interest.

Our economic life is dominated by Britain through British insurance companies, British banks and the foundation on our territory of countless British firms, which after taking profit (particularly in the distributive trade), export that profit in the form of capital to be re-invested in British industry.

### Attack on language

Attempts are being made to de-nationalise RTE, and to kill the Irish language by kindness. Plans are on the way, through the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to synchronise our broadcasting system with the B.B.C. so that our cultural identity will be lost and that it may be made easier in the future to accomplish the complete conquest.

When we think and act like English men and English women, we will have arrived at the stage when we will lick the chains that bind us and fawn on those who murder our soldiers.

These things can be accomplished only if our army of liberation is broken. Today, our fighting soldiers are our one and only defence against complete conquest. They are fighting both an offensive and a defensive war. They are neither anarchists nor terrorists but citizen soldiers who stand guard over an ancient civilisation and fight for the re-emergence of the nation that went down in defeat at Kinsale but which has re-emerged in arms on five different occasions since then.

No Irish political or national organisation must allow itself to be made the tool of British imperialism. It is the duty of all, irrespective of their political views, to support our freedom fighters in the north. They are the spearpoint of this nation's struggle for freedom.

The rest of us are the power behind them, and that is the way it must remain if total victory is to be achieved.

The Republican Movement has no illusions. A British declaration of intent to withdraw from Ireland is an absolute necessity for peace on this island. Until we get that, the War of Liberation will continue. This time we have won.

**CORMAC MAC AIRT**



## Sinn Féin warning on raids

A statement issued by Mr. Eamonn Monaghan, Mountcharlies, on behalf of the Co. Donegal Comhairleachtair of Sinn Féin, urges the "Free" State authorities "to beware of actions by agents provocateurs designed to create tension between Republicans and police."

The statement deals with selective searches of Republican homes following the raid on Donegal Post Office, and classes as deplorable and humiliating the fact that armed military and armed Special Branch detectives should have been used to assist the Garda in a way that "created a situation without precedent since the civil war."

The statement continues: "To point a finger of suspicion at people completely innocent of involvement and knowledge of the Donegal post office robbery was in very bad taste. We would urge the Free State authorities to beware of actions by agent provocateurs designed to create tension between Republicans and the police."

"The Republican movement is aware of an increase of secret service agents now operating in our county and we suggest that the authorities divert some of their energy towards these people."

### Secret agents

"Last year, and again quite recently, attempts were made near Ballybofey to assassinate two Co. Tyrone men living in Co. Donegal. The victim of the latest assassination attempt, Jack Brogan, of Dreenan, Ballybofey, is now in hospital in Galway."

"We also urge Mr. Donegan, Minister for Defence, to exercise restraint and to take immediate steps to prevent any further use of the Free State military in Gestapo-style raids on Irish homes," the statement concludes.

## Shots fired into house

THE cowardly shooting of Jack Brogan, Ballybofey, Co. Donegal, is condemned by the Seamus Heaney Cumann of Sinn Féin.

Shots were fired into the house occupied by 10 small children. The Cumann wishes Jack a speedy recovery from his wounds and an early return home.

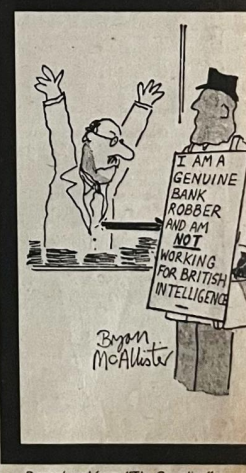


## Mining betrayal

SENATOR Noel Browne launched a strong attack on the Labour Party members of the Government last night when he accused the Minister for Industry and Commerce, Mr. Keating, of an "almost total handover" of the country's mineral wealth to foreign mining speculators.

At a public meeting last week, organised by the Resources Protection Campaign in the Mansion House, Dublin, he criticised Mr. Keating for looking favourably at the question of granting a mining licence to a Canadian company.

"We protest against this gross betrayal of our people, and in particular we protest against the action of a Labour Minister accepting total responsibility for this scandalous decision. Everything possible must be done by the public to stop this sell-out by Keating and his Fine Gael masters," Sen. Browne added.



— Reproduced from "The Guardian"



# Interment, repression, harassment continue

ASSEMBLY members and other leading figures continue daily to speak of interment being phased out and to lavish publicity on the pre-Christmas releases. All this is nothing more than a gross misrepresentation of the facts, the truth being that many ex-internees are being returned to Long Kesh and once again the authorities are using the word "detention" in an attempt to camouflage the reality of interment.

It is worth noting the cases of two ex-internees who find themselves back in the concentration camp on interim custody orders.

One is Mr. D. Reynolds from the Clonard area of Belfast, among the 65 released before Christmas; a second is a Mr. Glennon from Ballymurphy who was released a year ago.

Both of these men, who had previously been held for long periods without charge or trial, find themselves again denied their just right to freedom by a distraught regime hell bent on imposing Sunningdale on the people. Their jailers care little for the suffering of the men in the cages or the separated families.

Another alarming aspect of these two cases is the fact that "Interim Custody Orders" were signed prior to any sort of interrogation in Castlereagh, leaving one to conclude that the system in the South, whereby the word of a Garda superintendent is enough to send a person to prison, seems now to have a twin in the Six Counties.

The Labour Party, while in opposition, appeared somewhat agast at the repression by the Conservatives in the Six Counties. But now that repression continues, this time on Labour's directives, The Winchester hunger strikers continue to be tortured; interment without trial continues; special courts continue; R.U.C. partiality continues; British army harassment continues.

Added to this is the admission by the British of S.A.S. involvement in Ireland. They, it appears, have a licence to kill without fear of any judgment of their activities.

The change of government in England has, to date, changed only minute details of repression.

## AG TEASTAIL

WANTED immediately movie films on struggle in North. Please state location, year, etc. Contact Liam Deeney, 42 Melville Avenue, Dorchester, Mass. 02124, U.S.A. or "Scannán", Box 0004.

## GARDEN

For best quality and value in trees, shrubs, roses, hedge plants, gardening requirements, woodchip fencing, new native timber, Ring: 365898. Open Seven Days.

## a chara

What must be done is the scrapping of the root cause of repression — the "Emergency Provisions Act" — which was introduced by the Tories and which is now being implemented by the Labour Government.

Clearly, it matters little who is in power in England: all are equally prepared to continue measures to stifle all opposition to British rule in Ireland.

The Irish are by right a free people who will not be subject to begging and bartering around the Sunningdale table.

We have long since learned that British solutions have always led to nothing, other than greater suffering and greater repression.

In conclusion, we must all re-affirm the call for the release of all internees and an amnesty for all political prisoners in the jails and concentration camps of Messrs. Cosgrave and Wilson.

— Malachy Foots, P.R.O., Ulster Executive, Sinn Féin.

## POETRY AND PEOPLE

I WOULD like to answer some points made by Deasún in a series of articles in Irish on new Irish-language poets, the last one of which I read in the Máirtín issue. I am compelled, in doing this, to refute the constant note in "An Phoblacht" that English is an Imperialist language, and that Irish is necessarily anti-Imperialist.

In an earlier issue, Deasún raised the question of "what is poetry?" and of whether it should be of use to people. I'm not sure that I can answer the first one, but the second question is of primary importance at this stage, and that I can answer. The question of "whom to serve?" is the fundamental question in literature and art, and the question of "which language and form?" is secondary to "what content?"

Literature and art in society are part of the cultural superstructure erected on the economic base of that society; both reflect and serve the economic base.

We live in a bourgeois society (and neo-colonial to boot!) Therefore the economic base is that of exploitation of the vast majority, the working people, by this parasitic minority, the

comprador (foreign dependent) bourgeoisie.

In our society, the literature and art of the cultural superstructure both reflects and serves this economic base; it is an ideological weapon to mystify the people as to the nature of their problems and their source so as to stop them organising to overthrow Imperialism and Capitalism, the source of all their problems.

This essence of literature and art has always been so in history; in class society it always serves the dominant class. However, the reverse is also true, that emerging progressive classes use it to serve their economic base and to attack the ideas of the ruling — now decadent — class, in the minds of the people.

Deasún said that Chairman Mao is a great poet, but Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley were also supposed to be great poets. What sort of greatness? The greatness of the latter is in the eyes of the bourgeoisie in recognition of services rendered.

Capitalism in general does not recognise the greatness of Chairman Mao as a poet (or anything else), but where oppressed people of the world have heard his poems, especially working people, they have acclaimed him as a great poet, on account of his poetry's service to their cause, on account of his class stand in poetry.

Mao pointed out in "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" that the question of "whom one serves?" is the fundamental question, that into this enters two aspects, form and content.

Of these two, the content is paramount, for if the content is fascist, for instance, are we to concern ourselves with improving its form? On the other hand, the poems must serve the people well; therefore form is important; "form should serve the content", i.e. we want to do a good job of popularising this progressive content.

The bourgeoisie pretend to put the emphasis on form, but if the content is progressive, they oppose it, regardless of form.

The example will suffice: The Beatles were a group which served Imperialism and Monopoly Capitalism. They pushed mysticism, degeneracy, pacifism. They used many different kinds of form, but the bourgeoisie acclaimed them. But when Paul McCartney, late of the Beatles, made the record, "Give Ireland Back to the Irish," the bourgeoisie suppressed it. It was not allowed to be played on the State's Radio or T.V. and the record magazines and the rest of the advertising monolith ignored it, with the exception of some small pieces in the magazines which criticized the form as mediocre!

Does the bourgeoisie worry about mediocre form? Would it fail to capitalize on a record by a Beatle whatever its form, if it didn't oppose the content?

Is iad Sinn Féin, Bíróir Phoiblíocht na Poblaíochta agus cinirí Ghluaiseachta na Poblaíochta, ina gnuairtí, a leagan síos polasaí oifigiúil na Gluaiseachta.

Leis na húdair na tuairimí a nochtaítear sa pháipéar seo, bíodh siad i litreacha, sna cúlúin rialta sinthe nó in altanna eile, agus ní gónaí a n-áontaíonn na foilsitheoirí leo.

Deasún mentions the drug culture and nihilism as escapism, which is correct; but it is incorrect to tie this to the question of language and tradition as he does. Was not romanticism escapist and essentially against the people's interests? Are these not present in traditional Irish poetry?

Deasún says that he sees no wrong in trying new styles, and reading foreign poets, but he fails to come to a logical conclusion: he fails to find an order or set of principles, inside which a progressive poet may write.

I repeat, the fundamental question is: "whom (what class) shall I serve?" If the answer is: "the working class and other oppressed people of Ireland the world," then ask: "what problems do they face?"

In Ireland the problem is Imperialism (mainly British) propping up Capitalism through fascist neo-colonial and colonial regimes. Therefore the poet must serve the people against Imperialism and its capitalist lackeys, and whatever form, whatever language serves this content, must be used.

That English is the language of the tout and aggressor in Ireland is true. English is also the language of the vast majority of the people, of England, Scotland, Wales, of the majority of the people of America, Australia, New Zealand, and the West Indies.

If Irish were widely spoken in Ireland, it would also be the language of the tout and aggressor.

Language belongs to a society; and, apart from such questions as terminology, is in essence of a non-class character, as Stalin pointed out so lucidly.

Irish is spoken by some Irish people and they should be encouraged to develop it, but they should have democracy to learn, speak and teach it as well as write it, but there is no need for the vast majority of the Irish people to abandon one language for another.

Finally, the desire to fight for

national independent, democracy and proletarian socialism does not spring from one language or another, but from the inevitable process of history, and the increasing hatred of working people for a system which tries to hold back the wheel of history, which raises the banner of reaction and tries to dash the banner of progress to the ground.

Diarmuid Breathnach, London, Sasana.

## PROTEST

THE Birmingham branch of the Irish Political Hostages Committee held a successful 24-hour fast and picket outside Winslow Green prison recently and, despite occasional falls of snow, more than 50 people took part.

Following this protest Tom Molloy, a 21-year-old Roscommon man and a member of Sinn Féin, staged an eight-day hunger strike in the Sinn Féin offices where he was observed and looked after by independent witnesses.

The Coventry branch of the Irish Political Hostages Committee held a public meeting and a forceful demonstration in the city shopping precinct. A large crowd had gathered to listen to the speakers and watch the demonstration when the police arrived and tried to move them on the grounds that they were causing an obstruction.

In spite of this interruption the meeting and demonstration continued. Mary Norton of Coventry volunteered to be "force-fed" and watching shoppers were appalled by the cruelty of the operation. Speakers included Diarmuid Mac Diarmada and George Lynch.

The Midlands' week of activities finished with a further meeting and demonstration in Birmingham. Here the "force-feeding" of Tom Molloy had to stop when his throat bled after a number of attempts to insert the tube.

During the demonstration two people fainted and one man asked the organisers to stop as he had never witnessed such cruelty. The demonstration, which was supervised by Dr. Dominic Costa, was attended by some 500 people. A member of the Birmingham Trades Council was

Girls from St. Dominic's High School, Belfast, who won first place in Belfast Drama Festival for Schools and who also won first place in their section at the Ulster Drama Festival in Gaoth Dobhair, together with the highest award for the best production among the 19 plays. The name of the play was "Micheal". The picture shows Miss Murray, Irish teacher (left) and Mrs. McHenry (producer).

among the speakers who addressed the public meeting. — Antoine O Madagáin, P.R.O., Irish Political Hostages Committee, Birmingham.

CANON Mac Iomhair's letter, last week, is to be welcomed very sincerely: we have few enough canons of the Roman Catholic Church siding with Oglagh na hÉireann in the freedom struggle!

Your correspondent says he would not be very effective in trying to organise those other Catholic priests who believe, with him, that the freedom fighters are morally right in their armed fight against monopoly capitalism.

However, as a member of Cumann na Sagart, could he not put forward a motion on this subject? Is it not time that Cumann na Sagart came down from the fence? By silence, or alleged neutrality, in fact it is supporting the pro-British campaign against Oglagh na hÉireann by the leaderships of the various churches in Ireland.

— Deasún Breathnach, Dún Laoghaire.

Co. Baile Átha Cliath.

## PRISONERS

I would like to propose a scheme where Republicans could befriend a prisoner and his family and offer psychological and material help.

This could include such things as writing to prisoners and their families, visiting them and arranging for families of prisoners to take holidays in our homes.

— T. O'Brien, Ivybridge, South Devon, Sasana

## Cork Volunteers' Pipe Band

### ANNUAL DINNER AND CEILI

County Club, Corcaigh.

Friday April 26 at 7.30 p.m.

Táille: 2.50

Tickets available at 64 Blarney St., and 6 Killeens Place, Farranree, Corcaigh.



**YVONNE**

(From Dublin)

Ladies and Gents Hair Stylist

Now at 112 Patrick St., Cork.

Open Mon. — Sat. Tel: 22993





# ÉIRE NUA

## THE NEW CONNACHT

**THE New Connacht is a power-sharing community of communities. Power is shared on four levels. The Community Council (An Chomhairle Phobail)**

The Community Council is a voluntary representative body speaking and acting on behalf of local communities of 1,500 - 6,000 people in urban and rural areas. A delegate from each Community Council has a seat on the statutory District Council.

**The District Council (An Chomhairle Cheantair)**

The District is the basic unit of statutory government. It contains a community of 10-40,000 people. Most districts have a population of 15-20,000.

The District Council has charge of all public services to individuals and families in the spheres of social welfare, education, labour guidance, training and employment practices, housing, planning permissions, agriculture and fishing, small-industry development etc. District Councils can, at their discretion, delegate functions to Community Councils.

**The Regional Council (An Chomhairle Reigiúnach)**

The 20 districts in Connacht are grouped in two regions: *North Connacht* (pop. 174,000). Regional capital: Ballaghaderreen.

There are 10 Districts with an average population of 17,400 ranging from North Leitrim (10,500) and Boyle (10,700) to North Mayo (24,000) and Sligo (30,700).

*South Connacht* (pop. 203,000). Regional capital: Athenry.

Again there are 10 Districts with an average population of 20,300 ranging from Elphin (10,000) and Glennamaddy (11,200) to Loughrea (26,700) and Galway (40,000).

The Regional Council is concerned with:

1. Public services which have a high technological content e.g. hospitals, major roads, telecommunications, third level education;
2. Economic, physical and educational planning.

**Dail Chonnacht**

Dail Chonnacht, the Parliament of Connacht, legislates for the province, allocates funds annually to the Regional Councils; co-ordinates the regional plans. It meets at Tuam.

**Note:** Apart from their specific functions, Community, District and Regional Councils can engage in any legal activity which is not reserved by statute to a higher authority. Foreign Affairs, Defence and national finance are reserved to the Federal Parliament which meets in Athlone.

### Willie O'Halloran

The death has occurred of Willie O'Halloran, Crusheen, Co. Clare. Paying tribute at the graveside, Tom MacNamara pointed out that he had been a staunch Republican to the day of his death.

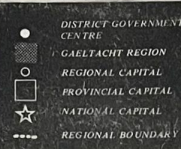
He was laid to rest beside his brother, Lieut Sean O'Halloran, who was shot by "Free" State soldiers in 1922.

Ar dheis De go raibh a anam.

### GAEILGE

Young Dublin man wants conversation-oriented Irish lessons, preferably from a Gaeltacht speaker. No teaching experience necessary.

Box: Gaeilge.



## An Ghaeltacht

Ceantar den Réigiún Gaeltachta is ea Conamara Theas. Tá daonra 13,300 sa Cheantar seo ina bhfuil 7 bPobail; sin meándaonra 1,900 in aghaidh an Phobail. Tá Comhairle Phobail i ngach ceann de na seacht bPobal sin.

Tríd is tríd leanann teorainneacha na bPobal teorainneacha paróistí agus ceantair séipéil atá ann faoi láthair (1974).

I gceantar eile den Réigiún Gaeltachta is ea Ceantar den Réigiún Gaeltachta.

Tá Ceantar eile den Réigiún Gaeltachta in iarthuaisceart Thír Chonaill - thart ar Ghaioth Dobhair. Na pobail Gaeltachta eile ar fud na tíre tá siad ceangailte le chéile mar Cheantair Chonnacht na seacht den Réigiún Gaeltachta faoi na hainmneacha seo a leanas: Tír Chonaill, Acaill-Iorras, Conamara Thuaidh, An Mhumhain. Tá Oifig Phobail i ngach ceann de na pobail sin. Sásaítear riachtanais áirithe a thagann faoi chúram na Comhairle Réigiúnach, seirbhís ardeicneolaíochta ach go háirithe, trí chomhoibriú ar bhonn conartha, idir Comhairle na Gaeltachta agus an Réigiún (Muimhneach, Connachtach, Ultaigh) in aice láimhe.

## Recruiting 'lies' banned

WEST Lancashire District Council has forbidden displays organised by the British army and designed to attract recruits because they are based on lies.

A display, planned for the Skelmersdale Show in August, will not be seen because of Council objections.

The Rev. Christopher Lee, (33), a councillor and Methodist minister in Skelmersdale, said: "A teenager might regret a decision to join the forces. He would be learning to kill, not spending balmy nights on Cyprus beaches with a beautiful blonde."

Mr. Lee, a pacifist, who visited Belfast in January, added: "The barracks there are tough, and I object to the lies of recruitment. There should be a lot more honesty in the campaigns."

This year's show would be the third at Skelmersdale, and the forces have been represented at both previous events.

"Initially they provided action displays with dogs which were a great attraction," said Mr. Lee. "But last year we were concerned about the stress that was laid on weapons, which children were allowed to handle, and the glossy brochures about the work of the armed forces."

"We did not think this was the correct use of a show which is supposed to promote the life and activities of Skelmersdale."

## Beannacht

Greetings to my husband, Michael Farragher, who was "lifted" on April 13 1973.

"No Man has the right to put a Boundary on the March of a Nation."

"No Man has the right to Say: 'Thus far Shalt Thou Go and No Farther.'"

—Bernie (Bernadette Farragher)

## I.C.R.A. PROTEST

The Irish Civil Rights Association in a statement, views with alarm the attitude of the prison authorities in the North in refusing the reasonable demands of Republican prisoners, five of whom have been on hunger strike for 33 days (the statement is dated April 11). The prisoners' demands for parole, in the case of serious illness or death of members of their families, had been conceded following a hunger strike in November, 1972. Since then a number of prisoners benefited from the agreement reached. However, when a Dublin man, John Johnston, applied for parole to attend the funeral of his mother, who died early in March, this agreement was broken and he was not allowed the usual 12-hour parole.

I.C.R.A. calls upon those concerned, Commandant Truesdale, the Camp Governor, Merlyn Rees, British Minister for the North, Gerry Fitt and Brian Faulkner, to save the lives of the hunger strikers by implementing the agreement reached in November, 1972, and which apparently worked satisfactorily until now.

# HUNGER STRIKE

## at Long Kesh • 5th week

In demand for 24-hour parole  
in the case of a family bereavement

THEY HAVE REFUSED FOOD FROM:

**SATURDAY MARCH 9**  
JOHNNY JOHNSTON (Dublin)  
DONAL BILLINGS (Dublin)  
TOMMY MULLEN (Dublin)  
JIM SCULLION (Belfast)  
NOEL QUIGLEY (Belfast)

**SATURDAY MARCH 23**  
PAT MCGILLAWAY (Derry)  
GEORGE DUFFY (Derry)  
JOHNNY HADDOCK (Belfast)  
SEAMUS STOREY (Belfast)  
GERARD O'NEILL (Belfast)

**SATURDAY MARCH 16**  
DEREK THOMPSON (Dublin)  
MARTIN FEARON (Newry)  
MARTIN MEEHAN (Belfast)  
GERRY ROONEY (Belfast)  
THOMAS ROSS (Belfast)

**SATURDAY MARCH 30**  
MICHAEL AGNEW (Belfast)  
WILLIAM KELLY (Belfast)  
DESMOND LEONARD (Fermanagh)  
JIMMY GRAY (Belfast)  
HUGHIE MCKENNA (Toomebridge)

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