

# An Phoblacht

Iml. 5. Uimh. 35. 6p. Lúnasa 30, 1974.



## TORTURE CHIEF SHOT DEAD

THE PROVISIONAL I.R.A. has claimed responsibility for the shooting of the head of the Special Branch in Omagh, Co. Tyrone, who was shot dead by two armed youths in a public house in the town. He was the second Omagh man to be killed within 24 hours – the other ex-U.D.R. man, was shot while taking part in a traffic census operation near Dungannon late on Thursday night.

Detective Inspector Peter Flanagan (57), was sitting on a stool in the lounge of Mr. Gerald Broderick's public house reading a newspaper, when the youths burst in.

One of the youths opened fire and Inspector Flanagan dashed into a toilet. The youth followed and further shots were heard and it was there the body was found.

Inspector Flanagan, a Catholic and a bachelor, was a native of Omagh. He had been in the police for 28 years.

A statement from the East Tyrone Provisionals said that their first battalion admitted shooting Inspector Flanagan. As head of the Special Branch in the area, they claimed, he had been responsible for sending many innocent people to Ballykelly for torture. The statement also said that he had participated in torture procedures himself.

### Late night census

The other Omagh man who died was Mr. William Hutchinson (29), a married man with three children, who

worked as a council electrician and was in the U.D.R. until 18 months ago.

On Thursday with a 66-year-old neighbour, Mr. Thomas Wasson, Mr. Hutchinson spent nine hours taking part in a traffic census for the Department of the Environment. The men sat in Mr. Hutchinson's car in a lay-by at Cabragh, on the Dungannon-Ballygawley Road.

At about 10.30pm themen heard some traffic coming and Mr. Hutchinson turned on the car's interior light to make notes. There was a burst of machine-gun fire and Mr. Wasson threw himself to the floor. Mr. Hutchinson was shot in the neck and chest.

Mr. Wasson ran to a nearby house, and came back with a nurse who lived there to help the wounded man. He died in hospital four hours later.

Mr. Hutchinson was an



Detective Inspector Peter Flanagan, Omagh Special Branch Chief.

ex-member of the U.D.R. A police spokesman said yesterday that his association with the U.D.R. appeared to be coincidental to his assassination. It was probable, he said, that Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Wasson had been seen making notes in the car over a lengthy period and had been mistaken for members of the security forces.

Who ever heard of a man taking road traffic census late at night, at 10.30 p.m. when there are hardly any cars in Dungannon?

Was Mr. Hutchinson attached to the Omagh Special Branch?

### The hooded men

These are questions that will never be answered, but the reasons for the death of the Torture Chief can be found in Fr. Denis Faul's and Raymond Murray's book "The Hooded Men" which tells the horrifying story of the S.A.S. and Special Branch torture carried out in the torture chambers in the six counties.

Between its covers are the personal accounts of men like Paddy Joe McClean, a middle-aged married man

from Tyrone and a teacher of handicapped children who describes his treatment at the hands of the torturers. How he was beaten with batons, kicked, punched, starved and hooded for six days. How he had to perform his natural functions where he lay, because he was denied the use of a toilet during his torture.

"I stood there, arms against the wall, feet wide apart. My arms, legs back and head began to ache. I perspired freely, the noise and the heat were terrible. My brain seemed ready to burst. What was going to happen to me? Was I alone? Are they going to kill me? I wished to God they would end it."

Here, too, is the story of Ardoyne man Francie McGuigan discovering that he could not remember how to spell his name after his mental torture, and praying desperately for his sanity.

A young motor mechanic from Iris Drive, Joe Clarke, tells how his mind had been so twisted that he believed one of the torturers was his brother.

Father of five, Pat Shivers (40) from Toomerbridge describes how he prayed to his dead child.

"I started to say the Memorare. The noise was getting worse. I was getting crazy. I prayed out loud – the Memorare and nine Hail Marys. I began to pray to the youngster, the child who had died. I felt he was hearing me and would give me strength. Then there was great light inside the bag. To me this was the youngster appearing to me. I was collapsing and thought I was dying. To me the thought was lovely. I wasn't afraid to die.

I seemed to be lifted and dragged into a room. A voice asked me, "anything to tell me?" I said: "A priest and my wife." They got hold of my head and put something in my mouth like hard bread. To me it wasn't any



Soldiers and Police guard the public house in Omagh, Co. Tyrone, where the head of the town's Special Branch was shot dead.

use – water was what I wanted."

This book would be excellent value if it contained only these detailed personal statements on the torture. But it has much more besides.

Professor Robert Daly of U.C.C. – Ireland's leading psychiatrist – gives the results on his research on some of the torture victims and tells of the permanent mental damage caused.

Analysis of the Compton Report, the Parker Report, Westminster debate, and Amnesty International's conference on torture is given, together with comment on events.

This book is an absolute must for any one who lives in or has an interest in Ireland. Buy it. Read it. Send it to your friends.

● The Hooded Men is on sale now in book-shops and newsagents. Price £1.

## The Hooded Men

British Torture in Ireland  
Report, October 1971

by  
Fr. Denis Faul, Dungannon  
Fr. Raymond Murray, Armagh



### SUPPORT THE PRISONERS

Send a subscription today to:

An Cumann Cabhrach,  
44 Cearnóg Pharnell,  
Baile Átha Cliath, 1, ÉIRE.



# An Phoblacht

Imleabhar 5.

Lúnasa 30, 1974

Uimh. 35.

44 Caarnóg Pharnell, B.A.C., Éire.

Guthín: 747611

## Militarists in command

AT THE time of the Curragh Mutiny British army officers refused to move against the Ulster Volunteers and a weak Westminster government surrendered to them rather than risk what some politicians foresaw as a civil war. The rebel officers had powerful friends and certain British politicians backed the revolt for their own selfish party political ends.

Historians have pointed, in explanation, to a common bond between the rebel officers and the powerful personages behind the formation of the Ulster Volunteers: the Masonic Order of which the Orange Order is a branch.

Is there a similar explanation today? Or is it just that, whenever preparations are being made for an imperial general election, the politicians in power and those who hope to regain power in Westminster could not care less as to what happens in Ireland as long as the imperial hold is not loosened?

Whatever the explanation, most people in the Six Counties see the British army brasshats as overlords of Westminster. During the Ulster Workers' Council strike not only did the military do nothing to end or weaken it — they gave it active support, even to the extent of permitting hijacking of vehicles for roadblocks. The same military leaders are the most stubborn defenders of internment.

At the same time the British army terror campaign is being escalated in the nationally minded areas in a desperate, hysterical attempt to break the people's resistance while the politicians' minds are otherwise occupied, not that it would be likely to disturb the consciences of most of them if there were any likelihood of it succeeding. The more thoughtful of them, however, might be worried that it would do more harm than good to the imperial cause. It certainly makes bad reading abroad, sully even blacker the British image.

Just how counter-productive it may be is illustrated vividly in the Newry area, which has been bombarded with military leaflets lurid with anti-resistance propaganda. For the Newry people have made it clear that they want control of their electricity supplies returned to the Electricity Board, as demanded by Óglaigh na hÉireann, and removed from the hands of the military.

The suffering people must be thoroughly sick of the spectacle of S.D.L.P. members complaining so loudly of British army harassment in a bid to recover support lost as a result of that party's performance during the short reign of Stormont Mark Two. For there was hardly a whimper out of them when tastering. And did they not join the police committees and try to break the Rent and Rates Strike by prosecuting people and having their goods seized, in the old R.I.C. style, to cover the arrears?

Where, now, are all those neo-liberals, clerical and otherwise, so loud in their condemnation of the "men of violence," in face of the violent, bloody and vindictive terror campaign of British soldiers against defenceless civilians, particularly in the Co. Tyrone area?

The campaign is not hearsay: it has been milestone by murders; it has been documented by persons of standing, recognised widely for their impartiality. Reports, many of them muted, have appeared widely in the public press, certainly, but there has been no outraged editorial outcry. The pulpit prophets of despair, too, have been strangely silent: perhaps on the basis of pragmatism, that the end justifies the means?

History tells us that victorious armies tend to mercy and that defeated armies tend to take bloody revenge on the defenceless. And so it is today. For Óglaigh na hÉireann seldom have been as strong as today, five years in the field and undefeated. Meanwhile, the crumbling empire faces disaster at its heart as economists paint a picture as black as any of the late 'twenties and the early 'thirties.

The leaders of Britain's armed bullies know only too well that economic chaos at home soon must force the withdrawal of alien troops from Ireland. Their present terror campaign is the last frenzied lash of the dying lion's tail.



This is a reproduction of a plaque made by the Portlaoise political prisoners. The back of the plaque was signed by each of the prisoners, including the 19 who escaped. It was presented recently to the Gaughan family.

## Escape from Portlaoise

FOON — Are You There, Moriarity?

On August the eighteenth around mid-day in the year of seventy-four in Portlaoise Jail some I.R.A. marched with caps that their jailers wore.

To the prison wall so grim and tall with sticks of gelignite To blast their way on that grand fine day away from their sorry plight.

The wall it shook as the gelly it took and a gap appeared right there And through it they ran each stalwart man as the sentries fled on them.

Then down the street for car's to meet and away from Portlaoise town: Nineteen men were free again to fight on against the Crown.

After word was sent to the government, the slaves all had a fit. Wilson and Heath fell off their feet with rage when they heard of it.

The bogus state got a hell of a gait of goin' from Downing Street, So much that they cursed the I.R.A. more than their usual treat.

Now the search was on from dusk to dawn and from dawn to dusk again, Through hills and downs, vales, cities and towns for the glorious 19 men

Who escaped that day in a daring way dressed-up in their jailers' clothes. While the jailers they much to their dismay heard the cell doors behind them close.

Yes, away they went on freedom bent right through the prison wall. As the guns spat lead from the sentries shed. Thank God, they missed them all.

The patriots unarmed escaped unharmed: strong prayers never fail. Good luck to the sons who beat walls and guns to escape from Portlaoise Jail.

—T. Bracken

## Yeats's á usaid in eadan na teanga i gCo. Shligigh

NÍ CHÓIR go mbeadh aon choimhlint an idir an Ghaeilge agus an Béarla in Éirinn, dar le Liam Ó Murchú (RTE) agus roinnt daoine eile a labhrann nó a scríobhann go poiblí ó am go chéile. D'fhéadfá an pointe cáite a léagan amach faoi sin uile. Ní tréachtas ollcoile. Ní imleabhar. Ach is í an fhírinne faoi go bhfuil an choimhlint sin ar tí seo le fáil an is agus go bhfuil ar goid litríocht i nGaeilge breac le tagairtí go "Gallphoibic an Béarla" nó do "gorta garbh Béarla" agus mar sin de, nuair ba léir do na filí agus don aon dána i gcoitinín gur coitriúid dóir an teanga anoir.

Bhí an teanga ag troid faoi an sin. Bhí síoraí tróda go láidir in measc na phoiblí agus go hainithe i measc na gceannair. Beag caint a bhí acu an uair sin faoi ghriúcháin, rud atá ró-chóistianta inniu.

Ach ní rud é sin a bhí sa tír seo amháin. Is é a deir na teangeolaithe gur canálach gach teanga, go n-éireann na teanga-achai a chéile, nach bhfuil trua na teangeolaithe ag goid na teanga. Agus meastair gur cóir go dtuigfeadh leithéidí Liam Ó

**Débe**

aíodh í, tá bunaisíonál a dhéanamh ag lucht a sagairte ar an nGaeilge. I mbliana bhí sampla eile den ionasí sin againn ó Richard Walsh, Coláiste na hOileice i mBéal Átha Cliath, más fíor do na muachtán.

D'innis an Breathnach déir, ach níor bhac éinne, go bhfuil domas, len é bhrágnú. Dúirt sé go bhfuil litríocht na Gaeilge marbh agus nach bhfuil teacht aniar i ndán di.

Níor luadh sé Máirtín Ó Cadhain, Máirtín Ó Direáin, Seán Ó Riordáin, Siomóin, Ó Súilleabháin, Máire Mhac an tSaoi, Rostock, Hutchinson, Davitt, Ó Fiannachta, Ó Múir, Ó Leacháin, Eoghan Ó Tuairisc na na scóirtha eile.

Seans go raibh sé dár orthu. Seans nár léigh sé saothar an Chaidhnaigh. Seans nach fuair sé aon tionscnamh, ach fear scáidil, nár léigh níos faide i litríocht na Gaeilge (ní ariomn na Gáidhlig) ach Gaeilge an Chéitinnigh.

Agus sin an fear a thug Yeats Summer School le bréaga a chur

síar sna scóirnaigh ag cachtann-igh, a bhfuil spéis acu sa chultúr i gcoitinne agus i gcoitinín na tíre seo go hainithe, ach, freisin, síar sna scóirnaigh ag pobal aineolach na hÉireann atá fós féin idir dhá theanga.

Propaganda tá ar síd ag an Yeats Summer School, eagrais a fhaighneann tacaíocht aigéid ó stát Bhaile Átha Cliath.

**Tuarascáil**

AN DREAM úd tá taobh thiar den "Tuarascáil" ar an "Irish Times", ba mhíth leis go nglacfaí leis mar chinne na smointeoir-eachta i nGaeilge ach ar rinne siad aon scagadh ar phropaganda na scoile sin (ní aigil an meid sin aigil (ní b'fhéil) le bréaga a bhunú?

Chun an coart thabhairt do "Tuarascáil", mar sin féin, cé go mbíonn sé de shíor ag sonaí Ghluaisceach na Poblaíochta, d'fhéil sé litir fhuada mhinisúil ó Dhuinnleach céicint, mar fhearg-ín ar an tionscnamh agus mar chosaint loighicéil ar fheachtas na nOglach.

Chuala mé daoine a ní nár chóir aon faid thabhairt ar Richard Walsh ach leanaint leis an obair. Céard é a rinne an Richard

Walsh sé ar son na Gaeilge, ar son litríocht na teanga? Cé na dánta, na drámaí, na húrscéala, na gearrscéala, na haistí, a d'fhéil sé i dtéanga ar bith?

Cé bhfuil an léimheast-óiracht óna pheann? Bhfuil éinní aige le maíomh as ach an acadáilch tuar? Mura mbíonn an acadáilch tuar go go dtuith leis an saol, leis na daoine, lena gcuid fadhbanna, rud marbh is ea é.

Ach is cóir an Walsh seo, agus na hamadain eile, nó na hainneol-aithe eile, nó na spóisín eile, a fheargairt mar tá meann an náisiúin faoi ionasí acu, agus tá Cailtear i bheathú leis an fhírinne, bíodh sí sin mílis searbh.

Is fada ó bhí an meid sin bréaga, i nionasí agus i thóilidín go hÉireannach, go hOileicéil, is í annu. Rud suarach is ea an bhréag. Is cóir do na firin dal na coime i gcoitinín nó is iad a bheas

Nuair a bheas Débe na seacht-aíne seo, le léamh beidh Débe ar an Scairbh, i gCo. an Chláir, ag dul thar tráis ar scoil, ag éisteach leis an sainleathas i gCo. an Chláir na heimeirne.

I gCoillte Mích, um thús na bliana seo, chuala mé beagán faoi litríocht sin, féar mar a bhí na Fínní tacaíocht di i Meiricea, tar éis dóibh éirí as an bheachtas míleata.

Séal é sin nach bhfuil mórán folaisithe faoi nó, má tá, is amhlaidh atá ar bhíomhóir dal air, ceal poiblíocht, ceal cúrsa coart staire bheith ar chlar na scoilanna.

Ar na daoine bheas ag labhairt ar an Scairbh beidh Donald Mac Amhlaidh, bunchara, fear a rinne a chion féin go cumasach i saothar na litríochta.

Ná bítear ag scríobh chugan gur Greamaí é nó is maith is ceol don faoi sin. Ach is fear é nár aontuigh ariamh leis an son chogaidh agus a thug tacaíocht dúinn mar chogaidh ar a bhealach féin. Ach tá dóchas agus i gcoitinín go bhféidfeadh sé faoi dhéireadh gur i gcuid-de-sa na staire atá na hOileicéiligh tightha.

### Yeats School

YEATS Summer School is clús leis an gcainnt seo uile. Ó bhun-





# SPECIALS ON WAY BACK

Lenáir dTuairisceoir

The B. Specials, pictured at the height of their arrogant, bullying power (right), are on the way back, regardless of what Gauleiter Rees may say. And all the North knows it.

This is the Craig-Paisley-West answer to the U.D.A. and the U.V.F., which don't trust the professional politicians and are not trusted by them. For it was the B Special orange bullyboy element that was the muscle of the professional Unionist politicians.

No talk of a fair deal for workers from them. No complaints about housing or social conditions generally. No criticism of the Unionist farcoat brigade of lining their own pockets and walking on the workers of whatever political or religious persuasion.

The Specials would be trusted to do as bid and mind their own business.

## Recruiting played down

The recruiting campaign has been played down in the papers of the 26 Counties but it is extensive, thorough, intimidatory, from door to door, in Belfast areas, including Finaghy, Glengormley, Lisburn and Ormeau roads.

The recruits are members of the Ulster Special Constabulary Association, all members of the notorious, legal, gun-clubs, all heavily armed with legally held weapons.

The Association, led by Bangor man George Green, is made up of former B men. Green, a former sub-district commandant in the B. Specials, is a leading member of William Craig's Vanguard Party and was an unsuccessful candidate for Vanguard in the North Down constituency at the Stormont Assembly elections.

There have been a number of protests made about what is seen as an attempt to re-constitute the B. Specials. The People's Democracy has warned of the danger of a fascist-type Protestant coup, saying that such an event is "a reality rather than a possibility if an armed third force is organised and equipped by Loyalists."

A few hours after it had been made public that a



recruiting meeting for the Home Guard was to be held in Bangor, U.D.A. headquarters in Belfast said that they had set up a new brigade in North Down, with the sea-side town as the brigade's base.

Many U.D.A. leaders believe that the suggested Home Guard is an attempt by Unionist political leaders such as Taylor and Craig, to take control out of the para-military organisations into their own hands.

## Membership: 9,000

The concentration of the recruiting campaign on non-U.D.A. areas of Belfast and country districts is an indication that working class Protestants in the city are still prepared to follow leaders from among their own number than middle class leaders in the Paisley-Taylor-Craig faction.

The U.S.C. Association claimed a membership of 9,000 shortly after its formation in 1970.

Since then many of its members have joined the U.D.A. and rifle clubs which it had organised have broken up following the revoking of licences for .303 rifles which they used.

But very many of these weapons are still held, plus large stocks of ammunition. And many B. Special weapons, particularly in country districts, were never recalled.

Will the U.D.A. and the U.V.F. take a resolute stand against the return of this Frankenstein, as great a threat to them as to anyone else in Ireland?

● Picture on left depicts the leader of the Ulster Special Constabulary Association, Mr. George Green, accepting names from volunteers for the reconstituted B. Special force.



NEWRY looks like being one of the greatest defeats of the enemy since war was declared on Óglaigh na hÉireann by the British army.

For the people have made it clear that they back the demand made by Óglaigh na hÉireann that enemy troops leave the control of electricity in the town with the electricity authorities.

Even the S.D.L.P. representatives in the area have been forced to take exactly the same line, knowing the people's feelings, in a desperate attempt to curry favour. For a general election is in the offing and they hope to reap a harvest in votes.

The British attempt to justify their stand rings hollow. Newry's cars, they do not want to be lit up targets when going on patrol.

## No patrol needed

The answer is that no patrol is needed. There are no excuses of alleged sectarian tensions to justify such patrols. The only thing left, the Newry people say, is for the Brits to get out and stay out. There is no job for them to do. Newry can look after itself.

How did the Newry affair begin? On August 2 last Michael Hollywood (24) from Bessbrook was a passenger in a car which crashed into the rear of a van at an enemy checkpoint in the town's Patrick Street, while that street was in darkness as a result of enemy action.

Óglaigh na hÉireann immediately demanded an end to enemy control of electricity. Wires were

thrown over a high-tension cable, resulting in a short.

When technicians were sent out to repair the fault by the Electricity Board, volunteers from Óglaigh na hÉireann told them to leave without effecting repairs.

Since then other faults have not been repaired by the maintenance men.

A Sinn Féin representative explained: "Recently there have been three deaths due to the blackout. There have been also a number of non-fatal accidents due to the blackout and the failure of traffic lights when street lights are not functioning."

"There are other difficulties. If you drive with dipped lights

you are likely to be told to put them out. If you drive without lights you are likely to be shot."

He added that sales of the people's publications, including "An Phoblacht" and "Republican News", were increasing as was support for An Cumann Cabhlach, clear indications of the people's support.

## Tuairisc ó lár Chinn Trá

A spokesman for Óglaigh na hÉireann said the Army's demand for an end to control by enemy forces of the town's lighting would be maintained. There would be no backing down.

"We want to end this quickly," he said. "But we are concerned about the safety of the people of Newry. Most of the

housing estates are on hills around the town and the houses have steps up to the doors.

"How can old people and invalids be expected to make their way to their homes in the dark?"

## Dublin whining

It is only to be expected that the "Irish Times" and the "Irish Independent" will take the pro-union line against the liberation forces and against the people of Newry.

Dublin has not got to endure the harassment of British occupation. If it had, those same papers would be loudest in their protests: that is the general opinion of most Newry people as enemy spokesmen squirm and wriggle and try to manufacture excuses for the continued, hateful enemy presence.

There can be only one result: the enemy must give way against a united people demanding control of their own town and its lighting.

# Belfast Brigade's view of 'third force'

A STATEMENT issued last week by Brigadaí Bhealaíste, Óglaigh na hÉireann, accepts in the main the U.D.A. interpretation of the "third force" manoeuvring.

It said that politicians, such as John Taylor and the Rev. Ian Paisley, saw power slipping from them with the emergence of new groupings such as the Ulster Workers' Council, and were using the idea of a "third force" to recover lost prestige.

The statement added: "The so-called anti-Loyalist force, S.D.L.P., and kindred organisations, are preying on the fears of the nationalist people and suggest as an alternative to the proposed new home guard a restructured

R.U.C. which they have been advocating for so long.

"Rees is taking advantage of the situation also and has announced the setting up of yet another anti-Republican force to assist the British Army, U.D.R., R.U.C. and R.U.C.R."

"Finally, there are those anti-Unionists with sincerely-held views who are clamouring for a people's army as a counter to the Loyalist force."

"Surely these people are aware

that a truly people's Army has been engaged in armed struggle for the last five years—Óglaigh na hÉireann, Irish Republican Army. Whilst our main objective is freeing our land from British domination we are also pledged to the defence of our people from sectarian attacks."

"May we respectfully suggest that there is room within our ranks for all those desirous of being trained and organised in the defence of our people."

## FIDDLED FIGURES

ACCORDING to an official enemy document, soon to be published, the war in the north-east has cost the enemy £70,000,000 in property damaged, £8,000,000 for personal damage, and some £35,000,000 towards the cost of keeping enemy troops in occupation, over the past five years, and that British expenditure in the Six Counties is between £350,000,000 and £400,000,000 above what is raised in the area in taxes and profits.

Figures for damage are grossly underestimated, according to economists, who calculate a minimum of £100,000,000. Likewise, the cost of maintaining the occupation forces is far higher than admitted. But so is the profit to British interests. And the only reason for continued British occupation is that the balance is in favour of monopoly capitalism, including the extent of alien investment.

There is also the consideration that British control of the north-east secures the control of the entire Irish economy, the retention of which is vital to the rapidly declining economy of the empire, now admitted widely as in danger of complete collapse.

# U.D.R. men in civilian vehicles

MORE complaints about the conduct of the U.D.R. in Mid and West Tyrone have been made by Rev. Denis Faul, of Dungannon.

In the past two months Father Faul has complained about U.D.R. patrols in the area operating from civilian cars, a procedure which, he states, is illegal and contrary to U.D.R. regulations.

On the night of Aug. 20, Father Faul was stopped by a

U.D.R. patrol operating near Cloughfin in mid-Tyrone, from a civilian car.

When he pointed out to the members of the patrol that they were acting illegally, they became "quite rude and abusive", said Father Faul. The patrol threatened to hold him on the road and made a number of remarks about his earlier complaints.

After some time Father Faul

was allowed to proceed. Since then, he has given the name of the N.C.O. in charge and the number of the car from which the patrol was operating to the British Army and has made a further complaint to the U.D.R.

## Write a prisoner a letter

# NEWRY TELLS BRITS TO GET 'OFF OUR BACKS'





The tricolour and the man who was later arrested for wearing a uniform.

ON SUNDAY 11th August Sinn Féin, IPHC PD, IMG and I.S. held an Anti-Internment demonstration, leading off from Hyde Park.

Before we set off we were warned by the police who outnumbered us 2-1, (a fair indication of what they expected) that anybody wearing a "political uniform" i.e. a Black Beret etc. would be arrested and charged accordingly. There were about twelve men in berets carrying flags and banners.

As soon as the march set off the police moved in and dragged away the National Flag bearer and others in black berets. These men were attacked and beaten up by the police. Soon afterwards three women were also set upon and subsequently arrested.

I was busy taking photographs of all these incidents when I myself was threatened. My camera was smashed into my face as I tried to take photos of the arrests, but I managed to get away before they could arrest me.

After the arrested had been driven off to the police station the march refused to move till our National Flag was returned. This had previously been taken by the police and they said it was to be used as evidence. After about 45 minutes the flag was returned, although the flag had to be signed for.

The march set off to Waterloo where a public meeting was held, addressed by Niall Fagan Sinn Féin.

Now, after the meeting about seventeen people decided to go to Paddington Police Station where the accused were being held.

We got there at about 6 p.m. and soon afterwards they were released one by one. They were all charged (17 men and 3 women) with wearing a uniform associated with a political party, i.e. Provisional Sinn Féin.

Less than half of these people weren't wearing berets or uniform of any kind.

After a while all the people who had been arrested were asked to leave the police station (we were waiting for some more who had not been released). We left peacefully, but as we were standing outside complaining about police brutality and harassment of the Irish here in London, a police officer attacked Mrs. Margaret O'Brien, (who is Secretary of ICRA here in England). And grabbed her by the throat, and told her to "clear off" in no uncertain terms.

We immediately sprang to Margaret's defence, whereupon about 20 uniformed and plainclothes police set upon us, five people were arrested.

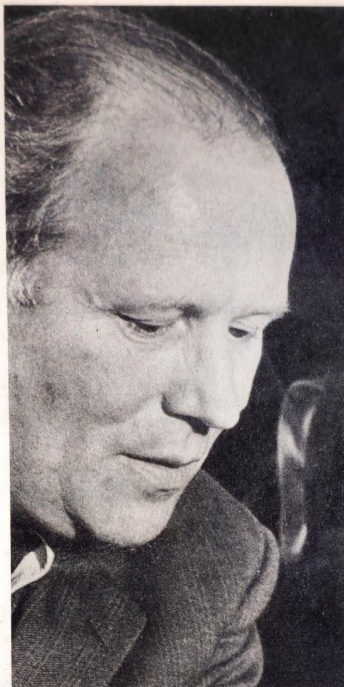
The five arrested were:- Mrs. Margaret O'Brien (ICRA); Mrs. Sally Carson; Miss Margaret Crowley (Sinn Féin Sec. of Comhairle Cheantair) and her sister aged 14, Kathleen; Mr. Harry Carson who is the chairman of the London Comhairle Cheantair.

Margaret and Harry had previously been arrested earlier for the wearing of the "uniform". They were now re-arrested minutes later on assault and disturbing the peace charges.

I myself was kicked and pinched to the ground, everyone was released by 11 p.m.

This then was the sequence of events and clearly it can be seen that the police went out of their way to provoke these incidents. When Harry Carson was in the Police Station he noticed that nearly all the

# LONDON REPORT



Niall Fagan Sinn Féin Ard Comairle, who addressed the Anti-Internment rally in London.

cells had been labelled with the word "demo". Clearly this was a premeditated plan by the London Police to provoke us and arrest us.

I took several photos, without happily having my camera damaged or the film being destroyed.

I, on behalf of all Republicans here in London, demand through you, to voice our opinions and hatred of the rough "justice" we are currently undergoing here in London.

N.M. London

## Conspiracy Charges

IN WINSON Green Prison, Birmingham, James Ashe, Anthony Madigan, Patrick Guilfoyle, Joseph Duffy, Gerrard Small, Martin Coughlan, Stephen Blake, and Gerard Young are all on remand awaiting trial on conspiracy charges? ! !

Bail is being continually refused even though bail has been allowed to five other people facing the same charges in Oxford.

Conspiracy to cause explosions ... Does not necessarily mean that any of the men have actually caused the explosions it is a charge which is used when there is no other evidence available, other than association.

It implies guilt by association alone! !

## 'Might end up like Lennon'

Sinn Féin's organiser in Britain, Brendan Magill, last week stated that S.F. members were "living in fear that some of them would end up like Kenneth Lennon with a bullet in the back of their heads."

He was addressing a press conference and he added that "throughout the country the homes of Republicans have been subjected to dawn raids." He expressed concern about people living on their own in digs, who had been picked up by either bomb squad or special branch officers.



The march moves down Whitehall. In the background is Nelson's Column.

## BRUTALITY

It is strange how one of these young men, James Ashe left police custody, bearing the marks of cigarette burns! All of these men were denied access to their basic rights whilst in police custody ... They were denied access to a Solicitor. They were refused contact with their families, they have been dragged in front of the court with no shoes on their feet and they have been kicked and degraded in front of the court.

All of these things are contrary to the myth of British justice!!

These people need support.

They have been denied basic human dignity.

They have been treated as if they are guilty before being proved innocent!!

## List of Prisoners

M. Price - H.M.P. Brixton, London, S.W.2.  
D. Price - H.M.P. Brixton, London, S.W.2.  
H. Feeney - H.M.P. Gartree, Market Harboro' Leics.  
P. Sheridan - H.M.P. Gartree, Market Harboro' Leics.  
G. Kelly - H.M.P. Wormwood Scrubs, London, W.12.  
J. Mealey - H.M.P. Wormwood Scrubs, London, W.12.  
W. McLarnon - H.M.P. Wormwood Scrubs, London, W.12.  
R. Lynch - H.M.P. Wormwood Scrubs, London, W.12.  
P. Holmes - H.M.P. Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.  
J. Moore - H.M.P. Long Lartin, Evesham, Worcs.  
W. Armstrong - H.M.P. Long Lartin, Evesham, Worcs.  
P. Dowling - H.M.P. Long Lartin, Evesham, Worcs.  
G. Rush - H.M.P. Long Lartin, Evesham, Worcs.  
F. Stagg - H.M.P. Long Lartin, Evesham, Worcs.  
M. Brady - H.M.P. Hedon Road, Hull, Yorks.  
Rev. P. Fell - H.M.P. Hedon Road, Hull, Yorks.  
S. Campbell - H.M.P. Albany, Isle of Wight.  
R. Walsh - H.M.P. Love Lane, Wakefield, Yorks.  
J. Flynn - H.M.P. Winson Green Road, Birmingham, 18.  
M. McCabe - H.M.P. Walton, Liverpool 9, Lancs.  
M. Kneafsey - H.M.P. Walton, Liverpool 9, Lancs.  
S. Colley - H.M.P. The Castle, Lancaster.  
C. Renehan Miss - H.M.P. Greenock, Scotland.  
M. Ward - H.M.P. Perth, Scotland.  
J. Sweeney - H.M.P. Peterhead, Aberdeen, Scotland.  
J. Friel - H.M.P. Peterhead, Aberdeen, Scotland.

## Birmingham Eight

Patrick Joseph Guilfoyle (24), and Joseph Duffy (23) both of Chesterton Road, Sparkbrook; Gerrard Small (28), and James Joseph Ashe (20), both of Clifton Road, Sparkhill; Gerard Peter Young (26), of Exeter Road, Selly Oak; Martin Coughlan (34), of Isis Grove, Chelmsley Wood; Stephen Adrian Blake (22), of Baker Street, Sparkhill; and Anthony James Madigan (19), of Villa Street, Lozells.

All eight were charged with conspiring with others between August 1 last year and August 3 this year, to cause explosions.

They were brought into court one by one and remanded in custody until August 22.

Bail applications for five of them were turned down.



Police left - right and centre.



One of the numerous banners.



# British Police Pistol Trained By Army

POLICE are being picked from every division of constabulary to take weapons training in Wyvern army barracks at Wonford.

The news was revealed after night nurses at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital complained that gunfire from the nearby barracks was disturbing their sleep.

An army spokesman told the 'Western Daily Press' that the police were using the shooting range under military supervision.

The same newspaper was told by senior officer in the Devon and Cornwall police force that 'handpicked uniformed and CID officers from all divisions were being trained to .303 sniper rifles and .38 revolvers'.

Subsequently another senior officer was in touch with the

newspaper and tried to play down the story.

'Although our men do receive firearms training, only a selected number are involved', he claimed.

'Only a handful of our men use the Wyvern barracks range.

'Men from other divisions use other ranges throughout Devon and Cornwall and in any case they don't fire more than once every two or three months'.

It is now known that police are being picked all over England for special arms training. Reports say that 45 S.A.S. members have been withdrawn from Northern Ireland in order to learn new tactics and to train British Police and Soldiers. They are being trained in 'counter

insurgency' techniques by the Special Air Services - the section of the army which is responsible for infiltration, bomb attacks and murder.

'The Times' newspaper reported that 45 members of the S.A.S. have been secretly withdrawn from Ulster.

'The Times' claims that the S.A.S. men are training regular soldiers for plain clothes military duty in the north of Ireland.

Such training facilities, however, are already well established in Ulster.

There is only one reason for establishing them in Britain - to step up the underground activity of the army against Republican Organisations in England.



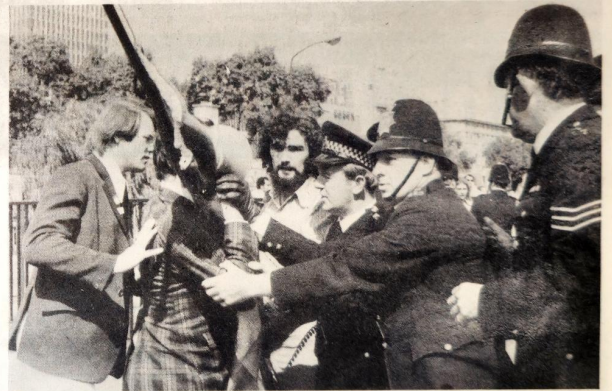
## 'BLACK BERET' ARRESTS ON LONDON DEMO

A NUMBER of Irish demonstrators were arrested in London for wearing black berets on a march in protest against three years of internment in the north of Ireland.

This grotesque act of police repression, which undermines the basic democratic right of workers to demonstrate their political protests, follows similar arrests following the IRA funeral of hunger strike victim Michael Gaughan.

The suppression of the right to demonstrate because a number of demonstrators decide to express their political unity by wearing similar berets is the first step towards banning marches altogether.

It is directly connected to the dictatorial trend of internment itself, which allows arbitrary arrest without warrant and imprisonment without trial. The marchers refused to set off until the police returned the Irish flag that was confiscated.



Three members at Sinn Féin, attempting to protect and hold on to the National Flag. The bearded member of Sinn Féin was soon arrested and later charged with assaulting an "unknown" police officer. Such is British Justice.



P Cs pistol-trained by army



One of the Birmingham S.F. Banners. Note the line of Police who were several thousand strong during the protest parade.



Derek Highshead (Sinn Féin) being thrown out of Paddington Police Station by Insp. Biddle who later attacked Mrs. Margaret O'Brien of ICRA. Mrs. O'Brien is now out on bail accused of assaulting Insp. Biddle.



# Provisionals challenge Callaghan

AT a press conference in Brussels recently, representatives of the Republican Movement challenged James Callaghan, the British government minister (then in Geneva), to an open ended debate on the situation in the North of Ireland. Gerry O'Donachair and Aindrias O'Ceallaigh said that Mr. Callaghan had travelled to Geneva to assist in finding a solution to the problem concerning the future of Cyprus and that they would be only too willing to discuss the Northern situation in which the British Government is a chief protagonist.

Answering journalists' questions on what he and Mr. O'Ceallaigh hoped to achieve on the continent, Mr. O'Donachair said that their primary aim was to establish contact with revolutionary groups there and also to counteract the massive propaganda machine employed by the British Government throughout Europe.

"Since the ending of the Vietnam war, there has been a vacuum in radical European politics and it is to be hoped that the freedom struggle of the Irish people will fill that vacuum", Mr. O'Donachair added that a campaign against Britain's Vietnam war would have the same unifying on left wing groups here as the Vietnam conflict - with the same political results.

It was then that he issued the invitation to Mr. Callaghan, added however that the Minister would probably shirk the challenge 'as the presence and activities of his troops in Ireland are indefensible'.

Mr. O'Donachair, who is author of 'Provos - Patriots or Terrorists?' (which is to be re-issued shortly) said that the Republican Movement was always willing to talk - whether it be with the British Government or Loyalist groups. The Republican cause is a just one, he said, 'we have nothing to fear in either negotiations or public debates'.

In answer to a question concerning the relationship between church and state in the New Ireland envisaged by the Provisionals, Mr. O'Ceallaigh said that the Movement aimed at the establishment of a Democratic Socialist Republic in which civil and religious liberty would be guaranteed to all.

On the question of the main differences between the Gardiner Place N.I.F. and the Republican Movement, he said that whereas the latter were a revolutionary organisation, the N.I.F. - because it was prepared to recognise, accept and work within the 26 and 6 County structures,

was merely reformist in character. Also, whereas the socialism of the Republican Movement was socialism adapted to the Irish situation, N.I.F. policies seemed to be based on the assumption that the dogmatic approach which succeeded in one country must succeed in all. This approach, without reference to the particular conditions inherent to each particular country, was, he said, "nonsensical".

Asked how the Provisionals could justify their bombing campaign, Mr. O'Donachair replied that it was important to understand that the bombing campaign was aimed solely at the British Occupation of Ireland. Military and economic targets only were selected. In the case of the latter, he said that I.R.A.

bombs in such areas as Belfast city centre were tying down large numbers of British soldiers who would otherwise be employed in oppressive activities in nationalist ghetto areas. Also, while the I.R.A. realised that they could not drive the British into the sea, "they can make the North ungovernable until such time as the British recognised the right of the Irish people as a whole to decide their own future".

Mr. O'Ceallaigh said that the final details of their tour were not as yet definite but that if Mr. Callaghan should accept the challenge they would be travelling to Geneva to meet him. He said that the results they have achieved to date were "quite satisfactory".

Photo shows members of our team on the continent. The Republican Representatives are travelling to France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland to counteract British Propaganda.



## MERCHANTS GAIN FARMERS LOSS

A PROPOSAL to nationalise the pig-feed compounding industry was made at the first meeting of the new Co. Cavan Agricultural Committee by Mr. Eamonn Tully, Corglass, cathaoirleach, Comhairle-cheantar, Co. an Chabháin, Sinn Féin.

medium-sized farmers are undergoing a very difficult period, with escalating costs and falling prices for products. Many Irish farmers today are facing bankruptcy, a far cry from the bonanza promised by those who fooled the 26 Counties electorate into voting to join the Common Market.

At present, small and

Ar lean, ar chúil.

# The Punch Line on Paddy

I HAVE been reading the American historian, Ned Lebow, on "British Historians and Irish History" in the magazine "Eire-Ireland". Lebow is interested in the way colonisers re-write the history of the colonised in order to justify and advance their own political and cultural imperialism.

The essential point of this historical propaganda is to discredit the culture of the colonised. Since religion is the principal element of culture, the main thrust of the colonisers' attack is against the religion of the colonised and the morality derived from it.

Lebow shows that, beginning with Cambrensis in the twelfth century, the historians working in the interests of the English conquest conducted a continuous campaign of denigration against the religion of the Irish. He writes:

The dismissal of native Irish religious forms as essentially anti-Christian, originating with Henry 11 and given substance by Cambrensis, dominated British thinking on Irish religious development down through the middle years of the 19th century. The argument was simplified by the Reformation, which differentiated the religion of the majority of the British from that of the native Irish. British writers proceeded to draw out the distinctions between Irish Catholicism and British Protestantism to the point where they could be effectively employed to discredit the Irish claim to Christianity.

In a paragraph which is very relevant to our present troubles, Lebow writes:

The virulence with which this was done and the intensity of the religious struggles in Ireland have led some people to believe that the Reformation and the religious differences created by it were at the very root of the Irish problem. This is simply not true. Macaulay, for one, declared: "The distinctions of Ireland arose not from the differences between Catholics and Protestants but between the Irish and the English". The Reformation merely provided additional differentiation between the two communities...

In the first centuries of Norman-English colonialism, the religion of the Irish was represented as a form of heathenism masquerading as Christianity. The Irish had

no morality worthy of the name. They were given to sexual licence and cruel violence.

Later, after the Reformation, it was "Irish Catholicism" which was the evil influence. This was represented by the imperialists as something quite different from the Catholicism of Europe: a superstitious "popery" imposed on the people by a crafty and vicious priesthood.

That was still the standard line in the nineteenth century. Perhaps the priests were no longer so sexually vicious as before, but they were still purveyors of superstition, and the Irish were still their moral slaves, manipulated by them for their own purposes. Consequently, Irish men and women (and Irish meant Catholic) lacked moral convictions of their own. When they voted, they were acting merely as the puppets of their clergy. Their religion was a sort of voodoo or African mumbo-jumbo.

"Punch", which was an expert on "Paddy", put this view of him in verse:

How's the nose by which you're led,  
Like a stupid quadruped?  
Six-foot PADDY, are you no bigger -  
You, whom cozening friars dish -  
Mentally, than the poorest nigger  
Growling before fetters?  
You to Sambo I compare  
Under Superstition's rule.  
Prostrate like an abject fool.  
Simpleton! to think his "rivance"  
Holds the keys as he pretends  
And believe that your deliverance  
On his wicked will depends  
When, with curses at your throat  
He exclaims, "Your Soul - or vote".

Stripped of its negroid allusions (no longer good form), it is plain Paisley or Andy McCann or Noel Browne or Dick Walsh, or any of those latterday Dublin tracts where you find "Irish Catholic" juxtaposed pejoratively to "liberal" (meaning right-thinking, good). It is a view of the Irish majority on which Ulster

Protestant bigots and Dublin liberals are agreed. You even get it in Gaelic in "Tuarscail" in the "Times".

Thus are the colonised finally colonised in their minds and made trampers on their kin.

Consider the politics of what you might call the Punch line on Paddy. You allege that when the Catholic Irish vote, or otherwise act politically, they are guided not by personal convictions of what is right and proper, but by the dictates of their priests, whom you depict as an evil force and influence.

So you suggest, in effect, that Catholic Irishmen are not men like other men, say, Englishmen, liberals and middle-class Protestants, whose right to be guided in their civic decisions by their personal convictions you readily concede. Indeed you trumpet this right loudly: it is called "the right of conscience" and it is a right which Englishmen, liberals and middle-class Protestants must at all costs be allowed to exercise in their civic activities.

But no such right exists for Paddy i.e. for the Irish majority. For Paddy has no mind of his own and no convictions of his own; consequently, his political decisions and choices cannot be "conscientious", as those of Englishmen or the Irish minority (liberal and Protestant) are by definition.

The advantages of the Punch line on Paddy for English imperialism in Ireland are obvious. It entitles the English to ignore the will of the Irish any time it suits them. But the advantages of the doctrine for a quiling and oligarchical regime within Ireland are obvious too.

You don't need to use it all the time by any means. By and large, Paddy has learned to behave; the Irish majority wills what it is supposed to will, votes the way it is required

to. And when it does so, you call this "the will of the people".

But on those occasions when the will of the majority seems to threaten you - when the democratic will, or the convictions of individual Irish politicians, run counter to the interests of Ulster's Protestant ascendancy or Dublin's liberal capitalist establishment - you can pull your Punch line on Paddy out of the bag. You can declare that democratic will or that individual conviction illegitimate because it is in fact not a will or a conscientious conviction at all, but a slavish, sub-human obedience to clerical dictates!

So you have got Paddy where you want him, rendered an Irish democracy impossible, and ensured the permanence of oligarchical rule in Ireland. Or rather, you have accomplished that if your Punch line on Paddy - your depiction of Irish Catholics as sub-human, and your consequent denial of their equal democratic rights with non-Catholics - goes unchallenged.

Clearly, this is an issue which concerns Irish republicans on three counts - Irish independence, Irish democracy and the rights of man in Ireland - and on that last count most fundamentally of all. Ned Lebow prefaces his article (which is in the Winter 1973 number) with the following quotation from Edmund Burke on the Catholic Irish in the eighteenth century:

To render men patient under a deprivation of all rights of human nature, every thing which could give them a knowledge or feeling of those rights was rationally forbidden. To render humanity fit to be insulted, it was fit that it should be degraded.

That is what the Punch line on Paddy is about.

**FREEMAN**



# Republican Post Bag

## Internees' charges

THE utterings of Liam Hourican at the recent Social Study conference has confirmed for a lot of people what they have suspected for a long time: that far from being just R.T.E. northern correspondent, he is in fact P.R.O. of Conor Cruise O'Brien's West British society. How else can one explain when he insists at the conference that the Catholics of the Six Counties are repelled by the I.R.A.?

These words have been repeated on innumerable occasions in the past four years by successive British generals and Ministers and were purely wishful thinking and not based on fact. Surely even Mr. Hourican knows that no guerrilla force can function or even survive without at least the passive support of the people.

The reason the I.R.A. enjoys the support of the people is

twofold: firstly, there is the ingrown and deeply felt desire by the majority of the people for a united Ireland, and secondly there is the reaction to the British murder machine and its activities in Ulster.

Mr. Hourican seems to avoid the death and suffering caused by the British army and chooses instead to highlight the misdemeanours of republicans. Granted that a number of people have died during some republican operations, but these deaths have been caused through tragic accidents or the deliberate inaction of the British army and R.U.C. who used the resulting deaths to substantiate their anti-I.R.A. propaganda. Compared to the number of innocent people, both Catholic and Protestant, who have died at the hands of the British soldiers, both in and out of uniform, the number is infinitesimal.

In the Ballymurphy area alone over 70 people have been shot dead by the British army. The list makes harrowing reading and includes four mothers; two

twelve-year-old girls, several very young boys and two priests who were gunned down while administering the last rites to dying men. This picture is repeated throughout the province with uniformed thugs murdering men, women and children with complete impunity. Recently, an army corporal was freed after he had been found guilty of the "unlawful killing" of a 12-year-old Newry boy.

All the suffering in our country has been caused by the continuing British interference in Irish affairs and will continue until they realise the right of the people of all Ireland to self-determination.

Liam Hourican and his like, by their frequent outbursts, do little to solve the problem and in fact irritate it to an extent.

The republican army can always rely on the support of the people, because they are of the people, for the people, and can never be defeated except by the total extermination of the people.

—Tommy Gorman, P.R.O. Republican Internees, Cag 6, Long Kesh.

## SINN FÉIN AND THE 'BAN'

SINN FÉIN is as it was an open political organisation, ban or no ban. However the ending of the ban was met with the same cynical cry 'give peace a chance' you can now become involved in politics.

One man that was involved not recently but from before 1966 until his 'arrest' on the 6/8/74 was Jim Kyle of Shantallow.

Jim was not the first Derry Sinn Féin member to be interned but like Barney Mcadden he was one of the most active politically. In '66 Jim was already involved locally. A founder member of the Tenants' Association in Shantallow and despite his young family he was continually at the call of his people.

When Civil Rights started he was once again to the fore, yet found time to organise a 'playground for the local 'Wains'. Through his quiet and persistent efforts, swings, slides and other facilities began to appear on the

space acquired.

The outbreak of the 'Troubles' ended his private family life. His house now became known to all.

A father 'lifted' or a car hijacked — see Jim Kyle. When the buses were taken off routes he helped organise a fleet of 'Peoples' taxis. There was no shortage of cars when Jim let it be known that he would be responsible for any damage, that occurred while they were in use.

Jim was a founder member of Sinn Féin in his area. He never allowed the immediate problems obscure the real cause or long term solution. His wife a member, was also involved. On one occasion she attempted to raise £6,000 for a Cardiac ambulance. She would have succeeded but jealous 'Politicians' spread the slur that the money was for other purposes. No ambulance, but more important to these people, no credit to the Kyles.

Jim was 'lifted' on a Tuesday morning. On Sunday I heard his

wife tell the locals of her ordeal. She told the protest meeting how from the moment her husband was dragged from his screaming kids, she had tried to secure his release. She was continually at the Barracks pleading to see him. It was Saturday morning before she got permission.

As usual Jim had been subjected to abuse. She told us how the Army Officer continued to tell him that his wife would not see him, how they said that they even offered to provide transport and she did not give a damn. How they taunted him that she was ten years his junior and her bed would not be empty for long. About his seven month old son who would not see him again except at work — Long Kesh.

Jim Kyle's wife broke down and was carried away weeping by friends. Will she be the last? Sinn Féin 'Legalised'? My comments are unnecessary.

—Donald O'Siadhachain, 21 Cnoc Padraig, Corcaigh.

## WHEN IN DUBLIN VISIT

THE

CRAFT  
CENTRE

44 Cearnóg  
Pharnell,  
Baile Átha Cliath

## IS MISE

I am of the Bogside People.

The working hours back to back beneath the sullen, brooding walls where time was halted on its track.

I am of the Old Proud People.

Long rejected and despised But what is held by those who scorn once from our broken grasp was prized.

I am of the Peaceful People,

who walked the lonely road and street and reached the empty bitter end,

Only clouds of C.S. Gas to meet.

I am of the Angry People, who crouched behind the Barricade while those who claimed our name and voice our very heart and soul betrayed.

I am of the Armed People, whose only trust is what we hold be it one year or a hundred.

We can't be bought, we not be sold.

I am of the People's People who know of graves and prison bars, yet surely wait the coming dawn because we have seen and held the stars.

D.O'S.  
(To Annie, of the 'people' and her Son in the Crumlin.)

## THANKS FROM LUTON S.F.

PLEASE allow me through the columns of your newspaper, to thank the members of the Irish Community in Luton, for their kind generosity in contributing so generously towards the cost of purchasing the bus for the people of the Ballymacarrot district of Belfast.

I know I can speak for the people in that district when I say this very useful gift has been gratefully received.

When the new day dawns and freedom has been achieved, history will not forget the good people in the Luton Irish Community who did not 'stand idly by', and helped in no small way to help alleviate the long-suffering people in the occupied zone.

Is mise,  
—Michael Holden, (Rúnaí), Patrick McAdory, Cumann, Luton Sinn Féin, Sasana.

## THE LOST LEGION OF EIGHT

OUR roving reporter happened to be in Kerry last week and overheard a conversation in one of Tralee's Bars.

It would appear that Kingdom Tubes Ltd., Tralee recently honoured their employee's who had been with this firm ten years, or more. Our reporter started to contemplate on this nice gesture until he heard that those honoured were all supervisors and that eight other qualifying employees — all workers which are the backbone of any factory

— were conveniently, or otherwise, overlooked.

Not to worry lads, we of the Sinn Féin Movement will honour you and whilst we cannot present you with gold watches we are attempting to present you with a new Ireland where this kind of thing won't happen.

Names of the eight left out were — Denis Harris (a), Denis Harris (b), Brendan Sullivan, Denis Connor, Dominick Walsh, Brendan Moriarty, Christy Hillarian, Phil Regan.

## THE WAY TO WIN SUPPORT

IT is very true, as was implied by Freeman (9.8.74) that unless we build up political support, military achievements mean little. His suggestion that we must put our ideas about decentralisation into practice, and create the new Ireland now in terms of our organisation, deserves serious consideration by us all.

Especially after the recent 26 County local elections I feel very much that if we want people to support us politically, we must make it clear that we have something political to offer.

People are alienated from the Dáil political parties. They see a need for more local control and interestingly enough, especially in Dublin, voted for community candidates as a way out. People I conversed who were open-minded towards the Republican Movement seemed to be wondering how we'd get on in this new local political role. If we could convince them we'd be any good, we might get their vote.

The election leaflet was a good start — but only a start. We need much more development of an economic/social policy dimension so that we are seen by statements, publications etc. to offer a viable

alternative nationally and to know what we're talking about. And, locally, what sort of impact is your cumann making?

I know Sinn Féin is busy with support work — helping prisoners, dependents, publicising the facts of oppression. I have enough experience of the 6 Counties to need no convincing of the necessity of this. But it was someone in a hard pressed area of Derry who recently reminded me of the need to think longterm.

Also, more political emphasis both locally and nationally would attract more and different people into the movement — those disillusioned with Labour, Fianna Fáil or SDLP, concerned about the war, certainly, but also about the type of society we are trying to build in Ireland, community government, distribution of wealth, education, use of resources, development of our culture —. Unless we really do present a feasible alternative in an immediate, real way to people — preferably by doing rather than just saying — all the suffering will have been to no avail.

—Sinn Féin Member, Baile Átha Cliath.

## He walked out on his own people -

YES, this is what an old man beside me said when Oliver Flanagan walked out of an anti-pollution meeting in Mountmellick town hall on Tuesday, 6th August. Just because one speaker remarked "Politicians talk about everything and do nothing".

He could not take it and walked out of the hall amid cheers for the speaker.

We believe he expected locals in the hall to follow but how many left? NONE!!  
Local Sinn Féin members in

the audience were quite vocal. Provisions to the meeting were handed out leaflets and the Sinn Féin policy document "The quality of life in the new Ireland". We also had large banners on the protest march to the local town hall in Mountmellick.

We believe our pressure was well felt and hope to help the Anti-Pollution Campaign on the Barrow River to a satisfactory conclusion.

Andy Molloy,  
P.R.O. Sinn Féin,  
Portlaoise.

SPECIAL

INTRODUCTORY OFFER

20 Weeks for £1.00

# REPUBLICAN NEWS

Please send me Republican News at your Special Introductory Rate.

M

Address

To the Circulation Manager, Republican News, 170a Falls Road, Belfast.

POST  
THIS  
COUPON  
TODAY!



## Getting organised



Army and gardai chiefs organising the navy, army and gardai in the massive hunt for the 19 escaped prisoners.

## Getting a rest



Gardai resting in Gorey, Co. Wexford, during a break in their search for the 19 I.R.A. men who escaped from Portlaoise Jail. The helicopters ran out of fuel.

## Getting away . . . . .

**MOST PEOPLE**, including even the searchers (excluding the Special Branch), were good to the 19 Republican prisoners who blasted their way out of Portlaoise Jail on Sunday, August 18. Now the story can be told with all the 19 in safe hiding.

Cups of tea, food, accurate directions and "good luck to you" were the more obvious forms of help, with not a word to the bloodhounds about the whereabouts of the men on the run. Only a very few people tried to hinder the escapers and, of course, it was those who made the news in the Dublin and other papers.

Many of the Gardai and soldiers made it clear, one way or another, that they hoped the 19 would make it to freedom so that they might play important roles in the war of liberation in the north-east.

Some Gardai saw the escapers in hiding in the Gorey area but pretended not to... and tramped on. They had other reasons, of course, for being disinclined to give full co-operation: they were used and abused by the authorities with little concern for the men's welfare. Food arrangements were very poor and many of the Gardai in the search parties were hungrier than the men they sought.

In offices, factories, on buses, on farms, in the street, the talk was friendly to the 19 escapers. The swing of public support behind the men on the run - traditional to Ireland - must be causing considerable dismay to the politicians in Leinster House, obvious in the vindictive order that the men who remain behind bars, political and others, must pay a price in the ending of food parcels because they are a "security risk." A lesson learned from the authorities in the concentration camps north of the Border!

The papers came out of it ignominiously, particularly those produced from Middle Abbey Street, with their felon-setting

# NO 'HALT' warning

MR. ENDA MAGEE was shot by "Free" State soldiers at a checkpoint at Brandrum, Co. Monaghan on Sunday (August 19). Mr. Magee was later admitted to hospital with serious gunshot wounds.

Dublin Press Release

## Irish Civil Rights Protest

JUST OVER a year after a similar occurrence in Co. Meath, a man has been shot and seriously wounded in suspicious circumstances by Irish troops in County Monaghan apparently in connection with the Portlaoise prison break-out.

No public enquiry was ever held into the first incident in which troops fired at and wounded a youth at a roadblock near Navan. So in view of this, coupled with the vague wording of the instructions given to soldiers outlining the circumstances under which they can fire at civilians, we would call upon the Government to hold a full public inquiry and to take the necessary steps to avoid a recurrence of this type of incident.

We are also concerned about the over-use of the Army in dealing with situations that could quite easily be dealt with by the civilian Gardai. The excessive display and use of soldiers in the present climate can only lead to the heightening of tension and the inevitability of armed conflict between the state and sections of its community.

NA FIANNA EIREANN, DUBLIN

A NIGHT OF MUSIC, SONG & BALLADS

at THE EMBANKMENT, TALLAGHT

on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1974

Bus leaves 44 Parnell Sq. @ 8 p.m. Subscription 40p Bus Fare extra

Mr. Magee is a native of Co. Armagh and was interned by the British on the night-mare Maidstone Prison ship in 1971.

An eye-witness said that he saw Mr. Magee being shot. No "halt" warning was given by the soldiers. Mr. Magee had left his car when he was met with a burst of gunfire from the Southern soldiers. Mr. David Duggan, who lives at Killygoan, Monaghan, and a native of Portadown said he, Enda Magee and three other friends had been out for the night together in Monaghan.

"We were leaving Enda home at the crossroads, and

as we turned the car, I saw a soldier lying on the bank across the road" said Mr. Duggan. Mr. Magee, he said, got out of the car, bade them goodnight and said he would see them the following day. "But no sooner had he stepped from the car than we heard two shots ring out and we saw Enda fall injured on the ground", he said.

Mr. Duggan added: "Our first reaction was to get out of the car to see how badly he was hurt. As we did so, we saw four other soldiers about 10 to 15 yards up the road. They shouted at us: 'If you don't stop you will get the same treatment as the other one'. We proceeded up to Enda and saw he was shot in the arm and stomach".

## A fearless soldier

FULL MILITARY honours were rendered at the funeral of Staff Officer Paul McCorrigan, Adjutant, South Down Brigade, I.R.A.

Paul was a fearless soldier and a born leader of men. He was shot three times in the back by the British Army. The British Army refused to allow a priest to give him the Last Rites or to go near his body or even to allow a doctor to see him. They have been continually harassing his family and relatives and have always said that Paul was to be shot on sight. "Shoot McCorrigan to kill" were the orders that the British had. The Army was believed to be making a door-to-door search in the area and they spotted Paul standing at a corner and they shot him in the back.

### A damned lie

The spokesman for the Army said that a loaded 303 rifle with telescopic sights was found beside the body. This was a lot of nonsense. A local priest, Fr. Kieran Kelly, who went to the

scene of the shooting, stated that he was turned back by the soldiers, who told him that an Army chaplain was in attendance. An hour later, Fr. Kelly learned that it had been a civilian who had been killed and that no Army chaplain had been in attendance. Fr. Kelly said he administered the Last Rites to the man while he was in the Army ambulance at Castlewellan Police Station. The body was carried to the morgue.

Later the body was transferred to Paul's home where thousands of people called to pay their last respects. The remains were then removed from the house to the chapel and a Guard of Honour of Old I.R.A. flanked the coffin during the march.

The following day, Castlewellan was completely surrounded by troops, roadblocks, helicopters and despite the intimidation and threats of the British Forces what would happen if there was a show of a military funeral, Paul was buried with full military honours.

### Guard of Honour

At least 10,000 people attended and the walk from the chapel to the graveyard was carried out, a piper and Colour Party leading the remains. The Guard of Honour marched the full way. A volley of shots was fired over the coffin in full view of the British forces.

A statement was issued by the local people to the *Mourne Observer* newspaper: stating that "Questions must be answered concerning the recent Army and police activity in the Castlewellan area ending in the murder of Paul McCorrigan. Within recent weeks people of Castlewellan have sampled some of the activities of the British forces which are better known in the ghettos of Belfast and Derry. Men, women and children have been continually harassed, homes ransacked, young men lifted at random and subjected to indignities like lying naked on the concrete floor of Castlewellan R.U.C. Barracks. Why? Surely the British Army must realise that the people of the area are not to be impressed by their obscenities and cheque book tactics. High ranking R.U.C. officers insist that the police have no say at all in Army activities. What then is the role of the R.U.C.? Why on Wednesday night did the Army refuse medical help after the shooting of Paul McCorrigan, saying that a doctor had already been in attendance? This was a damn lie and only sometime later did the doctor arrive. Why was he shot in the back? Who will answer

## Death of James Donohue

JAMES DONOHUE, of Urball, Carrigan, Co. Cavan, recently lost his life in a tragic road accident. Jimmie, as he was popularly known, was a life long Republican, and a member of the Edward Boylan Cumann, Crosserlough. All who knew him were shocked and saddened at his untimely death.

Jimmie, it can be truthfully said was loved by all. Possessed of a quick wit, and a generous nature, he was a person who gave the impression that good humour and cheerfulness were his constant companions.

He was active in many ways in the Republican Movement. A regular seller of *An Phoblacht* and *Republican News*, he was also most concerned for the welfare of the dependants of the men in Long Kesh, Crumlin Road, Portlaoise etc.

Jimmie never complained of the amount of work to be done or to the inconvenience caused, rather he always intimated that never could enough be done, for freedom and justice.

The members of Crosserlough Sinn Féin formed a Guard of Honour at Church and cemetery. Ned Tully laid a wreath on behalf of the Cumann and a vote of sympathy to his relatives was passed at the monthly meeting of the above Cumann.

May He Rest in Peace.  
Joe Ennis.

these questions? To whom do the people of the area turn for justice?"

### Appreciation of the people

The people of Castlewellan over the past few weeks have been subjected to the same harassment and intimidation that the British forces have been carrying out in Armagh, Derry and Newry town but the people of Castlewellan have the leadership of the *Provos* and while they have that leadership the people are not left without support and defence in the area. An appreciation of this support and defence given by the *Provos* to the people was shown by the large numbers that turned out for the funeral of Adjutant Paul McCorrigan.

At deis Dé go raib a anam.

### CUMANN CABHRACH Prize Winners

1st. Prize Maire Mhic Giobuin £10. 2nd Prize John Grogan £5. 3rd Prize Emili Uí Fearghaile £5. Next draw September 3rd.

AT A meeting held at Blackrock, Co. Louth on Thursday August 15th, the following winning tickets were drawn:

1st. Miss Katherine Mc Cabe, 2 Boyle O'Reilly Terrace, Dundalk No.3169. 2nd. Mr. Jim Mohan, Knocknacran, Carriemacross, No.7113. 3rd. Miss Marie Kelly, 22 Chuchallan Terrace, Dundalk, No.880.

Speakers at the meeting were Mr. Frank McManus, Mr. Aiden Corrigan and Mr. John Creighton. Chairman was Mr. Frank McCaughan.

Catherine Adams Treasurer.

### FARMERS LOSS

At lean o lech. 6.

Mr. Tully told the Agricultural Committee meeting that he was one of a number of men who had examined the profits of grain merchants. If they had come together last year to buy the barley green, they could have got 13 per cent. ration at £55 per ton delivered, whereas they had been charged as high as £85 per ton.

Grain merchants and millers had collected £30,000,000 profit on grain and farmers had lost between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000, without counting their handling costs and depreciation of buildings and machinery.