

An Phoblacht

Iml.4 Uimh. 29 5p 31 Lúnasa 1973.



Bloody Sunday:

MURDER ORDERED BY HEATH

SHEER, unadulterated murder. So said Major Hubert O'Neill, the Derry Coroner, at the end of the "Bloody Sunday" inquest.

But, in all the controversy sparked by the coroner's remarks, one very important point has been missed. We must take issue with it and, who knows, somebody, somewhere, may supply us with the real truth.

The Coroner said that it seemed to him that the Paras had "run amok" and "fired indiscriminately". These remarks caused a howl of outrage in British Establishment circles. But, in fact, the idea that the Paras had run amok is quite the most charitable construction that can be placed on their activities that day.

The Paras did *not* run amok and that is the most important single fact about "Bloody Sunday". To say that they ran amok is, in effect, to let off the hook the people who ultimately must be held responsible for mass murder.

Members of the Parachute Regiment ordinarily do not run amok. They are, by all accounts, a highly trained and highly disciplined force who go about their bloody business with merciless efficiency.

Strain on credibility

It is straining all our credibility to suggest that, in the presence of their Battalion Commander and of the General Officer Commanding All Land Forces in the Six Counties, collectively they lost their cool and went berserk and acted against their orders.

Without any doubt whatsoever, it can be assumed safely that the Paras took up the positions they had been ordered to take up, laid down the lines of fire they had been ordered to lay down, and selected the targets they had been ordered to select.

Let us consider some of the facts. Inquests were held on 13 people last week. But, in fact, 14 people were killed on "Bloody Sunday". The fourteenth was John Johnstone, who died from his wounds some time after the event.

John Johnstone was the second person hit that day. He and a young boy, Damien Sonaghy, were shot and wounded at 3.55 p.m. at the edge of the Bogside.

Twenty minutes elapsed before another shot was fired. No one at the inquest or at the Widgery Tribunal considered that curious sequence of events: two shots fired at 3.55 p.m.; then a lull of 20 minutes; then, suddenly, the Paras rush into the area and start shooting at point-blank range.

Strange behaviour, you may say. But a reading of any standard manual in counter-insurgency tactics will make it clear.



By **GERRY O'HARE**

The British Army's problem in Derry in Jan. 1972 was that it was failing completely to get to grips with the I.R.A. One of the standard methods of forcing a guerilla army to come out into suicidal confrontation is to attack something the guerillas believe they have to defend.

Put this into the context of Derry: Attack a peaceful protest demo. Shoot two people, such as Johnstone and Donaghy and the I.R.A. will come pouring out from the heart of the Bogside to do battle. Then we will go in, in force, and zap them!" That was the British thinking behind "Bloody Sunday".

In other words, the Paras were ordered to surge into Rossville Street about 4.15 p.m. and to shoot to kill everyone who looked as if he might be an I.R.A. man. That is exactly what they did.

But they did not shoot any I.R.A. men because, precisely in order to prevent civilian casualties, the I.R.A. did not rise to the bait or attempt to do battle in a crowded area.

Such a plan by the Paras would not have been put into operation without high-ranking approval from both the

military and political establishments.

On Thursday January 27, the defence groups of the British Cabinet met at 10 Downing Street. Present, among others, were Heath, Carrington and the Chief of the British General Staff.

Para plan approved

On Friday, Jan 28, at Stormont, the Joint Security Committee met. Present were Brian Faulkner, John Taylor (as Secretary for Home Affairs), the Inspector General of the R.U.C., and Gen. Ford.

We will never know, probably, all that was said at the meetings. But we can say, with certainty, that the "security arrangements" (sic) for the Jan. 30 march were discussed and approved. That instructions were given for the creation of "Bloody Sunday".

The Paras did not run amok. They did what they were told. The people responsible ultimately are those who gave the instructions. Heath, Carrington, Faulkner, Taylor, Ford and the rest. They were the brains behind the "sheer, unadulterated murder", murderers who must be made to pay and, despite Cosgrave, "Forgetful" Lynch, Fitt and Hume, or anybody else, there are many amongst us who will bloody well make sure that they pay in full.

These are the murderers



An Phoblacht

Imleabhair 4. 3 M. Fómhair 1973.

Uimhir 29

44 Cearnóg Pharnell, B.Á.C., Éire.

Guthán: 47611

OUR attention has been drawn to an advertisement published in the northern edition only of the "Sunday Independent". It gives the "confidential" telephone numbers of five centres in the Six Counties, the understanding being that persons may ring these numbers and give information to the police or military on the understanding that their information will be treated confidentially and that the identity of the informers will be safe.

The advertising manager of the "Sunday Independent" thought, possibly, when accepting this advertisement for publication, that its publication might help towards a solution of what have been termed the "sectarian murders" - the killing of men, women and children for no apparent reason other than their religious convictions - or what are believed to be their religious convictions. At least, this is the most charitable interpretation of the advertisement manager's action.

The same man, and his employers, hardly realised, one hopes, that the money being offered by the British to pay for this advertisement is blood money; that these numbers can be used by anybody who wants to do damage to one's neighbour (for the least unpleasant result is likely to be the wrecking of the victim's home); and that the British use them as the first step in the blackmail game.

There is hardly a public telephone in any part of the Six Counties to-day that is not tapped. As soon as a public telephone is used a light flashes over a number in the nearest police or military post appropriate action is taken. There are facilities to have police or military or both at the telephone booth within minutes. The same sort of operation is likely to be resorted to in the case of those "confidential" telephone numbers.

Advertising blood money

An innocent person who has witnessed a "sectarian" murder or some similar horror and who rings such a number almost inevitably will be taken into custody before he has had time to complete his call. Inside he will be told that if he does not agree to spy for the British he will be exposed as an informer.

Furthermore, both the military and the police by now are discredited by all people who want to know the truth in the Six Counties. There are a very large number of documented cases in every area making it only too clear that neither police nor military have taken any action whatsoever in certain "sectarian" cases, or cases of intimidation, or bullying, or destruction or worse. Most people blame most "sectarian" murders on units of the military.

Those with information about "sectarian" murders or other attacks on individuals or their property and who wish to help put an end to such violence should contact members of local defence committees, vigilantes, community police or Sinn Féin officers. Remember: by telling a telephone that you have witnessed a "sectarian" murder and can give valuable information which could lead to an arrest, you may, in fact, be signing your own death warrant, for the

listeners to the "confidential" telephone calls in all probability belong to the same organisation as the killers: the British military.

Military and police are agreed by even the most neutral of observers of the northern scene as having lost all credibility among the "minority" and, increasingly, they are losing whatever credibility remains among working class Protestants, as well.

The more the British infiltrate the R.U.C., the more the suspicion of both Protestant and Catholic must increase and the more slender the chance that the force will be accepted by any significant section of the community on any basis other than that of traffic control.

To our knowledge, the "Sunday Independent's" publication of the British "confidential" telephone numbers is the first act of direct collaboration with the occupation forces by any newspaper or magazine in the 26 Counties.

We have no doubt but that readers and trade unionists will let the management of the paper know just how they regard such an action and we hope that, having understood the full significance of the advertisement, the management will have the grace to withdraw it.

The same "Sunday Independent", which delved so deeply, if unsuccessfully, into the background of Sean Mac Stiofain, might care to complement its Littlejohn investigations by an analysis of dismissals and premature exits of high ranking members of An Craobhín Slibhín (the Special Branch) as well as the charges made last week by our sister publication, the "Republican News", regarding the top spy in Dublin Castle. Or would they dare? Will they obey the demand of the Establishment to "end all publicity on the Littlejohn affair"?

HAVE you noticed the way that the word "Northern" is being used to load a sentence or phrase, the effect being to prejudice the hearer or reader against our northern brethren, to paint them as aliens?

Due to disturbances, "northern" children no longer would be allowed into Butlin's, we were told on one occasion, the inference being that all "northerners" are bawlers, or all young "northerners", anyway.

Then there was the case of the petrol station having been attacked and the till filled by persons with "northern" accents.

What kind of "northern" accents? North Co. Dublin? Monaghan? Cavan? Donegal? Derry? Belfast? Would the people in Butlin's or in the petrol station know the difference between a Cavan and a Monaghan accent? Between a Tyrone and a Derry accent? Between a north Co. Meath and a Co. Louth accent? Between north Co. Mayo and a south Donegal accent?

If we substitute "Catholic" or "Nigger" or "Protestant" or "Orange" or "White" or "Asiatic" for the word disputed - northern - we can see clearly where this latest trend, accidental or deliberate, is leading us.

Unless this is checked now, there is a grave danger, I would suggest, of a far more real partition of Ireland taking place - one of the mind, of the emotions, of prejudice - than any ever drawn up by the British and accepted as a "damned good bargain" by the ancestors of the present Dublin government.

Generalisations are never accurate, never mind fair. And the accurate, never mind fair, the task of reunifying Ireland is one to be undertaken on many planes, not the least being that of the emotions.

I would urge strongly that the radio, television and the newspapers guard against the use of the word "north" and "northern" to ensure that they are not used in such a manner as to increase whatever prejudice may have been engendered by the treatment of news and events. Certainly, all Republicans should work to eliminate bigotry and prejudice wherever they are encountered and do everything in

How to slander an entire community

a chara

their power to bring about reconciliation.

The least we can expect from the media is that they try to avoid poisoning people's minds and setting one section of the community against the other.

Another loaded word is "ghetto". Why is it that we do not hear of the "middle-class ghetto" in Mount Merion", in Malone or on Taylor's Hill?

No. The word is reserved for working class areas and the result is to create prejudice.

How much of all this is deliberate and how much co-incidental? I would give a great deal to find out.

O. De BRUN,
Co. an Chlaí.

REBUFF TO CHILDREN

I WAS surprised and hurt that Butlin's should have closed its doors to "northern children": all must suffer because of the sins of a few.

was surprised because Butlin's has been very generous to children's charities in Dublin and without any "payola" in the form of publicity.

Was one of more of the board members under orders to take such a stand from British intelligence?

Here is a list of last year's board members (I suppose the present board is constituted similarly): chairman, Mr. Robert F. Butlin; managing director, Mr. Desmond C. Scallie; and directors, Sir. W.E. Butlin, Messrs. F.H. Foulkes, N.E. Roper, S.H. Roche.

Your readers might care to give us the background of these individuals, to help us see the matter in clearer perspective.

J. McACKEE,
Co. Meath.

COLLINS AND NORTH

AT Beal na Blath the Dublin Attorney General and would-be architect of the "Just Society" either did not know or decided to keep from his listeners the fact that Collins supplied arms and ammunition to the freedom fighters of the Six Counties, during the Truce.

In stark contrast, Attorney General Costello harnesses the Republican Movement, jail freedom fighters, tries to prevent them from continuing the war of liberation, and, in every possible way, plays Britain's game as shameless collaborator.

This was the real message for Beal na Blath, understandingly, the truth could not be expected from the Establishment.

"Just Society" Costello also is responsible for separating men from wives and children under the glimmer of excuses - the discredited word of chief superintendents and having them confined in the worst prisons, under the worst conditions, of any state in western Europe.

So much for this idealist, this reformer, this keeper of the conscience of the Fine Gael party, S.T.O. MURPHY,
Lar-Chorach.

Colm Condon

LISTENING to Colm Condon on Radio Eireann, after the P.M. News today (Sunday Aug. 12) would convince any impartial person that Attorney Generals should be appointed by merit and not by political patronage.

His excuse for not producing evidence to convict Wyman and Crinion was that he wanted to prevent Wyman's masters from getting the secret information contained therein, while what he actually did was to give Wyman and Crinion a safe conduct to England, where Crinion would be able to verbally report what the files hidden in his car contained. When Condon cannot see that, he must be wearing blinkers or he thinks an ex-Attorney-General's

statement is sufficient to put blinkers on the public, just as a Chief Superintendent's opinion can make a man a felon, under the Offences Against the (English) State Act, which Wyman's Department assisted Mr. Lynch in passing, by its hideous offence against the State in Dublin, which Mr. Lynch now says he suspected at that time and which brought Mr. Cosgrave's dissident followers to boot in his support.

Mr. Cosgrave now says the British action could be counterproductive and he should prove it, by repealing the infamous Act and immediately releasing all those sentenced by the special criminal judges.

If the British Government had direct control of Radio Eireann they would occasionally allow national ballads and opinions on it to avoid being counter-productive.

At present, owing to the shackles imposed by Ministers of Post and Telegraphs, we hear nothing except from notorious quislings and it grates on our ears.

J.V. McLoughlin,
Swanlinbar, Beltrubet,
Co. Cavan.

Glasgow meeting

The Irish Defence Committee, Glasgow, held a very successful anti-internment meeting early in August in the Dixon Hall, Glasgow. Speakers included Willie Reece, chairman, Coventry Seven Defence Committee, and Michael O. Gallicobhair, Sinn Féin, Birmingham.

CORRESPONDENTS

Our correspondents are urged to send their reports as early as possible, to reach us by Monday or Tuesday. Prompt reporting ensures a more lively, newsy, up-to-date publication.

MOUNTJOY DIARY

continued from page 5

He's not the first to be butchered by these spineless, career freaks. Know what the GI's call them? You know, the 20-year-heads? Well, the Yanks call them "meat-heads" or "lifers". See how he and his types stay below deck (under cover) for the most part ... like the "hard" officer types. See, he doesn't want to "croak" so he puts plenty of protection in front - you and your mates.

You are his cover. Poor fools, where are they sending you? To hell? To an early grave? To trouble hell if you are crippled. Okay, so it's war, you say; but what if "crank" from the civic branch wants to live things up?

Seldom hit us

What better way than shoot a poor bastard squad? His mate will go off. They'll shoot anything that moves. The thing is, they seldom hit Republican soldiers, always the innocent.

The brass reckon that people will be cowed, driven to fear by this type of "OP". You know, Tommie, as well as I do, how the people have suffered. They have been to hell and back. Yet they are still there. Your army has tried to crush a beautiful people, a warm, gay, working class people, brutally. Gas, Baton, Torture.

Do you realise that you may never go back to Civie Street? After your term in the North you cannot be expected to adjust to normal life, nor will you talk of your tour, like your

Dad spoke of his "Bit" in the big push, (World War Two).

See, Dad and all the dads were fighting for survival. For England. Who are you fighting for? I'll tell you, for the Lords, Dukes, Ladies, Dowager Dames, for the Tycoons who make riot gear, for the slave labour guards.

You don't believe me?

Mark this

All right! Lieutenant Mark Phillips never harmed me or you or anyone, possibly. He will soon wed an English girl. That's his affair and I say "Bless 'em both".

Will Mark Phillips do a tour of duty in Northern Ireland? No. Not again. He is special. He is a person. You are not. You are like me, no silver spoon either.

Soldier, as you try to sleep tonight, think of Mr. Phillips. It would be quite a great galsup if one of the PCP galsuped Mark, but not if he plugged you. And, another thing: where's the "Expert", Kisson?

You guessed it. He stirs the pot. When it boils over, he has gone.

By the way, did you know he is called the "Princess-Royal" in certain circles. Unkind terms call him an "aging Queen". Likes to dress up in Drag.

Bye. The Watcher. Keep your eye open I may be watching you.

* We hope to publish the historic find and the cartoons in a future issue. They arrived too late for this one. - Acting Editor.

HELP FOR PRISONERS

Newry Comhairle Ceanntair of Sinn Féin invites relatives of prisoners from the 26 Counties to contact it as members are willing to visit these prisoners and supply food parcels to them on weeks when relatives are unable to visit them.

Address for details of cage numbers and huts is: Sean McEeter, Stella Maris, Ballinacraig, Iur Chinn Tra; fon, 3833.

LETTERS to the Editor should be kept as short as possible, should be written or typed on one side of the paper only, and have space between lines and generous margins on right and left. Full name and address must be given so that we may check, if necessary, to see if they are genuine. Names or addresses will not be published without authorisation. Cuirtfáilte le leith roimh litreacha i nGaeilge.

The 'New Statesman' of August 10 states in regard to the Littlejohn affair, that, last autumn and winter, when political persuasion and Mr. Heath's bullying failed to get Mr. Lynch to take tougher action against I.R.A. elements within the Republic, a number of highly convenient things began to happen' according to the Sinn Féin president, Ruairi O'Bradaigh, in a comment.

This journal instances the petrol bomb attacks on two Garda stations in Co. Louth on September 22 last and a bomb at Dundalk Post Office later that night and gives as its understanding that the Littlejohn brothers have confessed to a measure of responsibility for both the Castlebellingham and Louth police station petrol bombings.

There was considerable tension at the time because of the danger of death to Republican prisoners on hunger and thirst strike at the Church.

Responsibility for these incidents was denied by O'Bradaigh to Mr. O'Malley, the then Justice Minister, said in an R.T.E. interview the following Sunday that 'it did not matter whether the Provisional I.R.A. denied responsibility or not' and went on by implication to blame the Republican Movement.

LITTLEJOHN INVOLVEMENT

The closure and occupation of our head offices in Dublin followed on October 5 and an interview with Mr. O'Malley in the London Times of October 16 revealed that this action was 'part of the general policy of the government and police here to harass these people to the greatest possible extent'.

Similarly, the most notorious bombings in central Dublin on December 1 blasted the Offices Against the State (Amendment) Bill through and Mr. Lynch seized ruthlessly and cynically on the opportunity to blame Irish Republicans once more by suggestion in a special appearance.

The new legislation was enacted but, for four weeks, was not put into operation. Then, on December 28, came three more bombings

without warning in Clones, Belturbet and Droghda, leaving two more lives and leaving many injured.

Next day I issued a statement to press, radio and TV saying that the Dublin bombs had put the police and the Border Bomb Squad were meant to push the 26-Counties government to operate the new Coercion Act, Mr. O'Bradaigh states.

I also said that if the hand of the Dublin government were forced by such action the politically motivated bombers were dictating policy and would be, in fact, the real rulers of the 26-Counties State.

Within hours of publication of the statement I was arrested by the Special Branch in Kevin Street, Dublin, and was later sent to jail on the mere word of a chief superintendent of

police. I myself became first victim of the new legislation.

Weeks later, a further bomb at the same place in central Dublin claimed another life and the pace of arrests and the use of the new powers were speeded up.

To date, 51 men have been jailed on the 'belief' of a police officer by the non-jury special court.

The greatest danger just now is that the classic pattern followed by the 'British Department of Dirty Tricks' (New Statesman) should be repeated and that a vicious incident might be engineered to divert attention from the obvious embarrassment of the London and Dublin politicians as well as to provide a ready excuse for Messrs. Coughane and Cruise O'Brien to tighten the screws on Irish Republicans once more.

The best way to prevent the laying of such a smokescreen, designed to obscure the current vital issues of British spies and agents in the 26 Counties and the credibility of leading politicians, at a terrible cost in human life perhaps, is to attract public opinion as to the possibility of such a happening. Mr. O'Bradaigh urges.

As the first of many indirect victims of British undercover operations in the 26 Counties I would like to query Mr. Lynch as to whom he now thinks is responsible for the bombings mentioned.

If, as he confesses now he has his 'suspicions' as to the involvement of British agents in the events of December 1, what about the Co. Louth incident, the fatal Border bombs of December 28 and the second Saville Place tragedy?

Nothing less than a tribunal inquiry conducted by lawyers of international standing will suffice to allay public alarm at this time.

'Further, Sinn Féin demands the immediate repeal of the repressive legislation forced through by such notorious means and the release of those sentenced under its terms varying from six to 15 months imprisonment,' he concludes.

Special school for illiterates

(FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

THE GREAT secret is out at last. The British Army is training 500 illiterates per year in its special school for illiterates. And what more useful thing to train them in than killing.

During the week Lord Chalfont claimed that the British troops in the Six Counties had achieved what they had set out to do to protect the Catholics and assist the police in maintaining peace between Catholic and Protestant.

He did admit, however, that the troops were not trained for keeping peace. In fact, they were trained to kill he said.

He also admitted that, although the troops have lowered the level of resistance they could not hope to stop it altogether, and troops could not be maintained on this footing indefinitely because, although the morale of the troops was 'splendid', inevitably, in situations such as this, human weakness would take its toll.

You can always tell when something has gone deeply under the crust in Britain if a topic gets more than two minutes on William Hardcastle ('His P.M. at 5 p.m.').

The Littlejohn affair has touched the raw nerves so thoroughly that the discussion has gone on and on and on. Just like the Republican Watergate in the U.S., the damn thing seems to grow and grow.

At last, it is beginning to dawn on some bodies that they have not got a democracy in this country after all.

Have you seen the film, 'clockwork orange'. It would pay to take time off from activities just for a few hours.

The film is, indeed, very nasty, very brutal and most judges and critics here are blaming the increasing violence on this film and even going to the lengths of saying it should be banned.

But what those 'just' Brit judges are afraid of is that the real message of the film will get across to the public and confirm everything that Sinn Féin has always said: that the forces of law and order use every device of sensory deprivation, torture and drugs to break people, change their personalities and extort information for the sole purpose of keeping themselves in power; that criminals and murderers and rapists are preferred before political reformers; and that these types will be taken into police forces, armed forces, and special services, to make sure that political reform never happens.

DEMAND RELEASE OF ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

Petty punishment of prisoners

All privileges were withdrawn from a group from eight of the 10 Belfast people awaiting trial at Winchester Crown Court on the so-called 'conspiracy' charges arising from the Old Bailey car-bombings last March.

These are the eight (six men and two women) who are being held in Brixton Prison, south London.

Since their detention began, the prisoners have been complaining of deplorable conditions, including rats running loose in their cramped cells. This is the first time denied.

The eight were deprived of privileges because they used their water rations to throw at the rats, an action, apparently, against prison regulations.

The eight men have been forbidden any kind of chemical to combat the vermin and, as a result, have been undergoing severe discomfort.

The Belfast 10 have been in custody for five months now, a situation described by a British Labour M.P. as: 'Nothing but legalised internment'.

Dundalk girl hurt by Gardai

NOREEN Donnelly of Dundalk (pictured left with arm in sling) had her collarbone fractured as a result of an attack by local Gardai on 20 members of Fianna Éireann on the evening of Thursday, Aug. 9, in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Dundalk.

Boys and girls had assembled in the local cemetery to rehearse for the annual parade in commemoration of Ritchie Goss on Liam Gaughan on August 12.

All were arrested and lodged in the local barracks where terror tactics were used to try to get these young people to leave the Republican Movement.

Noreen Donnelly was assaulted by the Gardai and the brutal batoning which she received left her in a state of shock and hysterics but not until it was discovered that Noreen was badly injured she was removed to hospital.

In the Louth County Hospital it was found that she had a fractured collarbone as a result of the assault.

Kicked into ditch

During the attack by the Gardai in the cemetery grounds another young man was kicked into a ditch where he was left lying in the water for almost 10 minutes. Not for two hours was he allowed a change of clothing.

The attempt to disrupt the commemoration failed and those attacked are now stronger in the Republican ideal than ever.

Some 750 people took part in the parade, headed by the Sinn Féin band.

Members of the local Republican Movement marshalled the parade from beginning to end, halting and re-directing traffic, as necessary.

The oration was delivered by Sean McKenna ex-Lough Kesh, who promised for the Republican Movement that the struggle would continue until freedom, physical and economic, comes to Ireland.

Attempted eviction of widow

TWO men last week took the states off the roof of a cottage near Killeedy, Co. Limerick, and knocked large holes in the outside walls with sledge-hammers, leaving the interior open to the weather.

Meanwhile, the widow who has lived there for 16 years is refusing to budge from the site and has not removed her possessions from the house itself.

The widow is Mrs. Mary Clohesy and Mrs. O'Malley, located at Carrickette a short distance outside Killeedy village.

She told our reporter that, when she married Mr. Clohesy, 16 years ago, she moved into the cottage with him and his mother.

The cottage was legally owned by Mrs. Clohesy's mother-in-law. Her husband died shortly afterwards and Mrs. Clohesy continued to live there, looking after her mother-in-law until the latter's death in 1965.

Left to somebody else

It was only then that Mrs. Clohesy, who is completely dependent on her widow's pension, discovered that, in her will, Mrs. O'Malley had left the cottage to a nephew.

The nephew informed her that, as he required possession of the house, she must leave immediately.

After years of fighting to gain legal ownership, a decree of possession was granted to the nephew at Limerick City Court on January 4, 1971.

On July 28, 1971, the decree was executed and Mrs. Clohesy was evicted by the sheriff despite an appeal to the Justice Minister, Mr. Desmond Doyle.

The story does not end there as Mrs. Clohesy re-entered and re-took possession of the small cottage.

She has stayed there until the recent outrage during which no care was taken to ensure her safety.

Our picture (left) speaks for itself. Remember that this is happening in 1973 and not 1883 and that an 'Irish' landlord, 'Irish' courts and 'Irish' bailiffs are responsible.

Civil war 'preferable'

Following a recent anti-internment march in Belfast, the British Army arrested several protesters as they left the protest meeting.

Watching the scene, and the firing of rubber bullets, a woman was the Rev. Desmond Wilson who said: 'We have got to get the army out. Anything rather than this. I would even prefer civil war than to have these people here - and you can quote me'.

Pat Arrowsmith Colchester tattoo picketed

MORE than 100 members of the Anti-Internment League picketed a British army tattoo in Colchester, Essex. Several members of the Campaign for British Withdrawal from Northern Ireland joined the picket.

Miss Pat Arrowsmith, a member of both groups, succeeded in entering the castle arena where she distributed leaflets to the soldiers who got information on legal ways to quit the army and facilities offered in Sweden for deserters.

The leaflet asked: 'Is it better to be killed for a cause in which you do not believe or to be imprisoned for refusing to take part in the Northern Ireland conflict?'

Miss Arrowsmith was arrested by two policemen, an indication, perhaps, of an interest in her cause on the part of the soldiers. As she was led away she shouted: 'British troops out of Ireland'.

She faces charges under the 1936 Public Order Act.

R.U.C's 900 casualties

According to the Chief Constable of the R.U.C., Sir Graham Shillington, in a report, the R.U.C. suffered more than 900 casualties last year.

Seventeen R.U.C. men were killed and between 800 and 900 others were wounded.

R.U.C. barracks came under sufficient attack no fewer than 269 times during the year. Several barracks were destroyed or had to be evacuated.

As a result of such high casualties and sustained attacks, the force found itself undermined to the extent of 1,000 constables less at the end of the year than at the beginning.

British Military Police and English recruits had to be called in to bolster up the force.

The casualty list for the force this year offers no comfort to the Royal Ulster Constabulary, either. Like the R.U.C. in 1970-71, the R.U.C. as an effective organisation is crumbling rapidly.



DUNDALK'S Aug. 12 parade was headed by a colour party of 10 men in uniform, followed by the Sinn Féin band from Newry. A colour party was supplied by Fianna Éireann, Niall Mulligan, from the local branch of Sinn Féin, was chairman. Wreaths were laid on behalf of O'ghaigh Na hÉireann, Na Fianna Éireann, and the Goss and Gaughan Sinn Féin Cumann. The Last Post was sounded and a decade of the tosy was recited in Irish by Frank McGeogh, from Kilsn. Report: column five.

Bullets earn dollars

Following the use of rubber bullets against demonstrators on the Curragh recently, our Limerick correspondent reports, several members of a Limerick contingent collected the bullets which are to be raffled in America to raise money for the prisoners' dependents.

UNDER MY EYE

Slander by slanting

A FEW weeks ago I was discussing the problem created by the decision to carry free-state revisionism a stage farther along the road of deceit by trying to explain away history in a light favourable to the invader and his lickspittles here at home.

I was pulled up short by the editor. My space had run out. But I promised to have another bite at the cherry some other fine day. May as well finish the job, now that the historians are confronted with one of their greatest problems to date by the decision of the Coroner for Derry City to call the British-planned massacre of Bloody Sunday, "unadulterated murder".

When last on this subject of slanting history to please the bosses and the bosses' men I brought the reader up to Easter week, 1916, providing a fine selection of adjectives to use on those misguided persons who set out to free their native land.

But, as you approach Easter Week, the task becomes harder. How are you going to deal with Pearse and Connolly, Clarke and Mac Diarmid, McBride and others?

Easter week

There are a number of approaches but here is the one I suggest because it is the one which Conor Cruise O'Brien has been trotting out for some time now.

Point out that the leaders of the Rising had no mandate from the people, whose leader was John Redmond. Also point out that England had promised Redmond Home Rule for Ireland when the war was over. Within the Empire, of course. On that promise 50,000 Irishmen joined the British Army and were "fighting for Ireland" in France and Belgium. Then, suddenly, these I.R.B. terrorists and Citizen Army anarchists, stabbed England in the back, and ruined the whole prospects for Home Rule under the Crown.

Be sure to say that James Connolly was a Marxist and an atheist who had no use for man or God as long as he attained his devilish ends, which were, of course, to free Ireland and give it back into the control of the ordinary man in the street.

With the Black and Tan period will come, perhaps, the greatest difficulty of all, because much suppression is needed to cover up.

For example, one must hide the fact that the Tans burned Cork and Balbriggan. And you must make sure that your readers or listeners do not find out that the R.I.C. shot Lord Mayor Mac Curtain in bed, and also murdered Mary Clancy, in Limerick.

Then, of course, there was the finding of Father Griffin's murdered body in a bog in Galway. He had been arrested the night before by the Tans and it was given out that he had been shot by the I.R.A.

Slanting of history: You must make sure that it is the British version of the Father Griffin killing that school children are taught. You must also make sure that these children are never told that the Black and Tans burned down 43 creameries and nearly 20 factories, and that the murder squads in Dublin Castle had strict orders to shoot all known members of Dail Eireann on sight. If these facts came out you would never retain your jobs as "professional historians".

After the treaty

The period after the Treaty, that which covers the "Civil War" and its aftermath, will be your easiest period, because it is already well enough clouded.

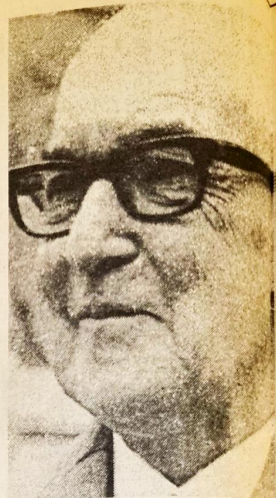
All you have to do is refer to the I.R.A. as "irregulars", bank robbers, looters, terrorists, gunmen, Provos, what have you?

It's as easy as pie, and I know, gentlemen, that you will make a very good job of it. If you are let alone you will see to it that the generation of Irish school children growing up to-day will not be biased against Mother England, and will not, in 10 years' time, constitute a new generation of revolt.

But there is one snag. You forgot about the "mosquito press". We're still here, you know, and we intend to stay. Our job, gentlemen, is to make your task even harder, to make it impossible, and that job we intend to do, whether overground or underground.

Good luck, gentlemen, you'll need it, for the truth always shines through the darkness, and even though you write a story, depicting Kevin Barry as a terrorist who shot at British soldiers in a Dublin back street, the ballad singers will still beat you when they raise their voices: another martyr for old Ireland, another murder for the Crown". Good luck, gentlemen, you'll need it, and be sure that you get as much as you can from Burke and the Cruise O'Briens, for your time and theirs in the seats of the mighty may be short.

CORMAC MAC AIRT



ABOVE: Derry City Coroner, Hubert O'Neill, who certified the Derry killings by British Paratroopers as "pure, unadulterated murder". Six Counties "law" prevented the jury returning any verdict stronger than an open one otherwise a murder verdict would have been inevitable.

LEFT: Mr. James Wray, whose son was murdered by the "security" forces on Bloody Sunday, and other relatives of the murdered men and youths, leaving Derry Courthouse, after the inquest.

UNDER the title "Murder most foul", the "Cork Examiner" of Aug. 22 had the following editorial comment to make on the murder of the 13 innocent Derry folk on "Bloody Sunday".

"THERE IS an irresistible temptation to draw a parallel between yesterday's comment on the victims of Derry's 'Bloody Sunday' and that historic pronouncement by Cork Coroner J.J. McCabe, on the death of Tomas MacCurtain, of 'murder by British Crown forces'. The times are not the same, the circumstances are not the same, but the Derry verdict carries the same damning indictment. In many respects, it is quite extraordinary that such a comment should have emerged from a Derry coroner's court.

"The evidence was deliberately limited, the jury was clearly in some doubt as to what their proper course of action should be, and the deaths had already been the centre of so much controversy that it was almost inconceivable that anything other than the general, 'open verdict' recorded by the jury should have been possible. To his undying credit, the Coroner did not feel himself hampered by any such restrictions. With almost startling simplicity that could not have been foreseen by anybody, he cut through the huge mound of knowledge that is already public, and the scant evidence offered yesterday and concluded that the British Army had no right to fire live rounds at innocent people; even less right to kill them. This, he announced baldly was murder.

"The repercussions are likely to be interesting. Britain may protest as much as she wishes, but she now stands indicted on two major counts: first the murder of innocent civilians, and secondly the notorious whitewash perpetrated by the

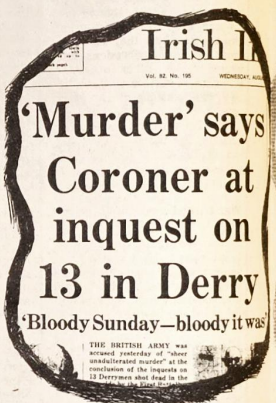
'Cork Examiner' sees the connection

Widery inquiry. There will be those who will not accept this verdict as conclusive, but for the minority in the North, it serves only to confirm the widely held belief that Widery was, in fact, a spurious cover up.

"For Britain, of course, the implications are shattering, although Whitehall will most certainly try to preserve an outward calm. Not only is the whole lengthy Widery farce utterly discredited, but the question of guilt and penalty is certain to be raised anew. Already it is almost possible to hear the clamour for prosecution of those now held to be responsible, coupled with the

frantic scurrings of those racing to defend the indefensible.

"This, as we pointed out earlier, is not an historic comment but it is an extraordinary one. Whatever effect it will have on British prestige — and it is still too early to gauge this — its only drawback is that it could lead to a dangerous outburst of emotionalism in Derry. Here again, Britain is to blame. Having refused, by the device known as the Widery tribunal, to accept responsibility for these deaths, she now has it thrust upon her. It will be intriguing, though hardly edifying, to see how she will handle it."



Another well-meaning British blunder, Mr. Burke?



AH, SURELY, SERG, YOU'RE NOT GOING TO REPORT A BLOKE FOR WHAT HE DID DURING A LITTLE MOMENT OF WEAKNESS ---?

Why Britain plays on that Irish fear

GREAT advances have been made in the development of psychological warfare in the past 25 years. The methods have become more refined. The object remains the same. The theory of psychological warfare is the discovery of the cause of the greatest fear in any mass of people and the developing of that fear by any means to the point of mass hysteria. This results in an irrational acceptance of any terms rather than face the cause of fear.

The history of Ireland is fraught with the suffering of every generation, culminating in the short, sharp, fierce and bloody civil war of the 'twenties.

If there is any one thing which the people of Ireland fear it is civil war. Everyone fears a repetition of brother killing brother. Therefore, the civil syndrome of the Irish people revolves around the threat of civil war.

Civil war is the threat that will force people into peace at any price and deter support from any campaign, lest it may result in civil war.

It is enlightening to study the means used by politicians, north and south, and in the British Government, to fan the fears of civil war and how they used the threat on some occasions and ignored it on other occasions according to the line of policy they were pursuing at any given time.

In other words, if it suited the occasion, the threat of Civil war was emphasised. If it did not, it was conveniently ignored.

War threat

The threat of civil war or Protestant "backlash" or whatever has been hanging over us since 1969: let us study the psychological use of the threat by the astute politicians.

The "Loyalists" threatened civil war if Stormont was prorogued. The British Government ignored the threat because it did not suit their policy at the time.

Stormont was prorogued. The "Loyalists" again threatened civil war if direct rule were imposed.

In her supply of propaganda to the American media, Britain portrays herself as a democracy and her persistent efforts in Northern Ireland are to infuse British democracy into the Six Counties presently occupied by the British and administered from London.

If ever exist, while an outside government seeks to impose its own interpretation of governance upon another people. The latest act of parliament designed for Northern Ireland and its particular society is a reactionary pursuit contrary to any pretence of democracy.

The Machiavellian theory that "the end justifies the means" cannot be allowed to conjure visions of an institutionalized, democratic state.

Instead, this approach elicits the despair to which Britain has submerged in her dealings with the Irish people.

To root out terrorism is her stated goal but the necessity of force by Irish citizens is her own presence on Irish soil.

Terrorists are normally accused of perpetrating incoherent acts of a "violent" nature but Irish nationalists conversely pursue a course that is to lead to national self-determination, a recognized international right.

In order to prevent the

Westminster ignored the threat and imposed direct rule.

The elections were deferred under the threat of civil war. Westminster demanded that they be held. They were held in spite of dire warnings.

Power-sharing is to be fought with all means at the disposal of the recalitrants. This threat is ignored by the British Government because it wants power-sharing. The threat was ignored in proroguing Stormont, direct rule, the elections and power-sharing, because these were part of England's policy for the North.

The withdrawal of British troops is not part of Britain's policy. Therefore, the British politicians trot out the threat of civil war as an excuse for maintaining the British presence.

Politicians, north and south, have swallowed the confidence trick and proclaim that British troops must stay.

As part of the civil war theme the antidote prescribed is "democracy" and the "democratic majority". The democratic majority in the Six Counties voted in a referendum to stay in the "United Kingdom". The Westminster Government accepts this as a democratic decision.

It does not, however, accept as a democratic decision the majority opinion in the "United Kingdom", that the population of the U.K. does not want the North in the U.K.

Neither does it accept the democratic decision of the majority of the elected members of the Assembly, that they will not share power. The democratic majority's decision is unacceptable when it suits British policy.

attainment of this goal and to further her own interests, Britain has instituted new repressive measures, hardly the handwork of a democracy.

The most basic principle of English common law is that the accused is innocent until proven guilty with the burden of proof securely on the state, not the defendant.

The English system cannot function equitably without this proviso. firmly entrenched and conclusively undisturbed. The British Government has removed this most sacred of legal principles and safeguards in regard to Northern Ireland and now presumes the accused is guilty until proven innocent. This they make next to impossible to accomplish in the new administrative practice of institutionalized guilt.

Selective and arbitrary application of the law is the order of the day from London. Legal abuses and harassment on the part of those stating to be enforcing law and order is the rule, not the exception.

Britain's clear-cut intent is to incarcerate and punish with no criterion of guilt, only political selection. Under the new sections of the law, it is designed as a sham

Principle compromised

Another antidote to civil war is reconciliation, that the Dublin Government make the "South" as attractive as possible to northern Protestants.

This entails constitutional change and compromise of principle, for southern Irishmen. If England wants the south to become amenable to Northern Protestants, she should help by making the British way of life less attractive to Northern Protestants by making it more attractive to Northern Catholics.

THINK ABOUT IT

by Tomas

This can be done by abrogating some of the laws and traditions which deny government and royal recognition to Catholics, e.g. the Royal Marriages Act, the attendance of Catholic Bishops in the House of Lords, appoint a Catholic as Lord Chancellor.

Britain wants all the changes to be made on one side but refuses to co-operate in the process of reconciliation.

To take the impudence further, England wags an Irish national police effort against terrorists, because her army has

failed in its campaign against Oglagh na hEireann.

However, England is not keen to have anything else on an Irish national basis, politics, for instance. She needs the help of the Dublin Government to maintain the morale of her armed forces, therefore she suggests an all-Ireland police action.

There are many other spheres in which there could be all-Ireland action but this would not suit England's purpose. Then there is the recognition of the Six Counties state and the Strasbourg adjournment. These bolster England's prestige in Europe but the torture continues in the colony.

Devious ways

Thus the four items that influence the thinking of the uncommitted Irish man, namely, civil war, democracy, police and suffering are being manipulated by the British Government in devious ways.

The deviousness leads to the collaboration of the Dublin Government and the deception of the Irish people and leads to the main contention that England is the enemy and the British army the conqueror.

A quotation from the White Paper asserts that all courses should not be inconsistent with U.K. policies or interests.

The sooner the people realise that any policies suggested in the North by England or any action taken by the British army is in England's interests and not in Ireland's interest, the sooner they will realise that there is no hope of peace while England remains involved.

The first priority is "England out". Everything else depends on England's intention to withdraw her forces from Irish soil.

Britain reaffirms guilt by selection

AMERICAN LETTER by

Fred Burns O'Brien

to desecrate the legal system and administration of justice and impose guilt by definition by Her Majesty's servants.

There will be no jury trials, a limit of bail, detention of persons up to four hours on "suspicion" only, commencement of searches without warrants, and the filing of charges against persons who refuse to answer police questions.

Their intent, they state, is "to remove the causes of violence and lawlessness which is the enemy of true freedom and democracy".

There, of course, the presumption that the North was free and democratic prior to the commencement of the disturbances.

This was never true and Britain herself admitted discrimination and sectarian rule, as was proven by many international investigation bodies. This does not serve free people but designates their status, which is abhorrent to democracy.

What is "suspicion"? It appears to be a method of harassment to be utilised to detain the innocent, to frighten them into becoming informers on

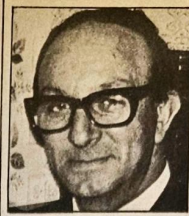
their fellow countrymen, in order to retain their own semblance of freedom.

The word "suspicion" is so vague as to be declared unfit as a measurement of seeking to establish guilt. It is inclusive of all citizens but not specifically defined as to be limited to those who might be concluded as under consideration of wrong doing.

It may be used in the political sphere to discourage and stifle dissent. The search without warrant was one factor that turned the nationalist community against the British army four years ago due to abusive, unfounded searches, and it can now only serve to further sever these elements as well as completely infuriate the people.

To deprive a citizen of a jury trial by peers is to deprive that citizen of a fundamental right to fairness and to remove due process of law within a court of law.

Limiting bail is another form



MOUNTJOY

DIARY

By Eamonn

Mac Thomas

IT IS an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Here I am again with another historic item, found in one of the cells of Arbour Hill.

It is a 1916 execution scene. And the individual we were seeking so avidly, a good cartoonist, I have found him here in Mountjoy, also.

No, I am not going to reveal his name. He is a shy man. But more cartoons will follow, please God.

I have discovered a good jail correspondent, as well. No, he won't give his name either. He is another shy man, just like Denis McNerney, who stays in his cell all day.

This correspondent wants to be known as "The Watcher" and I enclose some of his work within the confines of this column.

There's a speculator in cell eight. Yes, it's true. Paddy Ryan is building a bloody house in his cell. It is more than a house - it's a farm, fully furnished with colour TV, outside yard, barns, cows, sheepdogs and we're waiting for the bulls.

But that won't be hard for Paddy. There's a terrible lot of bull in here. Stories about men and bananas.

The giant house: no, it's not the full story. Just keep watching this column. Any day now we'll have the full "scoop" story.

The SM took the pledge (no more brew). He hasn't opened his mouth since he came out of his deep, drunken sleep.

Across the wing from "Look Me Up's" cell, live a nice young couple, a lovely thing from Kilkenny and a model for gent's shirts.

Next door we have a mean man from Tipperary (sorry about that, Miss Tynan). He's so mean: rather than buy a blade he's growing a beard.

Writing this column is dangerous work so I hired two bodyguards, the blond bombshell, Nolan, from Belfast, and Sitting Bull Branigan from Armagh.

It's okay. I don't have to pay them - just feed them cream-cakes.

Joe Cahill said he'd act as a bodyguard but he costs me enough cigarettes as it is.

Mick Hilton, Dave Kelly, Shay Dowling, Mick Fox, Luke O'Hara, Seamus Gallagher - they are all digging a tunnel across to Josephine McGlynn in the Women's Prison.

Josephine, if I were you I'd keep that door locked. But all the lads here want you transferred to D Wing.

Mick O'Connell said this place needs a woman's touch.

Excuse me, now, but the waiter has just brought in my T-bone steak and creamed potatoes. He has gone back to get a double brandy to wash it down. Meanwhile, here is The Watcher.

I scan by night and observe by day. From the British SS I select my prey.

Para, Marine or tartaned Scotcher: they all fall foul of the one-shot watchtower.

Hi O.T. Commie: It is I, The Watcher. Here are things with which I suppose you are a bit marked at present. Well, I don't blame you. The brass have really balled you up, haven't they?

But, if you remember ... not so long ago I told you that they (the O.T.s) didn't give a fiddle about you and now we have the War Office boys admitting that their dirty tricks'd department was to have caused as much havoc in Ireland as possible.

One can accept their murdering innocent Irish citizens but ... hell: They were told if they were up against friendly types (British soldiers) they could shoot them, too.

I don't know how this grays you but, by all that's holy, it seems rotten to me. But then, what can one expect? And to cap it all, while this "spy" scandal was rocking Britain, Grocer Heath was away in Canada.

He returns and, without as much as a kiss-on-the cheek, he's away off in his boat with the knobs, away at sea.

Where are you? In the thick of it, probably. You poor Fommie. Even though superiors think you are expendable. Then that kid last week who died ... a soldier he was. They (the Libburn lads) say it was an accident. I say "nonsense".

The RSM wound him up. The kid turned on the War Office Officer. He simply shot him. You know as well as I do that enlisted men don't have service pistols. How could the kid kill himself with a pistol?

contd. on page 2

Irish troops' border brawls

COMPLAINTS about the behaviour of Irish troops during their off-duty periods in a number of Border towns is embarrassing the Army Command.

The off-duty soldiers have recently attracted much attention over involvement in brawls at Castleblayney, Co. Monaghan, and Coothill, Co. Cavan - two centres where there are Army Border field centres.

At another centre in Dundalk, some troops have also found themselves in Court arising from recent street incidents.

An Army officer at one centre said: "After some incidents, in which our men were involved, we had to keep them in barracks for a few nights".

Recently, the Army paid compensation for windows which were broken in Castleblayney.

Castleblayney Provisional Sinn Féin issued a statement which "deplored" the behaviour of "Free State troops in the town". It also criticised the dress worn by many off-duty soldiers who frequented the pubs.

- Reproduced from a recent edition of "Sunday World".

DUBLIN DENIAL

We understand that some newspapers has followed up our report of Republicans having been assaulted by R.U.C. men in Dundalk Garda Station. The allegations have been denied by the Dublin government. We are satisfied, nevertheless, that the report was accurate.

Denise O'Brien at Rathfarnham in September, 1942.

The only evidence against him was a fingerprint on a bicycle found at the scene of the shooting.

No jury would have accepted such flimsy evidence. The Military Court did, and because he was Chief of Staff, they would not give him a soldier's death by shooting but hanged him like a common criminal.

Sean MacCaughey of Tyrone died in Portlaoise Prison after a hunger and thirst strike lasting 19 days.

He had been in the prison for five years, all of them in solitary confinement. He was naked in his cell except for his bedclothes he refused to wear prison garb.

The charge against him was that he had kidnapped and ill-treated the Fianna Fail spy, Stephen Hayes.

The Military Court sentenced him to death. Cardinal McRory intervened with the Government.

McCaughey was reprieved and sent to Portlaoise Prison for life. At the end of five years he could stick it no longer so he travelled the same hard road of fast unto death as had Thomas Ash, Terence MacDonagh, Tony Darcy, and Sean MacNella.

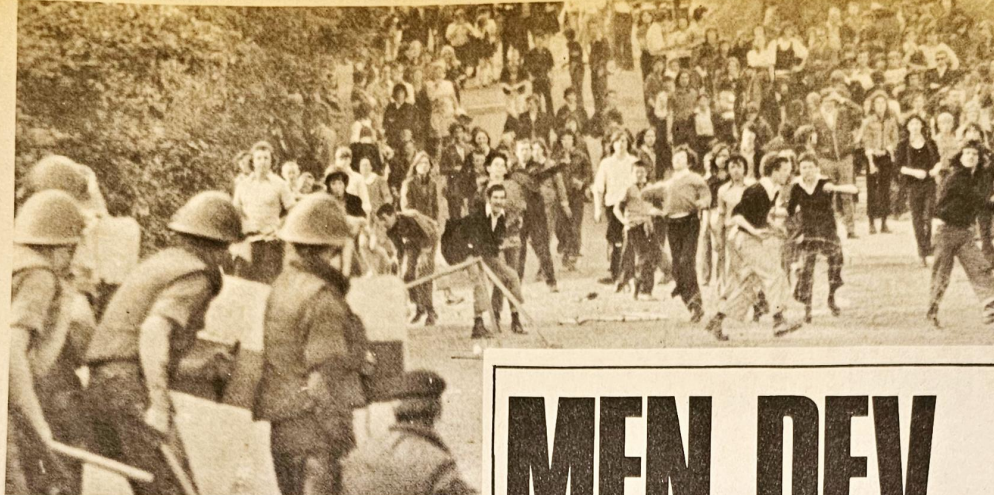
At the inquest, the prison doctor admitted to Sean McBride, who appeared for relatives, that the conditions under which McCaughey had lived "were not fit for a dog".

Sean McCaughey was another ex-Chief of Staff of the I.R.A. His body was taken over the Border for burial at Milltown Cemetery, Belfast, and as it left, Drumcondra, Dublin, a volley was fired over his coffin by his old friend and comrade, Pat Shannon.

All these events took place under the gentle, humane, civilised reign of Eamonn De Valera.

The object was to break republican resistance to British imperialism. That failed.

How then, by any stretch of imagination, can anyone in his right senses describe the same De Valera as a republican leader today? What will be the Cumann Murrinan verdict now?



At Suffolk, Belfast: another confrontation between the people and the forces of repression.

LAST week I outlined the murder by special law of George Plant and told of the events which led to the executions of Paddy McGrath and Tommy Hearte, but these were not the only soldiers of the Republic done to death in the gaols and concentration camp set up by the Fianna Fail Government.

There were, unfortunately, many more and their deaths were brought about because the so-called Republican leader of a so-called Republican Party was determined at all costs to maintain England's two partitioned states in Ireland.

The first two are Antony Darcy of Herford, Co. Galway, and Sean MacNella, from Mayo. Tony Darcy was O.C., Western Command. He was a married man with four or five young children.

He was arrested at an I.R.A. meeting in the Meath Hotel, Parnell Sq., Dublin, after the hotel had been surrounded by free state troops.

Sean MacNella worked with this writer on the Publicity Committee established by the Army Council.

This committee was responsible for the production of a Republican newspaper called "Republican War News", and with the running of a secret I.R.A. broadcasting station.

One night, early in 1939, the Special Branch succeeded in locating and capturing the radio station. Sean MacNella was caught in the act of reading a script.

He was arrested and both he and Tony Darcy were detained in Mountjoy Prison awaiting trial by the Special Military Court.

Hunger strike

During their period of waiting political status was refused to all Republican prisoners and, as a result, six men went on hunger strike.

They were Antony Darcy, Sean MacNella, Michael Trainor, Jack Plunkett, Thomas Grogan and Tomas MacCurran.

MacCurran was a son of Lord Mayor MacCurran of Cork who had been murdered in his home by the R.I.C. in 1920, when Tomas Og was about two years old.

The hunger strike lasted 56 days but about the 30th day the prison authorities and the police announced that Darcy and MacNella were to be taken out to Arbour Hill for trial before the military court.

Both men were very weak so their comrades in the Wing decided that they would not allow them to be removed. MacNella was in bed and could not walk. Tony Darcy was also very weak.

On the morning of the trial the prisoners who were not on hunger strike removed all cell doors and built a barricade.

Then they broke up their cell furniture and armed themselves with such things as legs of chairs and bed posts.

The prison warders rushed the barricade but were driven back time after time until, in the end, they were forced to call in reinforcements.

The Gardai were sent for and now began one of the greatest battles in Irish prison history. Prisoners who took part in it have told me that the Gardai were absolutely savage.

by VOLUNTEER

Strikers beaten

Batons and water hoses were freely turned on the Republicans and nearly all the prisoners were injured, including the weak hunger strikers who were beaten up after the barricade was torn down.

Some prisoners were left unconscious. They were outnumbered 10 to 1 and one of the most severely injured on that occasion was Tony Darcy's great friend, Pat Shannon, of Galway, still happily with us - some months ago he was back in Mountjoy for giving out leaflets which told the story of these dreadful times.

When the prisoners had been beaten into submission at about 6.00 p.m. the two hunger strikers were roughly removed to a prison van, taken to Arbour Hill, tried, and sentenced.

Sean MacNella was severely injured at the removal. So was Tony Darcy and it is believed that they might have survived the hunger strike only for the brutal treatment they received from the Gardai and warders.

On the 56th day the I.R.A. Army Council called the strike off. Sean MacNella already was dead and it was believed that Fianna Fail would let all six die. In order to save life, the strike was ended but Tony Darcy was gone too far. He died some hours later and, as a result of that hunger strike, Jack Plunkett had to use crutches for the rest of his life.

Jack Plunkett was a son of Count Plunkett and a brother of Joseph Mary Plunkett who signed the Proclamation of Easter Week. This was the treatment he received from his brothers' one time colleague; the ex-republican commandant Eamonn De Valera. Two of the hunger strikers survived and are still living today. They are Michael Trainor and Tomas MacCurran.

With the deaths of Darcy, MacNella, McGrath, Hearte and Plant, Fianna Fail had got used to spilling Republican blood and wanted more.

So, in 1942, Richard Goss of Dundalk was executed. The charge against him was that he had fired on Free State troops whilst attempting to escape from a farmhouse in Co. Longford.

Several prisoners were wounded, including Bob Flanagan of Roscommon, Watt Mitchell of Offaly and Máirín Standún.

By 4.00 p.m. the Free State

The farmhouse belonged to the Casey family and Richie was engaged to one of the Casey girls. A Free State officer was slightly wounded and that officer, recognising Goss as a very brave man, pleaded for his life, but De Valera refused and so another Republican soldier was buried in a prison yard.

In connection with the Goss case it is interesting to note that Bernard Casey, a son of the house out of which Dick Goss tried to escape, was foully murdered in the Curragh Internment Camp by the guns of the Free State Army.

He was shot down in cold blood because he had given a military order to the men in his hut, as they were about to march to the cook house for breakfast.

The Free State Authorities gave out the story that the prisoners were attempting to rush the gate and that Casey was leading them. This was a blatant lie. Here is what happened.

Bernard Casey's murder

The butter ration was cut by an ounce per man. It is true that the same cut was imposed on the people outside who were not prisoners.

This was war-time rationing, but there was this difference between the public outside and those in the camp: if you were not a prisoner you could go into a restaurant and, by having a meal, supplement your ration.

The prisoner, on the other hand, could get nothing extra. The last meal was at 4.00 p.m. and you had to last on that till the following morning.

In that situation any cut in the food ration was quite serious. The Camp Council protested against the cut, but the Governor refused to listen and, as a result of his refusal to see any sort of reason, it was decided to set the camp on fire.

Five huts were set alight on a Saturday morning at about 11.00 a.m. I forget the exact date but it was about a week before Christmas, 1941.

The Free State Army opened fire on the prisoners and drove them back towards the lower end compound.

Several prisoners were wounded, including Bob Flanagan of Roscommon, Watt Mitchell of Offaly and Máirín Standún.

By 4.00 p.m. the Free State

had succeeded in putting the fire out but not before five huts had been completely destroyed.

There now was a shortage of hut accommodation and at lock-up time, huts that were made for 30 to 35 persons were crammed with 50.

The worst hut of all was the one nearest the gate which had never been used before because it had a concrete floor.

On the night of the fire more than 70 men were herded in here. There were no beds or bedding and no sanitary protection.

From the time the huts were locked, on that Saturday night they were not opened again until the following Tuesday morning. It was very cold as there was a heavy frost and ever afterwards the hut with the concrete floor was known as "the Ice Box".

New governor

Over that weekend much happened. The Governor was dismissed by the Government and a newer, rougher individual was appointed.

A Kerry man called Commandant Guiney, who had been Governor of the internment camp in Droichead Nua in 1922. Guiney was a killer and he proved it.

On Monday night he sent in orders that prisoners were no longer to march to their meals in military or hut formation.

It was for disobeying this order that Bernard Casey was murdered. He was a hut O.C. And, when his hut opened, he stepped out onto the compound and gave the military command, "Fall in".

Immediately the Free State's opened fire from the gates and Casey fell mortally wounded. He was dead when the priest arrived to anoint him and, at the subsequent inquest, the Government refused to allow evidence as to how he received the gun shot wounds which killed him.

This was done under a section of the Offences Against the State Act.

In the weeks immediately after the fire a number of prisoners were removed to the "Glasshouse" and some of them were very badly beaten there.

These included Pat Shannon of Galway, Peadar McAndrew of Mayo, Peadar O'Flaherty of Wexford and many others.

They were then brought

before the Military Court and given sentences ranging from 18 months to five years.

One of those who got five years was Ruairi Brugha son of Cathal Brugha. Ruairi surrendered after his sentence.

First he went "sick" and then he accepted the long parole. To-day he has so far forgotten his republicanism that he is a member of the Fianna Fail front bench in Leinster House and has been nominated by Union Jack Lynch as Fianna Fail Shadow Minister for Posts and Telegraphs.

Kicked unconscious

Volunteer Bob Clance died in the Curragh Hospital after being kicked and beaten unconscious in the Camp.

Morris O'Neill of Kerry was executed in Mountjoy Jail in 1942: the charge against him was possession of a revolver. He had been captured in a house in the Fairview area after his companion, Harry White of Belfast, had escaped.

There had been firing between White and the police in which Detective Officer Mordant was shot dead. Morris O'Neill was not charged with murder.

Four years later the R.U.C. captured Harry White and handed him over to the Special Branch in Dublin. He was charged with the murder of Mordant, found guilty and sentenced to death.

Sean McBride appealed to the Supreme Court against the law that Mordant could have been shot by one of his own men in the cross fire which went on in the line that Harry White ran along and he made the second point that White was entitled to defend himself because he did not know that his attackers were police officers.

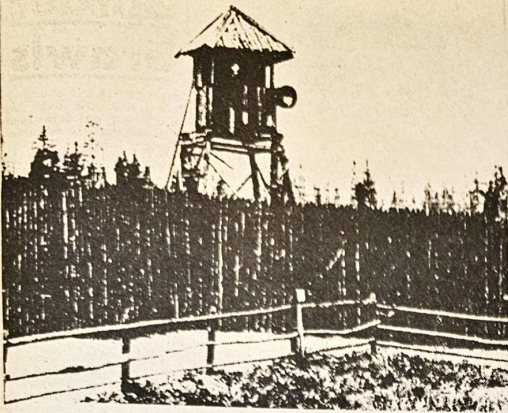
The Supreme Court upheld the appeal with the happy result that Harry White is still alive and well today and still an active Republican.

Flimsy evidence

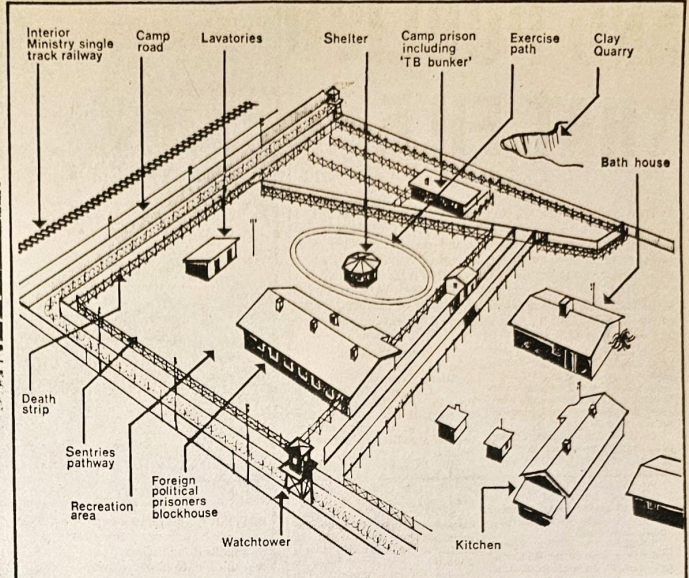
My second last case is, perhaps the worst of all. In the year 1945 the Fianna Fail Government brought over the British hangman to hang the R.A. Chief of Staff, Charlie Kerins of Tralee.

He had been charged with the murder of Detective Officer

SECRET PICTURES OF GERALD BROOKE'S HELL CAMP



● One of the watch-towers, with armed guard, round the Dubrav camp. To take the picture, Dines hid the camera in a bucket with a hole in it. He buried the film, retrieved it just before his release and smuggled it out in a false-topped case.



British view, 1969

We reproduce this from a British paper, "The People". The date: Aug. 17, 1969. Gerald Brooke, M-16 agent, was a convicted spy. The men in the Long Kesh Hell Camp are political hostages. This British Sunday paper protested against one, alleged, hell camp. But it would appear to be a holiday mp in comparison with the Long Kesh about which "The People" remains silent. Total number of prisoners in camp 20. How many in Long Kesh? Selective reporting? Or British shame?

▲ This is where he was confined for 3 years
This 40-yard square barbed-wire stockade was Brooke's world for three years. Living quarters, with about 20 other prisoners, were in the large hut in the centre.

Oireachtas 1973 na nGael

I gILL Chialáin, Conamara, a bheas Oireachtas na nGael i mbliana, an 14ú agus 16ú Meán Fómhair. Socraíodh sin ag cruinniú ar an gCeathrú Rua le linn Chomórtais Peile na Gaeltachta - cruinniú a raibh ionadaithe as na ceantair Ghaeltachta uilig i lathair aige.

Toghadh coiste náisiúnta - ionadaithe as Conamara, Múscraí, Ciarraí, Ráth Cairn, Arainn, Corcaigh, Co. an Chláir, Tír Chonaill, An Rinn, Maigh Eó agus Baile Átha Cliath.

Tá muintir Chill Chialáin ag réiteach i gcomhair na Féile ó shin: bhíonn cruinniú poiblí sa halla 'Chuile oíche Déardáine ag a naoi a chlog.

Seo cuntas achomair ar a bhfuil déanta acu. Tá an ollphoball ordaithe. Cosnóidh sé £300. Beidh spás ann do bheagach 2,000 duine. Tá láithreán faighte. Áit an-ghnóthach: móinear cothrom os cionn na farraige, buailte ar an mbóthar mór, ar na pubanna, ar na slopaí. Tá réiteach déanta faoi árachas, cathaoirí agus micraíofa.

Leitreachas

Déanfaidh Coim O Súilleabháin, Camas, Ros Muc, 'chaille' shocrú faoi chúrsaí leitrachais. Eisean a bhí i mbun na gcúraim céanna ag Oireachtas Ros Muc agus Thír an Fhia. Na mna atá ag plé le cúrsaí lóistín. Socraíodh ag an gcéad cruinniú go gceallfais sin ráta cinnte amháin do na tithe lóistín ar ad.

Tá eís cuid mhór díospóireachta, glacadh le £7 don deireadh seachtaine lóistín iondán ó thráthnóna Aoine go tráthnóna Domhnach, páirt-chothú dá réir.

Tá liosta de na tithe uilinnaithe ag na mna ag árachas faighte acu leis na cuairteoirí a thabhairt an oifig eolais go dtí na tithe seo.

Dhá phút atá i gCill Chialáin. Tá pút eile dhá mhíle stair uaidh agus tá ar intinn ag na húinéirí an pút sin a dhúnadh ar feadh an deireadh seachtaine agus an t-ól a

dhíol i gcampa eile gar do láthair an Oireachtais. Beidh campa bia amháin - ar a laghad - gar don ionad. Tá cúpla céad punt bailithe ar chéile a bhíonn i halla Chill Chialáin 'chuile oíche Déardáine. Tá Breandán Mac Gearailt ag clóibhualadh ticeid. Rinneadh roinnt mhaith aigrid orthu seo anuraidh.

Tá an-chosúlacht ann go mbeidh na pubanna thuasluaite flathuill go leor leis an gcéad £100 ó gach pút acu, a luadh ag na cruinniú. Thóg Mádheóg Breatnach os cionn £4,000 isteach nuair a bhí an Oireachtas i Ros Muc. D'amhaigh sé féin é sin dúinn. Beifear ag súil le cúnamh aigrid ó na slopaí, freisin. Agus, ar ndóig, beifear ag brath cuid mhór ar shintúis agus ar an aigread a bhaileofar ag na dóirse.

Imeachtaí

Tháinig an Coiste Náisiúnta le chéile ar an gCeathrú Rua Dé hAoine, Lúnasa 17, agus leag siad amach an clár - ceol, filíocht, danhas agus, rud tábhachtach an díospóireacht.

Mhol an Coiste Ártúil nach mbeadh aon chomórtais ann idir na daoine fásta, gur mór tairnímh a bhaineadh ceoltóirí agus lucht éisteachta aron as 'taispeántais' seachas comórtais.

San am céanna ceapadh go mbeadh na daoine óga ag súil le comórtais - comórtais dóibh siúd faoi 18 bliana mar sin.

An t-aigread a shabhaí ar dhúiseanna chaitifí ar le lóistín a

JOHN McGuffin, author of a newly published book on internment in Ireland, told a London press conference of the physical brutality, psychological torture and bad living conditions inflicted on people interned in the Six Counties since August 1971.

Mr. McGuffin, who had been active in People's Democracy, a legal, socialist organisation, was interned for six weeks after being taken from his home by armed soldiers early on August 9, 1971. The press conference was held to announce publication of his book, "Internment", which describes the practice of internment in both parts of Ireland since 1916.

Speaking of Long Kesh Concentration Camp, where most internees are held now, John McGuffin said that the minimum rules laid down by the United Nations on conditions and overcrowding were being disregarded; and many internees were being kept on tranquilisers, such as lithium and valium, as a result of the stress caused by the conditions of internment.

He charged that psychological torture in the form of sleep deprivation, sensory deprivation, subjection to the "noise machine", and the use of

hallucinatory drugs was still being used, although the practice of hooding prisoners had been ended.

Internees were known to have been forced to stand for hours on end opposite a wall of dotted, acoustic tiles, and ordered to count the dots under threat of beating if they made a mistake in counting.

Such treatment had produced lasting psychological damage in many internees and ex-internees. A representative of the National Council for Civil Liberties added that the British Government had used the internees as "political pawns".

During the "Whitewash initiative" of 1972, for instance, "they released two-thirds of the internees whom they had previously described as dangerous terrorists. After the failure of the initiative, they were re-arrested".

The N.C.C.L. speaker also described the tribunal hearings of

charges against the internees as a "judicial farce", in which "the burden of proof is on the defendant to disprove charges framed so vaguely that no evidence can be brought", - charges alleging offences committed "on a date unknown" or "at a place unknown".

Parts of the hearing can be heard in camera without the defendant or his lawyer being present. In one case, a man was accused of bomb explosions, six of which had taken place after he had been detained.

John McGuffin stressed that the brutal interrogations carried out in the early period of internment were "an experimental process, which went too far". Some internees broke, so that they were willing to confess to anything, true or untrue; but "the people who broke were not in the I.R.A."

"The Diplock Report itself said that "the majority of those

lifted from August to November, 1971, were not connected with the I.R.A."

John McGuffin added: "The main aim was not to get information, but to use people as guinea pigs in new forms of interrogation". John McGuffin's book deals with the history of internment; the politics and practice of internment since 1971, including sections on torture and brutality and on the official inquiries into these practices; the civil resistance movement; and the role of the Irish and British press and T.V. during internment.

The book, published by Anvil Books, price 75p, is distributed in Britain by Rising Free, 197 King's Cross Road, London WC1 (tel: 01-837 0182).

- Reproduced from "People's News Service". The book will be reviewed in a future issue of this paper.

BRITAIN'S SHAME

OUR MILLION SHILLING FUND

Support Éamonn Mac Thomáis

THE GREAT AIM in life of our editor, Éamonn Mac Thomáis, was to make An Phoblacht a daily paper. One of his last acts before being whipped up by Cooney's Special Branch, was to launch "A Million Shilling Fund" for the purpose of getting the £50,000 necessary to make that dream come true. You remember the announcement in a recent issue. This fund was launched under the heading: "GIVE US A BOB".

Well, will you give us that bob? That is the best way of showing support for Éamonn. Make sure that your paper, An Phoblacht, comes out daily. Make sure that the voice of Republicanism becomes stronger and clearer. Send you owe to the man who is suffering for you.

Send us that bob, and send it now.

WHY NOT ADVERTISE WITH US?

Why support the organs of the enemies of Éire Nua by giving them your advertising? Why support capitalism when, by giving US your advertisements, you can speed the day when An Phoblacht will appear daily?

We hope to fill this page with small advertisements - articles sought, articles for sale - with YOUR help. Our opening rate: £1 per inch. Copy must reach us at latest one week before publication date.

STOP ACTING THE CONDON, COONEY AND PUBLISH THAT FILE

By DARA Mac DARA

DUBLIN'S Justice Minister, Paddy Cooney, apparently is incapable of learning from what happened to Lynch and Condon. That hysterical denials and slugging matches with newspapers do not pay. But, if he wishes to make as big a fool of himself as did Lynch and Condon, that is his own affair.

Trying to sweep Fleming-Thompson-Wyman (Smyth) - Littlejohn under the carpet, in the interest of the maintenance of the British connection, is another matter entirely, however, and will not be tolerated.

The facts of the matter are very simple. Store Street Garda Station, Dublin, supplied the detectives who investigated the fatal December bombings simply because the bombings took place in the Store Street area.

As is usual in such cases, those detectives got assistance from the Central Detective Unit in Dublin Castle.

An Craobhin Slíbhinn (Special Branch) was not called in for a number of reasons. One of these was that the case was not labelled "political" initially.

Unknown to Store Street, however, a unit of the 26 Counties Army intelligence section made an independent investigation and was able to give Mr. Lynch soon afterwards a few very important clues as to the organisation behind the bombings.

One of these clues was the kind of explosive used: plastic. This is available in these islands only to the armed forces of the Dublin and Westminster governments.

UNION DEMAND

Cooney can deny the existence of a dossier as can Lynch that he got information from G-Two until both are red, white and blue in the face: nobody believes a politician any more in Ireland.

The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, speaking for the two busmen killed, is demanding a full, public inquiry. So are many newspapers, magazines, public bodies and organisations and such is the clamour and the insistence that it is doubtful if the demand can be resisted for long, though Lynch and Cosgrave would prefer to hush it all up and continue licking Heath's boots or something else belonging to him.

We have very little doubt but that the result of the inquiry will be a phrase similar to that of the Derry Coroner last week: pure, unadulterated murder, planned and authorised by the men of violence in the London administration.



BRITISH troops remove explosives in plastic bags from a house near Stranmills Road, Belfast. The British claim to have discovered a bomb-making factory in the house and to have connected it with the London bombing campaign.

Another Poblacht man lifted

German people told of Irish struggle

by Rosemary Sullivan

TENS of thousands of copies of a leaflet, describing the plight of internees in Long Kesh, and calling for the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Ireland, have been distributed in streets, market places, schools, universities and factories in towns throughout the Federal German Republic.

Michael Lynch

MICHAEL LYNCH, Spa, Co Kerry, died suddenly at his home on Aug. 11. Large crowds attended the funeral on Monday. Among them were comrades of former years, including John Joe Sheehy and Tom Kelleher of Cork.

Mr. Liam Cotter paid tribute to Comdt. Lynch who, he said, was one of the outstanding men of his or any other period.

Liam then introduced Sean Keenan of Derry who delivered the graveside oration.

Another freedom fighter passes away. Well known Kerry Republican dies. This would be a fitting tribute in itself but it does not tell the story of the life of Comdt. Michael Lynch.

Comdt. Lynch was born in Glenflesk, near Killybeg, and grew up in the true Fenian tradition.

At a very early age he joined the Republican Movement and, in 1917, he went on active service. He fought all through the War of Independence, the Tan War and, after the Truce, took the Republican side in the Civil War.

In 1926 he was forced to emigrate to the U.S.A. While there he remained true to the Republic and helped the Movement back home in a practical way.

In the States he saw how the Irish were being treated and was one of the founders of the T.W.U. (Transport Workers' Union) with Mick Quill and fought for and achieved a better living standard for workers.

Comdt. Lynch returned home in 1938 and again became active in the Movement. He served with Charlie Kerins and Muiris O'Neill. He took part in 1956 Campaign and, when the split came in 1970, Michael Lynch stood with the Provisional I.R.A.

Ar dheis laimh De go raib a anam uasal.

The mass, free distribution of the four-page leaflet was part of a two-week campaign which started on August 9, the second anniversary of internment.

In DUSSELDORF, on anniversary night, the headquarters of the British Army of the Rhine was daubed with slogans and a day-long picket placed at the City Hall.

Next day, the British NAAFI shop was daubed with slogans.

In COLOGNE, a meeting at the British Cultural Institute, Die Brücke, was disrupted when opponents of internment established their own poster display and literature stall in the foyer.

This led to incidents. The city police were called and a number of arrests were made.

In LUDWIGSHAFEN, thousands of leaflets were distributed in the town, and several buildings were painted with slogans, such as "Solidarität mit die IRA" and "Down with Internment in Northern Ireland".

INFORMATION KIOSK

In AACHEN, outside the famous cathedral, where Charlemagne was crowned, an information kiosk was established for three days and, on August 16, a public anti-internment meeting was reported widely in the local press.

Dole money refunded

Payment orders for unemployment benefit, part of the haul from an armed raid at Bridgend Post Office, Strabane, were handed in at CLADY Post Office by members of Ogligh na hEireann (O.N.E.).

A police spokesman said the orders, made out in the names of people in the Strabane area had been returned to the post office with an apology from the Provos, who said they hoped no one had been inconvenienced by their loss.

MEMBERS' DRAW

The Private Members' Draw, organised by Ciste an Aird, Ard-chomhairle, Sinn Féin, has been postponed until September 15. All returns must be made before

In BRUNSWICK, a number of bars agreed to play Irish rebel songs throughout the fortnight, and to display Anti-internment posters.

The German co-ordinator of these protests, Gunter Minnerup, a member of the Fourth International, said that there had been an enthusiastic response.

"Indications are that more and more German people are beginning to understand Britain's role in Ireland; that now they don't swallow all the rubbish about its being a religious, sectarian war," he stated.

Herr Minnerup claimed that British troops who, until recently, had been able to use West Germany as a "safe" resting and training place, are beginning to feel the growing contempt for what they do in Derry and Belfast.

This is leading to the beginning of a desertion drain from the British Army of the Rhine.

MARTIN WHITE

Friends and all those who knew the late Martin White of Clare may be anxious to obtain a cassette tape recording covering the whole funeral (60 minutes). This includes oration, and tributes and may be obtained from me at £1.25 per tape. Any profits made will be sent to An Cumann Cabhrach. Apply to: Joe Moylan, The Firs, Bothar an Staisiúin, Inis, Co. an Chláir.

FIANNA EIREANN

NA Fianna Eireann Ardtheis will be held on October 6 and 7. Requests for nomination forms, accompanied by details of dues, should be sent immediately to: Na Fianna Eireann, 64 Blarney St. Cork.

It is important to the organisation that every dua send a delegate to the Ardtheis.

that date.

Returns may be sent to Sraid Lochtarach Chaoimhin 2a, Baile Átha Cliath, or to any of the addresses on the back of the card.

CUMANN NA nUAIGEANN NAISIUNTA NATIONAL GRAVES ASSOCIATION

JACK McCABE MEMORIAL FUND

AT the request of friends and comrades of the late Jack McCabe, R.I.P., the above association has agreed to have erected a memorial stone, with kerbing surround, on his grave in Killane Cemetery, Shercock, Co. Cavan. Jack McCabe met his tragic death in December, 1971, while serving in the ranks of Ogligh na hEireann. The Association is honoured to have the permission of Mrs. McCabe and her family to pay this tribute.

Subscriptions will be gratefully acknowledged by any of the following members of the Cavan Branch of the above association: Matt Maguire, Bexcott, Balliboro; Mrs. John Carolan, Leiter, Kingscourt; Thomas Reilly, Griffith Park, Cootehill; Jim Gearrity, Ballaghanea, Virginia; Ned Tully, Corglass, Kilmaleck; Joe Ennis, Clareboro, Carrickabog; Peadar O'Nearaigh, Ballyconnell; Kevin Reilly, Lisnaine, Belturbet; Seamus Conaty, Russell Terrace, Stradone; Benny Little, Drumalee, Cavan; Margaret Greenan, Swellan Lower, Cavan; Monica Fay, 82 Pearse Street, Cavan; Ted Reilly, Fairtown, Cavan; Charles Boylan, Corratobor, Cavan; Hugh McGovern, Corlough, Swanlinbar; P.J. Reilly, Ballyconnell; Liam Mimnagh, Moynelhall, Cavan.

The unveiling of the memorial will take place on Sunday, September 16, 1973.

SHORTLY after writing our page-one story and while in Dundalk on the business of this paper, GERRY O'HARE was lifted and charged under the "Opinion" clause of the Offences Against the State (Amendment) Act, with being a member of Ogligh na hEireann.

Gerry O'Hare is a Belfast man, one time prisoner in the Long Kesh Concentration Camp, residing in the 26 Counties until lifted in Dundalk.

When EAMONN Mac THOMAS was lifted, tried and imprisoned in the "Opinion" clause, Gerry rallied to the cause and his work was one of the reasons why there was no break in the publication of this paper.

He is the third member of the "Opinion" of a high-ranking member of the Garda Síochana.

Gerry O'Hare is a victim of a petty persecution campaign directed against this paper. He is the husband of Rita O'Hare whose extradition, sought by the British, failed in a Dublin Court recently.

The arrest of Gerry O'Hare underlines once again the Vichy-like collaboration of the puppet Dublin regime with British imperialism.

Daring of McGuinness

Martin McGuinness one of the most-wanted men in Ireland, slipped through 2 British cordons to appear at a commemoration ceremony in Derry to commemorate the second anniversary of the death of Eamonn Lafferty.

He said that the fight against the British would go on and that they would realise Eamonn Lafferty's dream of a united Ireland.

FREEDOM FIGHT

The official story of the war now available from Republican Publications, 107 Goldhawk Road, London W.12.