

An Phoblacht REPUBLICAN NEWS



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BOYCOTT THE E.E.C.!

Direct elections to the EEC parliament are taking place next Thursday 7th June both North and South of the border. Sinn Fein is mounting an active boycott throughout Ireland against the EEC election for participation would be giving credibility to the Strasbourg/Luxembourg parliament.

FULL IRISH SOVEREIGNTY

We are struggling and dying for full Irish Sovereignty and we are opposed to all forces and institutions which attempt to restrict us from asserting our independence.

A vote in the EEC election is a vote for the consolidation of European capitalism and European integration. The concept of the EEC runs totally against basic Republican philosophy.

The Free State establishment is well aware of the apathy of the people and in an attempt to maximise the turn-out they are holding the local government elections on the same day as the EEC elections. We urge twenty-six county voters, whilst voting for Sinn Fein local government candidates, not to vote for any EEC parliamentary candidates.

TEMPTATION OF GAINS

In the six-counties the Republican Movement and the H-Block blanketmen are totally opposed to the opportunism of Bernadette McAliskey who is running on an anti-repression ticket. It matters little to the Eurocrats on which issues a candidate contests the election - as long as a maximum turn-out is guaranteed. (And in this case the more militant the candidate the better the turn-out).

The Republican Movement appreciates the temptation of the argument that there are propaganda gains to be made for the H-Block prisoners. These gains, however, are very short-term and Bernadette McAliskey has in the past admitted that she achieved absolutely nothing whilst sitting at Westminster. Republican prisoners will get political status the way we will all get our freedom - through long hard work and sacrifice - not through Bernie-euphoria on June 7th.

The EEC parliament (and not the H-Block prisoners nor the Irish people) will certainly gain if people vote for the birth of a monster which in the long run is out to strangle us.

Support the Republican Movement and boycott the EEC.

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**"A TRAGEDY
NOT A FARCE"**

An analysis of the E.E.C.
parliament by Seamus Boyle.
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26-COUNTY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

VOTE SINN FEIN!

Many people in the twenty-six counties will be voting for Sinn Fein candidates in the local government elections, next Thursday 7th June.

The radio and television ban on Sinn Fein spokesmen, the ruling that the name 'SINN FEIN' cannot appear after candidates' names, and the intensified harassment of members (including the gaoing of Cork candidate Peadar Beecher), are all indications that the Free State regime fear not just sound Republican social and economic policies but that they fear the raising of the National Question.

A vote for Sinn Fein is much more than a vote for

better local government, it is a vote against British repression, against H-Block, indeed against the whole British presence in the North. A presence which ensures Irish working-class people are divided and weakened, and thus more easily economically exploited, North and South.

So Sinn Fein will fight within the council chambers and will not hesitate to mobilise outside the chambers, in demanding the devolution of further powers to local level, a comprehensive

medical service and housing programme, the abolition of ground rent, and the establishment of public works to be organised by local authorities in providing job opportunities.

In struggling for all of these demands the Republican Movement will also be exposing the neo-colonial nature of the twenty-six county state, and will mobilise the people behind the demand for BRITS OUT and the establishment of a democratic SOCIALIST REPUBLIC



Post office workers applaud Mick Martin of the Irish Post Office Engineering Union, at Wednesday's massive meeting in Dublin, when he declared that his union had passed a motion to come out on strike in support of the Post Office Workers' Union.

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SUPPORT THE POST OFFICE WORKERS!

Campaign round-up

SINN FEIN is confidently expecting to increase its representation on twenty-six county local councils following the June 7th elections.

Reports from around the twenty-six counties indicate an encouraging response to Sinn Fein canvassers. Voters are expressing disillusionment with both Fianna Fail and Coalition parties, and their feeling of powerlessness to influence events is finding a response in Sinn Fein's proposals on the decentralisation of power.

Election workers have been encouraged by the reception they have received on the doorsteps, and indeed some have expressed surprise at the total lack of hostility towards them, no doubt conditioned by years of 'provo-bashing' by the Dublin media.

Border counties have been traditionally Republican strongholds - returning ten of the twenty-six seats won in 1974. Gains are expected in these areas following the excellent records of sitting councillors. In Louth where the Fianna Fail gerrymandering cut in half Fra Browne's electorate, Sinn Fein are confident of adding to Fra's seats on the county and urban councils in Dundalk and are reporting strong support for Paddy Fitzpatrick in Drogheda.

Down in Kerry the establishment parties have been shaken by an outstanding campaign by Robert Beasley who is tipped to boost his nine hundred votes in 1974 to the fifteen hundred he reckons he needs to be elected.

In Dublin Sinn Fein has more than 200 election workers in the field and will have distributed over half a million leaflets by election day. They are cautiously optimistic

about their chances of getting the first Sinn Fein councillor elected since the twenties. Candidates in strong areas are working on the assumption that 50% increase in their votes on 1974 would see them home.

Very little coverage has been given to the campaign by the establishment press, which is resented by



George Lynch (candidate for area no. 6 Dublin Corporation) canvassing.

Sinn Fein who point out that they are the fourth largest party in the Free State in terms of representation at local level. Coupled with the ban on RTE this has meant an increased task for election workers. One place where the broadcasting ban was beaten was in Sligo where the local pirate station - Radio Sligo - gave twenty minutes to Sinn Fein to explain their policies. Garda harassment of election workers has been intense and reports of various tactics have come in from all over the twenty-six counties.

In Cork, as reported in this paper previously, Peadar Beecher was jailed for the duration of the campaign. In Wexford a Garda Kinsella even asked local Republicans to hand over their posters "to save me tearing them down later".

But the most severe case was in Loughrea Co. Galway where, even

Full list of Sinn Fein candidates running in the 26-county Local Government elections

DONEGAL:	County Council	Buncrana Drogheda Glenties Milford Bundoran Ballyshannon	Eddie Fullerton Joe O'Neill David De Barra Pat O'Donnell Joe O'Neill Pat Brady Arthur Daly Garry Sheerin Eddie Fullerton Don McGuffee Charles Gaffney James Conry Mrs. K. Bogue Mary Keogh James McKeown Vincent Conlon Frank McCaughy Vincent Conlon Peadar Hamill James Lynch Frank McCaughy Thomas Tait Pat Kerney Fra Browne Paddy Duffy Michael Shurkey Paddy Doyle Joe Kennedy Fra Browne Paddy Duffy Jim Darcy Paddy Doyle Paddy Fitzpatrick Pat Walsh Sean O'Duill Phil Kelly Jack Doran Sean O'Duill Michael Nolan Michael Shele John Sheehan James Brady James Brady Richard Brady Paddy O'Neill Paddy Walsh Paddy O'Neill Gabriel O'Neill Paddy Byrne	LONGFORD:	County Council	Longford Loughlin Longford Conamara Loughrea Loughrea Tua Loughrea Castletown Westport County Council Westport Sligo Dromore Sligo Ballinamore Carrick-on-Shannon Dromahair Castletown Roscannon	Sean Lynch Thomas Hayden Michael Nevin Carmel Campbell Patrick Ryan Brendan Madden Frank O'Brien Pat Hynes Seamus McDonnell Tadhg Manning John Hearty Seamus O'Mahoney P.J. Kearney J.J. McGuffee Tom Joe Kearney Thomas Ryan Frances Mahan Dermot Mullooly Peadar Beecher Charles Ryan James Mac, Tim O'Sullivan Robert Beasley Michael Horgan Tim Garvey John Holly Michael Horgan P.J. Burke James Red P.J. McDonnell Michael Brown Eddie Doherty Dennis Coonan Finbar Keane Martin Morris Seamus English James Nolan Val Lynch Michael MacConmara Joe McDonnell Joe McDonnell George Lynch Sean Thornton Michael O'Mahoney Charles Hoban Aine Ní Ghabhann Barrie McCormack Jim Gorry Cora Marshall Jack Deane Peter Cunningham Paddy O'Grady
CAVAN:	County Council	Buncrana Betturbett Cavan Ballyjamesduff Betturbett Cavan Monaghan		MAYO:	County Council	County Council	
MONAGHAN:	County Council	Clones Monaghan		SLIGO:	County Council	County Council	
LOUTH:	County Council	Castletown Dundalk		LEITRIM:	County Council	County Council	
WEXFORD:	County Council	Drogheda Ardee Dundalk		ROSCOMMON:	County Council	County Council	
MEATH:	County Council	Kells County Council Kells Navan Naas Albany Newbridge Portlaoise Portlaoise Mullingar		CORK:	County Council	County Council	
KILDARE:	County Council	Kells County Council Kells Navan Naas Albany Newbridge Portlaoise Portlaoise Mullingar		KERRY:	County Council	County Council	
LAISKE:	County Council	County Council		CLARE:	County Council	County Council	
WESTMEATH:	County Council	County Council		LIMERICK:	County Council	County Council	
				TIPPERARY:	County Council	County Council	
				WATERFORD:	County Council	County Council	
				DUBLIN:	County Council	County Council	

before nominations were in, gardai launched a vicious smear campaign against local Sinn Fein candidate Pat Hynes.

Many readers will remember Pat as the former garda who served a two year sentence in the Curragh and Portlaoise as a Republican prisoner. The smear campaign coupled with continuous harassment of his election workers has rebounded by raising support from the local people.

Overall the campaign has brought an opportunity for Sinn Fein members to strengthen their links with the people through doorstep can-

vassing as well as links with local groups. The confidence and experience gained from this can only be a boost to the Republican Movement's long term task of achieving a thirty-two county Socialist Republic.

ROSCOMMON AND MONAGHAN FILM SHOWS

Three films of republican interest have been showing to a number of large audiences around the country. The films "March of a Nation" which records the

1976 Easter Commemoration march in Dublin, "The Road to War" which deals with the H-Block struggle; and "Mise Eire" a documentary of the period up to and including the 1916 Rising and the War of Independence, have been introduced and shown at various venues by Brendan Golden, Sinn Fein Leinster Organiser.

On Thursday May 24th the film show was given in Glenties Co. Roscommon where a large attendance was addressed by Sinn Fein county council candidate Dermot Mullooly. And in Monaghan town on Tuesday May 29th another successful showing was followed by a lecture from Owen Smith, Sinn Fein P.R.O. in area 4. Vincent Conlon, candidate in the local elections, congratulated Monaghan Comhairle Cantair on organising the event.

A LOOK AT THE LEFT PRESS

BY CATHAL MCCORMICK

"REPUBLICAN CLUBS THE WORKERS PARTY FOR MAJOR NEW BREAKTHROUGH" proclaimed the Sticks about their electoral changes in their weekly handout "The Irish People". This was a week before the Westminster elections and the landslide victories they envisaged for themselves would be due to their "non-sectarian socialist policies".

In the issues of the "Irish People" and their monthly "United Irishman" published after the election there is no mention of the humiliation they received at the polls.

If we look through the May issue of the UI and examine the Sticks' policies we can easily understand the reasons why six of their seven candidates lost their deposits.

When the Sticks claim to be "non-sectarian" what they actually mean is that they ignore the sectarianism and discrimination which are concrete realities to every Catholic living in the North.

Their idea of socialism is equally as weird. One of the main leads in the UI is an attack on the Irish fishing industry for its "backwardness".

This backwardness is due to their inability to catch all the fish in Irish waters. The Sticks propose that foreign vessels should be allowed to do this: "Since countries like Norway, the U.S.S.R. and Japan were restricted from fishing in Irish waters 263,322 tons of extra fish have gone begging".

How they arrived at such an amazingly precise estimate we are not told.

The editorial in the same issue consists of an attack on Tip O'Neill's recent "intervention" in Irish politics. O'Neill is accused of wanting to make Ireland "a right-wing pro-American capitalist state". While Tip O'Neill was certainly up to no good, the Sticks find fault with him for his timid criticisms of the British regime in the six counties.

"The American state department are now adopting a deliberate anti-British stance... this is also a deliberate anti-socialist stance".

So there we have the essence of the Sticks twisted ideology - to be opposed to British Imperialism is to be opposed to Socialism.

Brian Brennan, one of their defeated election candidates, took this notion even further and claimed that the question of British imperialism in Ireland was "a racialist fallacy".

On the back page of the UI there is a report of Thomas MacGiolla's Easter message. Amongst other things he said:

"Great efforts have been made during the past decade to degrade the momentous events of 1916 and to denigrate its leaders".

One could be tempted to believe that he was in fact describing the efforts of his own organisation.

"Provisionals encourage repression" is the headline of the editorial in "Unity" the Communist Party's fortnightly Northern Journal.

If they had said "Repression encourages Resistance" they would have been closer to the truth. The editorial states that the present struggle against the Brits "has no justification in the present situation" and accuse the IRA of conducting a "mythical war of liberation".

The Communist Party (CP) are of course amongst some of the greatest myth-makers in the country, and one of their favourite fairy tales is that once upon a time there was working class unity in the six counties and that the socialist dawn was near at hand.

But the really odd thing about the CP is that while they fanatically try to find any old reason to back out of the Irish liberation struggle, they are very keen about similar liberation struggles in other (distant) parts of the globe.

"The Vietnamese inflicted 62,500 casualties" (on the invasion forces) is an article in Unity gleefully reports. And in another foreign affairs story the writer expresses his hope that the Patriotic front will smash the present racist regime in Rhodesia.

The CP are of course quite right to support the Patriotic front guerrillas, although it is doubtful if those heroic fighters would have much time for the gutless policies of the CP.

For although the CP is supposed to be a revolutionary working class

organisation, in reality they reflect the timid attitudes of middle-class intellectuals.

And when the CP condemn the revolutionary violence directed against the Brits they do not do so out of the humanitarian instincts as they pretend, but from the fear of the violence the Brits would direct against them if they openly supported the Irish Revolution.

COMMENT

"Comment" is one of many periodicals of the British and Irish Communist Organisation (BICO) and at only eight pence it is much better value for a laugh than their other ridiculous publications.

The BICO are a scurrilous group of reactionaries who are in the business of ideological disorientation. They pose as revolutionaries to receive sympathetic attention from radicals, and then proceed to advocate pro-imperialist policies.

Throughout "Comment" the BICO stress the importance of the six county state remaining tied to Britain. And the reason why this is so important - because this is the only way to achieve Socialism!

They maintain that Ireland is composed of two nations (one

Protestant the other Catholic) although they don't seem to realise that the Protestants in the six counties have no more control over their destinies than the Catholics have.

They have this to say about Roy Mason: "If the level of violence in Northern Ireland, is taken as the criteria by which Mason's secretaryship should be judged, then Mason has unequivocally and dramatically been the most successful secretary of State that Northern Ireland has seen since the present war began".

The present war" is due of course to "Catholic Nationalism" and its "design for annexing Northern Ireland".

The BICO also support the Unionist demand that the Free State should hand over Republicans to the tender mercies of the RUC.

It is not surprising that the BICO should be involved with the "Socialists against Nationalism" whose philosophy is given full exposure in "Comment" as follows: "Nationalism, once a nation is established, becomes the creed of that nation's owning class and inevitably an obstacle to the progress of the mass of citizens of the nation".

But of course these so-called "socialists" are only against Irish Nationalism because of its revolutionary nature and Socialist potential.

We are not told why they do not apply the same strictures to the chauvinistic nationalism of British imperialism.

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Last year People's Democracy (PD) joined forces with the Move-

ment for a Socialist Republic (a momentous occasion in Irish history) and their new paper is called "Socialist Republic". The PD have always had a sound enough anti-imperialist stance, but their superior and condescending attitudes towards "the masses" has always led to their isolation from the realistically minded working class who resent their elitism.

In an article about the Sticks in "Socialist Republic" the PD show how short-sighted they are. They say about the Sticks: "Who could have imagined that an organisation which ten years ago played such an important role in the anti-imperialist movement could become the kind of Neo-Unionist rump that the Officials are today?"

Because the Sticks managed to fool the shallow intellectuals in their own organisation, the PD believe that everyone else in Ireland must have been fooled as well.

Another fundamental weakness of the PD is that they continually over-estimate their own importance.

In a serialised article in "Socialist Republic" called "From civil rights to National Liberation" they claim that: "We were the first group after the pogroms (of '68) to draw the conclusion that the Northern State was irreformable".

So much for the IRA! And for the fact that "out of the ashes of '69" came the Provisionals.

In the same article the PD make the startling observation that "it was Republicanism and not Marxism that remained the leading force in the Northern struggle".

And certainly if you had ever heard the PD's tortuous academic interpretation of Marxism, it would have been enough to put you off it for life.



WAR NEWS

All the operations referred to below were claimed in supplied statements by the Irish Republican Army.

Following the previous week's IRA car-bomb blitz of several towns' commercial centres and the crippling effect on road traffic of widespread hoax bombs, last weekend the IRA carried out two bombing operations directed against the transport network. One against the railway system and one against the bus service.

The most devastating bombing operation was carried out against the main North Belfast bus depot in Ardoyne shortly before midday last Sunday when four IRA Volunteers breached the security wall surrounding the depot and planted the bombs.

A massive blaze swept through the depot following the explosions totally destroying nine single-decker buses and one double decker and severely damaging another ten buses. A total of half-a-million pounds worth of damage was caused to the depot and buses.

TRAINS

On Friday evening, two days before the Ardoyne attack, two trains were bombed.

The first attack took place in Belfast's York Street station. The



target was the Belfast to Larne train. Two bombs exploded causing a fire and completely destroying a rail carriage.

Ten minutes later another double blast started a blaze on a train outside Antrim on the Derry route.

In both attacks adequate warnings were given and no civilians were injured.

SNIPER

On Wednesday, May 23rd, at 11 a.m. an IRA sniper opened fire

TRANSPORT NETWORK DISRUPTED

on a Brit patrol in the Andersonstown area of West Belfast. One high velocity shot was fired as the Brit vehicle passed by Gransha Park near Turf Lodge estate but the Brit patrol escaped injury.

LARNE BARRIERS

Larne in Co. Antrim is the latest to join the growing number of towns re-erecting barriers around their centre. Larne town centre is

now being sealed off to traffic every night from 6.30 p.m. following recent successful IRA bombings of commercial centres.

A week last Monday, Larne councillors discussed the security barrier issue and a meeting was planned with the RUC and traders' association representatives. But the RUC pre-empted the meeting and have started closing the barriers from 6.30 p.m. to dawn. Previously the barriers with the exception of the Agnew Street entrance were closed at 8 p.m. Agnew Street had remained open to midnight.

On Tuesday night in Banbridge the Trade Association came out against the re-introduction of security barriers in the town.

The meeting was called following last week's IRA car bomb and milk-churn bomb attacks on the town's centre. It was decided to ask that the Brits/RUC should step up patrols and clamp down on motorists who leave vehicles unattended.

As we reported in last week's AP/RN barriers have already gone up in Bangor, Portadown and Newtownards. The barriers are usually put up between seven in the evening and seven in the morning.

The re-erection of the barriers reflects a set-back for the Brits' normalisation plan. The bombing campaign is also causing conflict and bitterness among local traders in various towns who hold opposing views about re-erecting the barriers, providing further evidence, if any is needed that de-stabilisation through bombing is having the desired effect.

ATTACKS

Derry city centre escaped major damage on Tuesday morning when a 200lb car bomb only partially exploded causing slight damage. The car bomb was left on the road outside the city's head post office. An adequate warning had been given and there were no civilian injuries.

Later that day in Belfast an IRA sniper fired a single shot at a mobile Brit patrol. The attack happened in the late evening as the Brits passed through the Newington area of North Belfast.

On Wednesday morning in the County Tyrone village of Cookstown two members of a Brit foot-patrol were injured when a booby-trap bomb was detonated as they passed through the grounds of the Holy Trinity churchyard.

No-go area for Brits in Liverpool

An English Councillor, John King, Deputy Leader of Knowsley Council in Liverpool, has condemned British army recruitment campaigns in areas like Merseyside where unemployment is high. His most recent criticism follows a series of IRA attacks on the 1st Kings Regiment, half of whose Battalion (presently based in the Falls area) are from Liverpool.

In 1972 the Regiment lost seven men and there were dozens of casualties. Moves were then made to have the Kirkby district made a "no-go" area for army recruitment. Since 1976 they have been prohibited from using local council premises for their recruiting displays and mobile shows.

Councillor King recalls: "It seemed strange that we only ever got applications to stage displays in Kirkby, and it seemed obvious that Kirkby was chosen because of the high unemployment. Nine out of ten unemployed youngsters would like a normal job rather than be in the army."

The most recent fatality suffered by the Kingsmen was a Lance-Corporal killed in Turf Lodge four weeks ago. The Merseyside councillor has complained that the Lance-Corporal was "a prize target" - "cannon fodder" - for the army because he was unemployed and had tried fifty-four job applications without success.

However, all Brits without exception - whether from Merseyside or Sandhurst - know that for oppress-

ing the Irish people they could pay with their lives. Unemployed English youths should fight unemployment in their own ghettos before joining an army whose presence on Irish soil is designed to keep us oppressed.

Lance-Corporal Webster's parents speaking from their home in Wirral have said that the Brits should be withdrawn. The dead soldier's father Thomas Webster who once served as a machine-gunner in the Cheshire Regiment complained that in Ireland the soldiers don't know who their enemy is: "That's the terrible thing about this war in Ulster for these young soldiers - and it is a war whatever the government may call it. The soldiers should have more protection on the streets of Belfast. They should be in tanks or armoured vehicles. They should also be paid better. What's 50p a day danger money to a man who is putting his life on the line? If these soldiers were members of a trade union they would be getting £5 a day danger money."

He added: "We feel the troops should be brought home from Northern Ireland. Let them get on with their own squabbles and not involve English lads."

Last Sunday in Belfast's Turf Lodge estate the IRA carried out a punishment shooting against a local man, Jim McCarthy. He was shot in both legs for collaborating with the prison regime in the H-Blocks against Republican prisoners on the blanket, while he was serving a recent term of imprisonment.

In a statement claiming responsibility for the shooting the IRA said: "The man was punished because of his active participation in the ill-treatment of Republican POWs on the blanket in the

I.R.A. WARNING TO PRISON COLLABORATORS

H-Blocks. We hereby serve warning on those assisting the prison regime in harassing Republican prisoners that we will take swift action and deal out severe punishment for this blatant collaboration."

An example of the ill-treatment referred to in the IRA's statement was that McCarthy when acting as a prison orderly restricted the prisoners' diet by arbitrarily cutting down the quantity of food he served to each prisoner.

BRIT CONNECTION COVERED UP

The man who shot and seriously wounded Belfast Sinn Féin member Kevin Rafferty as he worked in a Smithfield shop last June, was a former member of the British army. It is not known how long Shankill Road man William McAllister had left the army before the assassination bid, or if he had ever served in the Grand Central Hotel army base, which was only yards from where the attack took place.

McAllister was given a 12-year jail sentence for the attack which has left Beechmount man Kevin Rafferty still in a serious condition. Due to a deal between McAllister's defence and the DPP full details of his British army connections did not emerge.

Brit dies in car crash

Another British soldier has died as part of the mounting cost paid in lives for British occupation of the six-counties.

Last Tuesday a Brit was killed in a military road accident in which an armoured scout car skidded and overturned on the Derrygonnelly-Garrison road at the Derrygonnelly Navar. He was Trooper Gary Paul Lines, aged 20, of the 15th-19th Hussars based in Omagh. Two other Brits were injured.

The dead Brit came from Chesterley, Co. Durham in the North-East of England, a traditional area of high unemployment and high British army recruitment.

Solicitor should be named

As pointed out in last week's AP/RN those undergoing interrogation by the RUC, whilst otherwise refusing to talk should continually demand to see their solicitor whom they should name.

For we have received further reports that the RUC in Castlereagh barracks are refusing entry to the solicitors of interrogation victims unless the victims do demand to see their solicitor by name. Access to a solicitor every forty-eight hours for interrogation victims was one of the few recommendations of the recent Bennett Report into RUC torture which was accepted by the British government.

HELP THE PRISONERS

SUPPORT

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The killing of Brian Stewart

Murderers! Perjurers! Liars!

AT QUARTER PAST six on the evening of October 4th 1976, Brian Stewart, aged 13, left his home in Norglen Crescent, Turf Lodge, Belfast to go to nearby shops. Three minutes later he was lying unconscious in the street, suffering from a fatal head wound. Brian had been hit on the side of the head by a plastic bullet fired deliberately at him, from close range by a British soldier.

Since that time through a combination of lies, slander and silence, the British army and the British administration in the six-counties have conducted a deliberate cover-up operation designed to hide their murderous activity that evening in Turf Lodge two-and-a-half years ago.

A whole series of events have taken place, events which are hardly surprising given the nature of British 'justice' in the occupied six-counties.

The RUC, dragged their heels and refused to seriously investigate the killing. The Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) failed to prosecute the soldier who killed him, not even for manslaughter let alone for murder. And the coroner at Brian's inquest returned an 'open verdict' thus absolving the British army of any guilt. The latest act in this cover-up took place ten days ago on Wednesday 23rd May in a Belfast court.

In an attempt to highlight the murder of her son, Mrs. Kathleen Stewart, Brian's mother, had taken a civil action for damages and negligence against the British Ministry of Defence (MOD). The judge however, ruled the Brits had no case to answer.

IMPOSSIBLE

The cover-up started soon after Brian was shot. The following day a Major Tom Sewell, who had been in command of the King's Own Scottish Borderers' foot-patrol which was involved, was interviewed by David Capper on the local BBC television news at 6 o'clock.

Sewell categorically stated that Brian Stewart was a notorious stone-thrower and was the ring-leader of a rioting mob of four hundred youths attacking the soldiers. He also claimed that he had watched Brian for a considerable time (which was impossible as Brian was at home) and that the soldier had fired at a specific target, namely Brian Stewart.

For six days while Brian fought for his life in hospital, various political leeches were pouring out press statements in an attempt to cover-up for the British army. As might have been expected Mason had his say and unusually (indicative of the high-level military awareness of the need for a cover-up) a press statement was made by Lieutenant-General Sir David House, then in charge of the British army in the North of Ireland.

In order to attempt to justify his soldiers' actions House claimed: "While the army does not seek confrontation, it will not be prevented from playing its full part in the enforcement of law and order against organised mobs of stone-throwing youths."

He went on to say: "When accidents occur and mistakes are made involving army personnel, the most vigorous investigations are made and the appropriate action taken."



Brian Stewart.

Those 'vigorous investigations' consisted of stone-walling three months of persistent phone calls from Mrs. Stewart and witnesses who were trying to get the RUC to take statements concerning Brian's killing.

DRASTICALLY CHANGED

It took fourteen months for the inquest to be heard, which it eventually was on 7th December 1977. Major Tom Sewell (who had been interviewed by the BBC) was the only person to appear on behalf of the British army.

His version of events had changed somewhat drastically. This time Brian was not leading a rioting mob of four hundred, but was standing with about fifteen other boys. This time Brian was not the target, the shot had been aimed at a taller youth in a blue and white striped jersey.

The news hounds of the media, despite, in their terms, the news worthiness of a child-killing, proved uneager to show up the British army lies. They refused to cover the story and to show up the Major's undoubted theatrical ability.

Mrs. Stewart contacted the BBC and asked them for a transcript of Sewell's original statement. Whilst acknowledging that they still did have a recording of the programme the BBC refused to give her a transcript.

Despite the British army's changed version of the incident, the DPP still refused to charge any of the soldiers involved.

NOTORIOUS JUDGE

The only legal action the Stewart family could then take was a civil case for damages and negligence against the Ministry of Defence. The case was heard ten days ago on Wednesday 23rd May, before the notorious Judge Brown. (He is one of the judges, who several years ago sat on tribunals which rubber-stamped the holding of internees in Long Kesh and currently he is a notor-

"Nothing would shock me about what was done to my child after he had been shot. In Turf Lodge I have personally seen many young lads being dragged by the hair by British soldiers."

Mrs. Kathleen Stewart whose 13-year-old son Brian was fatally injured by a plastic bullet fired at close range by a British soldier.

Bloody Sunday in Derry. In this case Smith was only a Private and O'Brien a Lieutenant at the time of the killing.)

Corporal Smith and Captain O'Brien asked the court to believe that they had been under attack from a hundred and fifty to two hundred youths. Smith stated that at the time he fired the fatal shot, he was not aiming at Brian but at this mysterious (non-existent) youth with the blue and white jersey.

He claimed, in the face of all witnesses' evidence to the contrary, that at the instant of firing he was struck with stones on the right leg and shoulder and the impact deflected his aim. This was the lame excuse for Brian Stewart's murder.

O'Brien also stated they were being attacked so he gave the order to fire although he could not remember the exact order as it was such a long time ago. He ludicrously claimed that when Brian fell to the ground he went to render first aid. When asked was that not a suicidal action in the face of two hundred stone-throwing youths he simply shrugged his shoulders.

An official British army log (based on radio messages to their base) was produced in court. This verified that a riot had taken place - but at 6.40 p.m., over twenty minutes after Brian was hit - which was in accordance with the accounts of the eye-witnesses.

In his brief summing-up the judge chose to believe the Brits' lying version of what had taken place, thus dismissing the evidence of all the eye-witnesses, and dismissing the claim for damages.

He pretended to be greatly shocked that anyone might suggest that a British soldier would act in such a callous manner as to drag a badly-injured boy by the hair.

He described the witness, who gave this evidence as a 'vicious liar'. But as Mrs. Stewart later said: "Nothing would shock me about what was done to my child after he had been shot. In Turf Lodge I have personally seen many young lads being dragged by the hair by British soldiers. In fact one night a man was dragged up my alley-way and beaten and next morning there were still balls of his hair lying on the ground."

After the judge had delivered his summing-up one woman shouted at the Brits 'Murderers! Perjurers! Liars!' and one man shouted 'Scotland the brave - murderers!'

Mrs. Stewart has already instituted proceedings to appeal the case but as she stated: "It was a Brit judge in a Brit court. How could he criminalise a Brit soldier?"

ious Diplock court judge who totally ignores defence evidence of RUC torture to extract 'confessions'.

Before the case was opened, in a futile attempt to prevent any exposure of their supposedly 'peace-keeping' activities, the British MOD offered Mrs. Stewart £300 for killing her child, whilst not accepting responsibility for his death. She turned the offer down (and would have done so, however much money was offered) on the grounds that her whole purpose in bringing the case to court was to further highlight the fact that her son was murdered.

Mrs. Stewart's witnesses told in court of how Brian had left his home only a few minutes before he was shot.

One witness spoke of how Brian had just arrived at the corner of Monagh Crescent when he was shot with the plastic bullet. That after he fell unconscious to the ground one soldier ran up to him and attempted to drag him away by the hair despite the fact that he was bleeding profusely from the head.

All the witnesses agreed that before Brian was shot, and at the time he was shot no riot was taking place.

Major Sewell was conspicuous by his absence in the court. Obviously the Brits could not afford yet another version of the shooting to emerge from his fertile imagination. Also as the transcript of Sewell's TV interview was not available in court the conflicting versions of the shooting given by the British army could not be raised in court.

PROMOTION

The soldier who fired the fatal shot, a Corporal Charles Andrew Smith from Edinburgh, and the soldier who ordered him to fire, a Captain O'Brien, both of whom have since been promoted, appeared for the British army. (The Brits appear to make a habit of promoting those men who shoot Irish civilians - as happened in the infamous case of

IONSAÍ AR IRISEOIRÍ i Longphort

TÁ sean-taithrí ag Poblachtáigh ar dhroch-íde d'fháil ós na Gardáí. Bíonn leisce ar dhaoine Poblachtáigh a chreidiúint ach le déanfaí tá go leor daoine eile á ionsaí.

Thug na Gardáí fíor droch-íde do lucht an P.O.W.U. a chuir picéad ar Fastract. Bhuaill siad agus chiceáil siad na léiriseoirí agus bhí ar roinnt acu dul chun oispidéil.

Tá an scéal céanna ag teacht chughaínn ó Longphort an tseachtain seo. Tá cóig iriseoir de chuid an Longford Leader ar stailc le breis is seachtain anois. Tá siad ar stailc toisc gur caithhead beirt dá gcomrádaithe as a bpostanna.

Ó thosaigh siad ar an stailc tá na Gardáí agus an Brainse Speisialta ag cur brú orthu agus ag cur isteach orthu. Tháinig seo ar fad chun chinn an tseachtain seo caite. D'ion-

saigh ball den brainse speisialta beirt de na léiriseoirí.

Gabhadh duine acu agus mar is gnáth cuireadh ina leith gur ionsaigh sé ball den brainse speisialta. Tá síúil agam go dtuigean na hiriseoirí seo anois cosas mar a caithfeadh le Poblachtáigh.

Seasann Gluaiseacht na Poblachta leis na hoibríthe agus lena gcuil éilimh. Is cuid den troid náisiúnta é an troid atá ar siúl ag na hoibríthe seo. Táimid ar fad ar an mbóthar céanna, sé sin an bóthar chun Poblacht Daonlathach Sóisialach a bhaint amach.



Brisfidh ceachtar acu do chloigeann.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF HUMPY 'WHO'

Evenin' all!

Ever since the discredited little mad midget packed his carpet bag and humped off back to Barnsley, without even saying goodbye to his civil service, ill mannered louts have been coming up to me and making asinine jokes implying that his successor, my old chum Humphrey Atkins is some kind of nonentity.

Humpy, as we all called him, was born in Nyeri, Kenya, in 1922. He was rather an unpleasant child, and his pater soon sent him to be educated at Wellington College in Berkshire.

I first met him there and well recall him being voted 'the most memorable boy of the year' in 1935. Or was it '36? I forget.

Anyway, he became a cadet in the Royal Navy and served on destroyers during the second world war. This ended in 1945, but nobody bothered to tell poor Humpy and so he served on until 1948.

He has recently told me that in fact he did find out that peace had been declared in 1947 but couldn't get any other job, what with his rather limited intelligence and off putting little personal habits. He did take time off however to get married to a lady who refers to herself as 'Mrs. Atkins', but whose daddy owned a lino factory in Scotland, and who for his poor daughter's sake, took on the Hump as a salesman.

DULL LOYALTY

In 1951 Humpy decided to stand for West Louthian, but, alas, the electorate found great difficulty, (as did the press) in understanding anything he said, and rejected him.

His work took him to London, (he claimed), and in 1955 he succeeded in ingratiating his way into the Tory party and getting the safe London seat of Merton and Morden. Dull loyalty to whichever Tory was in charge saw him gradually rise through the ranks.

In 1958-9 he was Secretary of the Navy Sub-Committee, since he was the only member who'd actually been on a boat. From 1959-62 he was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the civil Lord of the Admiralty. In 1963-4 he was Vice-chairman of the Transport Committee and from 1965-67 he was Secretary of the Defence Committee.

In the meantime he was augmenting his salary by being a director of Foster, Turner and Benson Ltd, who masquerade as a firm of financial advertising agents in the city. In addition he was getting the odd shilling as Vice-chairman of the Management Committee of the Outward Bound Trust, which was only just, since it reflected his interest in youth, golf and sailing, in that order.

WHITE JAGUAR

At this time the Atkins, with their charming son and three lovely daughters were residing in their town house at 26, Lower Belgrave Street, London SW1 but spending a lot of time in their country retreat, Beech House, at Bembridge on the Isle of Wight. And it was near the country house, on a bleak August morning in 1961 that disaster nearly overtook the 39-year-old Hump. Driving his white jaguar in his usual nonchalant and carefree manner he forced a car, a van and a horsebox off the road. Alas, the car was driven by none other than local JP Mrs. Diana Bellville who, hastened to the bulkiest and gave them the Hump's number.

Summoned for dangerous driving

the Hump was in a sweat. This would not go down too well with the electorate. (It was just as well there was no breathalyser in those balmy days.)

It was then that he remembered his old pal the Brigadier and put in a phone call to my London flat. Luckily I was at my club dining with Normy Skelhorn QC. (Now Sir Norm and a former DPP). Norm agreed to take the case and we got the Hump off, claiming that the Bellville woman was an old busy-body and that Hump had had driving lessons from Stirling Moss. Norm was sitting on the bench, which rather helped.

Life, for the time being returned to normal. Norm was paid off and Humpy continued his worthy albeit dull career.

The electorate however did not appear to regard him with any great favour. In the course of 15 years he managed to reduce a safe Tory seat to a marginal and by the mid-sixties, had only a majority of 420. It was therefore just as well that that nice Mr. Callaghan decided to alter the electoral boundaries.

Humpy ditched the electorate of Merton and Morden, (although few of them seem to have noticed his disappearance) and hopped over to the adjoining seat of Spelthorne when Sir Beresford Craddock retired.

SORDID STORY

The Tory victory in 1970 saw him reaping more minor honours. He was appointed Treasurer of the Household, a sinecure which carries

by
the
Brigadier



with it the office of Government Deputy Chief Whip. All seemed well, but then, the fickle finger of fate struck again.

One night I received a panicky telephone call. It was the Hump. The year was 1975.

"Brig. old chap," he whined, "I'm in a spot of diffs and I wondered..."

"Oh all right, you spineless little creep", I relented, "come on round to the house."

He arrived, tearstained and sobbing an hour later. After a few stiff drinks and extensive use of the handkerchief I got the whole sordid story out of him.

His faithful secretary the vivacious Lulu Freston, who had been with him for eleven years, had got pregnant and threatened to expose him to the gutter press. What was he to do?

Well, I soon sorted that one out. Bung her a couple of thou and tell her to keep her mouth shut or else. It's done everyday.

The little toady was pathetically grateful and I didn't even have the heart to lecture him. I did however have a wry chuckle next year ('76) when the child, named Amy, was born, to see Humpy tell the newspapers that "Alas, I cannot be the child's Godfather, Ms Freston's a Catholic, you see, and I'm not."

And now, with the departure of old Airy to the great Colditz in the

sky, here I am, Brigadier N.I. and I'm stuck with the wretch again. Doubtless he'll be round any day now to cry on my shoulder like old times.

They're all at it, these days. Who do they think I am... bloody Marje Proops?

Why only last week old Mr. Blue-rinse, Denis Thatcher, was round to see me. It seems that some reporters are going to start hounding him about his involvement in the Burmah oil scandal. It seems that the investigators from the Bank of Norway are particularly keen on ascertaining his connection with the Oslo based company Olsen and Uglestad.

And Cyril Smith is being investigated for 'Thorpe-like practices'. Where will it all end?

Yours,
A disillusioned Brigadier.

P.S. My apologies to that nice Martin Lynch of the RCWP. Last week I implied that he alone stuck on to his deposit in the recent election. Of course, like the other six candidates, he lost it irretrievably. Hard Luck! But at least, like gentlemen, they paid for their adverts in used notes.

Post office workers strike.... BY PAUL ROONEY

MASSIVE DUBLIN MEETING DEMANDS FURTHER STRIKE ACTION

"IT WILL take more than £8.50 at the maximum scale, it will take more than Faulkner's 'considerable' offer, to erase from our minds the brutal scenes in Sherriff Street..."

In those words, Mick Hill, leader of the outdoor postal workers, summed up the feelings of the Post Office Workers, when they gathered for a mass meeting at the National Stadium in Dublin on Wednesday last.

This meeting, to which post office workers had come from all over the twenty-six counties, was called in response to, firstly the arrogance of Leinster House, and secondly, the slanderous campaign being carried out by Faulkner the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs and his cronies in the media.

The post office workers who packed the stadium were in a militant mood, and this was evident in the speeches of all the delegates. Many of the speakers got standing ovations as they expressed their mutual solidarity and launched into attacks against the Fianna Fail administration and the brutality of

the gardai.

The opening speech came from John Calter, President of the Post Office Workers' Union (POWU). He spoke of the deprivation and hardship which the POWU members had undergone, the strength and solidarity of the members and how they had been forced onto the streets by a cynical Leinster House Department. He ended his speech by saying: "You and I are considered of little significance individually but welded together by the bonds of this union we will not be ignored and we will not be diverted from the path you have chosen."

One speaker told the meeting that money and letters of support had come from post office workers in Canada, where pickets had recently been attacked by the Mounties, and also from Japan where workers were faced with a similar situation.

Seamus Redmond of the executive of the Marine Port and General Workers Union, congratulated the post office workers on their heroic fight, and pledged his union's support. He proclaimed: "You will get little or nothing without fighting for it."

Noel Coughlan of the Dublin Postal Clerks, called for a mass rally of all trade unions. He also demanded: "Every union should ensure that they are not doing the work of the post office



workers." He went on "we have been out fifteen weeks and we will if necessary stay out another fifteen weeks."

The most militant speech of the afternoon came from Terry Delaney a delegate of the Motor Drivers' section of the POWU. He said that Fianna Fail was a boss's government, it did not have a bit of interest in the workers. He went on to say "armed Special Branchmen are guarding the scabs who deliver the Social Welfare payments."

He called the gardai "Bully boys in blue" and condemned RTE's censorship of the dispute.

To roars of approval he declared "we are declaring war on scabs."

One of the final speeches came from Mick Martin of the Irish Post Office Engineering Union. At the moment this union is not on strike, and so he received a 'mixed' reception. But all that was to change as he declared:

"The government are trying to break your strike, if they break you, they will break everyone."

He went on to say: "At my union's annual conference a motion was put to our executive to come

out on strike in support of the POWU, that motion was passed. Our union is now committed to strike action..."

At this point the whole stadium erupted as the delighted post office workers chanted "strike, strike, out, out."

Mick Martin suggested that a resolution committing the executives of both his union and the POWU to get together and declare an all out strike should come from this meeting. He declared: "Unity must come first — help the whole working-class in Ireland."

Other speakers came from the Stores Branch and the Telephonists' and they both declared their intentions to fight to the finish.

The last speech came from Tom McDonagh of Dublin District offices. He said that Leinster House was paying the gardai to kick trade unionists around the streets, and he wondered how long before the army was called in.

He said: "Elections are coming up, the European and the local government. Fianna Fail are trying to beat us into the ground. We will beat them, let us tell the people and beat them in the ballot box."

The resolution suggested by Mick Martin was then put to the floor where it was accepted unanimously.

The post office workers are now shifting into top gear, they are determined that if Leinster House does not treat them fairly they will if necessary bring the Free State government to its knees.



After Wednesday's Dublin meeting many postal workers and other trade unionists marched to the GPO in O'Connell Street and staged a twenty minute sit-down protest against Fianna Fail's handling of the strike.

NEXT THURSDAY, 7th June, numerous power-hungry candidates are standing throughout Ireland in the elections to the new EEC parliament which will sit at Strasbourg and Luxembourg alternatively for twelve weeks of every year.

Sinn Féin has urged a total boycott of the elections no matter what ticket any particular candidate may be standing on.

As a movement bent upon winning national political and economic independence for this country the Republican Movement has had nothing to do with the EEC or its institutions since earlier in the decade when the Free State and Britain (and thus the occupied six-counties) first became part of the EEC.

This principled stance is in sharp contrast to the hypocritical 'Sticks' position. They recently sent a contingent of their members to Brussels on an EEC-financed luxury 'fact finding' tour designed to sharpen the appetite for the EEC of politicians and parties from member-states.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Opponents of the EEC such as the so-called Connolly Youth Movement (the Communist Party's youth recruiting agency) have concentrated on denouncing the proposed parliament as a farce because it is almost powerless and because it is the non-elected EEC commission together with the Council of Ministers of the nine member states which wield significant power.

It is indeed true that the new parliament has no legislative powers and that it is much closer to a 'consultative assembly' than to a 'parliament' in the commonly-understood meaning of the term. It is limited to two formal powers (which it is apparently unlikely ever to exercise); it will be able to throw out (veto) the annual EEC budget; and it will be able to sack the thirteen-person commission (but not any individual commissioner - however serious his or her sins.)

BOYCOTT THE E.E.C.!

So it is a fact that the parliament will wield little meaningful power. However Republican opposition to it is in no way based on its lack of power.

If it had more power Republicans would of course be even more strongly opposed to it than they are today. For more power and authority for the parliament would mean a bigger step than is actually being taken towards Western European political integration, and would mean the EEC would be better able to organise the plundering of Irish natural resources and the exploitation of Irish workers.

Although the legislative powers of the new parliament may well be farcical, it is certainly no farce, more yet another act of an historic and gigantic tragedy. The fact that the parliament has little power is no humorous oversight, nor accident caused by the blundering of bloated EEC bureaucrats. Rather it is a seriously thought-out and well-produced act in a tragedy whose unhappy ending is designed to be Western European political integration.

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The EEC parliament should not be viewed as primarily an attempt to give a democratic face to an undemocratic institution. There is no significant popular movement denouncing the EEC as undemocratic. Thus there is not the pressure being put on the EEC which would have been required to force it to set up such an assembly, to go through such cumbersome procedures and to spend millions of pounds, just as a purely cosmetic exercise.

To understand the intended role of the new EEC parliament and next week's elections we have to look behind the scenes to see what pressures gave rise to the EEC in the first place and now have produced the EEC parliament.

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MUTUAL PROTECTION

The EEC, its various institutions and treaties, comprise an arrangement whereby the capitalist states of Western Europe (or to be more precise, nine of them) have grouped together to organise the economy of Western Europe more efficiently. That is, more efficient in business terms, which means maintaining or improving existing profit levels.

The EEC is in essence a mutual protection society for the ruling elite of each member state, an elite comprising the capitalist class and their accompanying political aristocrats who inhabit the apparatus of power.

The EEC's basic founding principle and working guide-line is, at all costs (paid by working-class people) to preserve capitalism and to protect what is called the existing fabric of society. (A sort of 'normalisation' programme on a European-wide scale to counter growing social and economic crises.)

After the second World War the economy of Western Europe was bolstered up following the ravages of war with the help of massive American aid through the Marshall Plan which was solely designed to stop the spread of communism and revolution from East to West.

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Then in the fifties and early sixties along with the rest of the world's developed capitalist economies Western Europe went through a rosy period of boom and prosperity.

But even through the late tort-

les, the fifties and the sixties it was apparent to many perceptive pro-establishment thinkers and far-sighted business men that in order for capitalism to continue to prosper in Western Europe steps would have to be taken towards an increasing integration of economic and political structures across national boundaries.

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These steps would have to be taken in order to alleviate internal tensions and conflicts of interest between the establishments and economies of each different country.

A united front for the European bosses became increasingly necessary for a number of reasons.

To unite against international competition from other capitalist states such as America and Japan through joint agreements and common tariff barriers protecting Western European industry and markets.

To present a united front against militant trade unionism which by defending working people's living standards in the face of rising prices threatens profitability; and to combat increasing working-class political awareness which threatens to overthrow the establishment.

And finally, to create a united bloc against the spread of communism from the East.

RATIONALISATION

To maintain or increase the profitability of industry means European-wide 'rationalisation'. This demands stream-lining through closing down the less profitable enterprises and concentrating on the more profitable ones.

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Thus we get leather closures in Ireland, car closures in Britain and steel closures in France.

The by-product of this process is rising unemployment, the destruction of traditional industries, rising prices, de-population of 'fringe' areas, the hi-jacking of national resources and the destruction of national culture.

Profit and more profit is the driving force of the EEC. People and resources are considered merely as economic units to be brought into use, or disposed of, as the need arises. Thus one gets masses of unemployed people and the decay of mountains of wasted food.

Industrial and agricultural production on the basis of need, and distribution of goods and food on the basis of need is not the order of the day for the EEC. If there is no profit to be made or more likely a better profit to be made elsewhere, then the factory gates close, the dole queues grow, food is burnt or tipped into the sea.

And this has been organised on a Western European wide scale since the EEC was born.

The E.E.C. parliament.



POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

The problem for the EEC member-states is that such centralised organisation and control is only in its infancy. The EEC can primarily act only through applying economic pressures such as giving and withholding grants and subsidies.

Many of each state's capitalists, and especially the multi-nationals (which can side-step national regulations) continue to grab what they can, when they can and where they can.

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As far as the EEC bureaucrats and open-eyed members of the capitalist elite are concerned, exploitation through production needs to be better organised and more closely centrally controlled to ensure future stability and profitability. Western European institutions of political power are needed. A proper parliament which can administer the economy is required.

But in one huge step this would not be acceptable either to large numbers of each state's political and business leaders nor to the bulk of working-class people. The whole project needs giving legitimacy and moral strength. That is why we now have an apparent farce - a parliament with no powers.

This powerless parliament is just one more sinister step along the road to Western European political integration. The one thing it needs is plenty of voters.

In Ireland the British and Free State establishment, North and South, are well aware of the latent hostility and healthy suspicion that people feel towards the EEC and the threat it poses to national sovereignty.

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Perhaps we should note that voting will be compulsory as it will be in Belgium and Luxembourg. On Sunday, 10th June, voters will be forced to go to the booths or face prosecution.

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However, in a twenty-six county election is holding the local elections on the same day as the EEC elections to maximise the turnout at polling stations. It has been a massive propaganda drive to entice people to

ment....

TRAGEDY NOT FARCE

by Seamus Boyle

BERNADETTE
MCALISKEY

In the occupied six-counties, only an anti-repression candidate of the stature of Bernadette McAliskey could have hoped to ensure a sizeable turn-out from the nationalist working-class people.

The slavish and stabbing John Hume and Paddy Devlin are discredited political hulks. Lying shipwrecked on the treacherous sands of collaboration in the 1974 'power-sharing' assembly.

The fact that the parliament (which will gradually be given further powers) forms an important and decisive step in the direction of legitimising, and giving moral backing to, the massive

project currently being mounted to integrate Western Europe as one political state highlights why it is a foolish mistake for candidates who supposedly oppose the EEC to stand for the parliament and thereby help legitimise European integration.

It is interesting to note that mosquito groups such as People's Democracy who supposedly take a scientific view of political activity have 'over-looked' this decisive point. Perhaps they have opportunistically buried their principles in their eagerness to promote a candidate - Berna-

dette McAliskey - who they believe they can manipulate to give themselves a public voice independent of - and opposed to - the Republican Movement.

It is irrelevant to the EEC what the policies of the candidates are. An anti-repression ticket which will bring along to the polling booths those either otherwise disillusioned with such procedures, or hostile to the EEC, is just what the Brussels bureaucrats require. And in the North of Ireland Bernadette McAliskey, however well-intentioned, is attempting to do just what is required of her.

NATIONAL LIBERATION

North and South the national liberation struggle against the age-old enemy of Britain must remain our prime aim regardless of EEC farces or tragedies.

Ireland is not in a similar position to other countries in Western Europe such as Norway who chose to stay out of the EEC. At the time of writing a large corner of Norway is not occupied by foreign troops and Norway is an independent state with a totally different historical development and economy than Ireland.

Nor can there be much sense in talking of 'Ireland' withdrawing from the EEC. Britain decided to join on January 1st 1973. The six-counties of Ireland were forcibly dragged in after it and the twenty-six counties, economically closely linked to Britain, felt obliged to follow.

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Unless Britain withdraws from the EEC (which will only happen on a chauvinistic basis which will bode ill for the Irish people) then the Northern union with Britain must obviously be broken as a pre-condition for the whole of Ireland breaking from the EEC.

While Republicans oppose all foreign domination be it British, European or American, and be it political or economic, we must never lose sight of the fact that fighting British military occupation of the six-counties must remain the current prime aim of all Republicans, North and South.

OVER-REPRESENTED

In opposing the EEC parliament all kinds of different groups and individuals have put forward numerous ambiguous and incorrect arguments. For example, the argument that 'Ire-

land' (and the proponents of this argument usually mean the twenty-six counties) will somehow be under-represented is just not true.

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The Free State, with an electorate of approximately two million people, which is about one per cent of the total EEC electorate, is entitled to fifteen seats which constitutes nearly four per cent of the 410 seat total. Thus by the most obviously fair gauge of relative representation, that is, seats proportional to the population, the Free State will be over-represented nearly four-fold!

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Another pitfall is to suggest that the reason one objects to the EEC (European Economic Community) is that it is not truly European in that it represents only nine out of thirty European states. However, if it was renamed the Western European (minus a few states) Economic Community it would be just as objectionable. And more seriously if it encompassed, say, eighteen or twenty-seven states then that would just make it two or three times more dangerous and more objectionable rather than acceptable.

'FORGETTING' OCCUPATION

In formulating objections to the EEC it is important not to confuse the situation in Ireland by 'forgetting' British occupation of six North-Eastern counties and the resulting sectarian scar of partition forcibly gouged across the country by British military might.

When referring to the effects of the EEC on Ireland as a whole it must be remembered that while the twenty-six counties deal directly with the EEC through the Free State regime, the six counties is considered by the EEC to be British.

For example in next week's elections Britain, like France, West Germany and Italy has eighty-one seats. Three of the British seats are allocated to cover the occupied part of Ireland.

High prices, low wages and high unemployment, North and South are part of the continuing price to be paid for eight hundred years of British occupation.

In the North this remains true today not just historically but a reality on a day-to-day basis. The blame for high unemployment in Derry City, today and tomorrow, should be laid firmly

BOYCOTT THE E.E.C.!

at the door of the British and their Loyalist allies not on convenient and 'acceptable' scapegoats in Brussels.

All dealings of the EEC with the six-counties are transmitted through the Union through the link with Britain.

De-stabilising, and thus ending, British rule and destroying the sectarian Orange statelet are pre-conditions for significant social and economic progress in the North.

BOYCOTT THE E.E.C.!

Also in the South, any movement for significant social and economic progress needs to be firmly within the framework of national re-unification and liberation otherwise it will always prove possible for the Free State establishment to under-cut it by playing on its weakness on the national question.

It is just as impossible to have a 'socialist' or 'independent' twenty-six counties as it is to have a 'socialist' or 'independent' six counties. We must never let opposition to EEC domination divert us from opposition to British domination.

MORE DANGEROUS

In conclusion it is true to say that the parliament of the European Economic Community is not a parliament - it is more an advisory assembly; it is not European - involving only nine member-states; it is not a Community - some states, namely West Germany, Britain and France dominate the others (it is not even Economic - it is economic and political). However, if it actually was truly European, was truly a Community (involving equal participation) and was truly a parliament it would be even more dangerous and deserving of opposition than at present.

BOYCOTT THE E.E.C.!

The Republican Movement rejects the EEC, and the EEC parliament, not because of dislike of any particular EEC policy or programme and not because of any particular constitutional defect in any EEC institution but the Movement opposes it because of what constitutes the very essence of the EEC. It is a mutual protection society for big business. All its visible ills flow from that basic fact.

The Republican position is NO to the EEC, lock, stock and barrel and NO to European integration.



Steel-workers on the march in the French town of Denain earlier this year (on March 7th) against EEC dictated plans of 'rationalisation' which means massive unemployment for steel-workers in the North of France.

BOYCOTT
THE
E.E.C.!

Postmhála



All letters should be addressed to the Editor -
An Phoblacht/Republican News, 170a Falls Rd.,
Belfast

REJECT E.E.C. OPPORTUNISM!

A chara,

The entry of Bernadette McAliskey into the E.E.C. election fray has introduced an element of confusion into the situation in the North.

This confusion arises because many nationalist working class people who otherwise would have totally ignored the EEC election, thereby registering a sound revolutionary voice of protest against it, are now confronted with a candidate ardently espousing views on H-Block and Brit repression which they support.

People are now torn between the persuasively argued anti-repression policies of Bernadette McAliskey and their principled instincts which tell them the most sensible course of action is to boycott the election.

An example of the division which her candidature has

caused can be seen in the various Relative's Action Committees throughout the six counties. These committees had previously a single-minded approach to their work which was the restoration of political status for Republican PoWs protesting on the blanket.

Now however splits are already deepening between various RAC's over whether to support McAliskey or carry on the non 'party political' work they have carried out over the past three years.

The adoption by McAliskey of the H-Block issue as her main platform is blatant opportunism. It is a clear example of how aspiring poli-

ticians clamor to power on the backs of the suffering people.

Although McAliskey portrays herself as someone responsible for the Irish revolution and pats herself patronisingly on the back for 'starting it all' she has been off the scene for many years. She and her fellow travellers in those obscure political groups presently campaigning for her election were eclipsed by events and their opposition to the need for armed struggle.

Her present emergence is a futile attempt to come back on the stage of the struggle as an influential figure which should be categorically rejected by the nationalist people.

B. O'DOHERTY,
Derry City

A chara,

Out of death springs life. The remorseless crack of rifle fire as British firing squads sought to annihilate Irish Republicanism in the early days of May, 1916 supplanted the spiritual victory already achieved for the Irish nation by the Easter Rising.

Savage as always in its imperialist policies for the subjugation of the Irish, the Brit establishment pursued its goal relentlessly. Headless of all appeals for mercy towards uniformed prisoners of war, rejecting even the call for clemency in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Carson, the executions continued.

The month of May thereafter had powerful significance in the calendar of British crime in Ireland.

May 3rd: Pearse, Clarke and Mc Donagh executed; May 4th: Plunkett, Daly, O'Hanrahan and Willie Pearse executed; May 5th: John McBride executed; May 8th: Colbert, Houston, Ceannt and Mallin executed; May 9th: Thomas Kent executed at Cork and finally, May 12th: Connolly and MacDermott executed.

The heroism of the Army of the Irish Republic, born out of the Easter Week combination of rebel forces - the Irish Volunteers, and the Irish Citizen Army - and the surging waves of a renewal of

May Days of Martyrdom

patriotism mingled with rising waves of revulsion as the executions mounted daily.

They became tied by May 12th when Connolly, wounded and placed 'in a chair, was ritually murdered along with MacDermott.

The Irish people reacted to this sequence of imperialist savagery, as all the signatories of the 1916 Proclamation knew they would. The soul of our nation was saved by the gallant and self-sacrificing men and women who fought against the British Empire. They secured the national resurrection of Irish Republicanism.

This present generation has proven itself worthy of the rich legacy bequeathed to it by the men and women of 1916. The struggle for full freedom, political, social and economic, goes on under the same proud banner of Irish Republicanism.

Since its very infancy in the days of Tone, Emmet and Jimmy Hope's 'Spartan Band' the doctrine of the *Rights of Man in Ireland* has been the core of Irish Republicanism. For them political freedom implied social liberation. As Hope put it "the condition of the labouring class was the fundamental question at issue

between the rulers and the people".

He saw the United Irishman as a movement in revolt against the despotism of class rule, the tyranny of privilege and foreign rule.

This social content of republicanism as it was developed in Ireland is inherent in the doctrines of Thomas Davis - "The wealth of the nation is its people" - in the teaching of labor in 1848 and in the writings of Pearse.

In these days of May, 1979, mindful of Connolly's advice that "while changed conditions do necessitate changed methods of realising an ideal" we see the ideal of Irish nationhood as Clarke put it, as Connolly saw it and as Pearse defined it - "nationhood involving Separation and Sovereignty, nationhood resting on and guaranteeing the freedom of all the men and women of the nation and placing them in effective possession of the physical conditions necessary to the reality and to the perpetuation of their freedom, nationhood declaring and establishing and defending itself by the good smiling sword."

M. O'Callanain,
London. W. 9

47 Word Westminster Recipe

A chara,

What are we now faced with in the six counties in the light of the new Tory government at Westminster?

In some forty-seven words during the Queen's speech at the opening of the new parliament, Thatcher's administration repeated in the usual bland fashion, Britain's recipe for continued war.

They talked of trying "to seek an acceptable way of restoring to the people of Northern Ireland more control over their own affairs". In other words restoring to the Unionist ascendancy, the direct political power once wielded. And they promised to "strive to restore peace and security and to promote the social and economic welfare of the Province".

Who are they trying to fool? They have been here eight hundred years and have successfully ensured by their forcible occupation that 'peace and security' are unobtainable. Of course we all know how Atkins and his political masters in Westminster intend to restore 'peace and security'... more house searches, more arrests,

more torture, more special trials, more H-Blocks, more men and women living under prison regimes and more political repression.

As for their claim that they intend promoting the 'social and economic welfare' of the people, the poverty which exists in this part of Ireland today is a horrifying condemnation of Britain's social and economic policies in Ireland in the past and should shatter any illusions people might hold as to the good intentions of British politicians.

The 'blanket-men' with the active support of the people have smashed criminalisation, the Irish Republican Army has blown normalisation to pieces, British policy here is in tatters and has been for some considerable time and yet the Tory government seems set to proceed along the same line as the previous administration.

Sean McCarthy,
Andersonstown,
Belfast.

NIGHT OUT WITH THE OLD BRIGADE

A chara,

I recently attended a function in honour of the Fingal Old IRA Veterans and was surprised to find how much the freedom struggle is being played down.

First, on entering the premises I was met with a blast of noise that would put thunder in the shade. I thought some local pop group were working off a few pounds, but alas, as the night wore on it became obvious that this type of music was going to be the order of the night.

Then to cap it all Raphael Burke TD, was asked to say a few words (he being Vice-President of the social committee). After expounding himself on Padraig Pearse's and Terence MacSwiney's poetic abilities, he was asked would he terminate with a ballad tune. He point blankly said "No" and stated that this was not the kind of young people wanted today. (This

statement at an I.R.A. Veteran's dinner).

A committee member was further approached on the same question and the same reply was given (obviously a party piece in the event of awkward questions being asked).

The final insult of the night came when a member of the audience was asked to sing the ballad of James Connolly. No sooner had this person begun to sing when the band speeded up the tempo to enable the misquid to dance.

As far as I am concerned whilst this club is governed by its present committee it won't take long before anything cultural or traditional in the area will be as dead as the proverbial do.

Val Lynch,
Dublin.

Andersonstown Jubilee Sale

A chara,

We would like to thank all those who assisted in the organising of the recent jubilee sale in aid of the men "on the blanket". We also extend our appreciation to the staff and management of the

Andersonstown Social Club for their generosity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson
Mrs. Kierins
Mrs. Magerr
Andersonstown, Belfast

A chara,

We have heard a lot in the past few weeks about the David Frost Global Village show on Yorkshire television on Tuesday 15th May. I would like to add my comments, not as one who viewed the show but as one who was actually there in the studio audience and witnessed what went on.

The sight of Ruairi O Bradaigh on the T.V. screen in Hamburg before the start of the programme so infuriated Unionist MP John Taylor and William Craig that they immediately left, declaring that they would not enter into discussion with a "terrorist".

From the start of the show the front bench team, UDA men Andy Bryce and Glen Barr, Alliance leader Oliver Napier, Conor Cruise O'Brien, leading SDLP member Seamus Mallon and Bernadette McAliskey got more than adequate attention with the balance weighing heavily in favour of Glen Barr as the programme continued.

The audience who participated were carefully manipulated by Frost, the right people being asked the right questions. Conor

Cruise O'Brien referred to Ruairi O Bradaigh as the "architect of violence" while Glen Barr's remark that his people would resist a United Ireland by force if necessary went unchallenged.

My own efforts to speak in support of Ruairi O Bradaigh were rewarded by being cut out of the final showing. I had pointed out that Ruairi O Bradaigh is the president of a political organisation and yet is unable to gain access to a TV studio in the twenty-six counties unlike the Fine Gael spokesman Richie Ryan, whose contribution was televised in an RTE studio.

Sinn Féin spokespersons have long been excluded from articulating policy on RTE. Now we find a similar and more subtle censorship on ITV.

The programme would have been more aptly named - "The Independent Ulster Show" or "The Glen Barr Spectacular".

Mary McDermott,
Belfast.

Lynch Okays Multi-national Hijack Operation

A chara,

The cartoon published in the Irish Times (Friday May 11th) tells a sorry state of affairs. Who indeed rules in the Free State?

There are many people asking this question, especially those who voted Fanna Fail into office. The question is more than justified when one considers the handling of the so-called 'oil crisis' by Jack Lynch and his cohorts.

It is obvious that their prime concern is not for the people of this divided nation but for their own pockets, prestige and power.

They not only fail to make any contribution to re-uniting this country but they cannot and will not solve the economic problems of the twenty-six counties.

One might have imagined that following the tragic disaster at the Whiddy Terminal where fifty people lost their lives because of the profiteering and carelessness of a multi-national oil company



Irish Times May 11th

that they would have learned a lesson. But they did not.

The Flanna Fail government is currently being dictated to by the oil companies, who have been after a price rise to make lucrative super-profits. They will make these profits at the expense of ordinary people, not at the expense of Jack Lynch.

We can be sure of one thing, although Jack Lynch okays multi-national hijack operations throughout the twenty-six counties, a future all-Ireland Republican government will not tolerate such activity.

The sooner that day comes, the better.

SEAN MELLOWS

THE GLEN BARR SHOW

A chara,

Throughout the last decade of the Irish freedom struggle successive British MPs have cynically subjected the Irish people to rhetorical clap trap about getting round the table to talk. Peace in Ireland we are told can be obtained by 'Jaw, jaw, jaw, rather than 'War, war'.

Yet when Ruairi O Bradaigh, President of Sinn Féin, sat down at a table in a television studio in Hamburg to speak about the Irish

war the immediate reaction of several British MPs was to walk out of the same television programme and refuse to partake in the discussion.

Surely the actions of these MPs proves conclusively what Sinn Féin has said for years: There is freedom of speech within the English style of 'democratic system' only within clearly defined limits laid down by the British government.

Georaid U Cairide,
P.R.O.
Manchester/Halfex
Frank Stagg Sinn Féin Campaign,
England.

Shocked Visitor

Dear Sir,

As a visitor to my native land after an absence of many years I wish to record my shock at the terrible plight of the young men on the blanket in H-Block, Long Kesh.

Their unjust punishment and cruel treatment is publicised repeatedly and the Archbishop of Armagh, Dr. O. Flaherty has drawn attention to their sad state, yet the people of the 26 counties appear to be oblivious to the suffering of our fellow countrymen in the North.

Ireland as a nation, including our exiles throughout the world, is small enough to be regarded as a family. I fail to understand the apathy that persists towards our Northern brothers.

Should half the people who demonstrated about their P.A.Y.E. tax take to the streets to protest against H-Block I believe the British government would be forced to end the hell created by their cruel treatment of Irishmen in Her Majesty's controlled prisons in our island.

Could it be that my fellow countrymen have lost the moral courage to speak out against injustice?

Alfred Byrne
Wellesley Street
Auckland
New Zealand

Belfast Rock

Dear Editor,

On Friday 8th June and Sunday 10th June, there will be two 'Rock Against Repression' concerts held in Belfast. It is hoped to hold a third one on Saturday 9th but as yet no suitable venue has been found.

Friday's concert is being held in the Shamrock Club in Ardoyne and Sunday's in the Green Briar in West Belfast. Both concerts start at 8 p.m. Two English groups 'Oxy and the Morgans' and 'Charge' will be playing at both concerts. They will be supported by local groups.

These concerts are being held to compensate for the last-minute decision by 'Rock Against Racism' not to come to Belfast with their roadshow because the sectarian group 'Stiff Little Fingers' refused to play in West Belfast.

The concerts are being held in support of the struggle against the repression caused by the British presence here and the struggle for political status by the men in H-Block and the women in Armagh.

J. COLE

On behalf of the
Concert Organising Committee
Belfast.

Dundalk thanks

A chara,

The residents of the Marian Park area wish to thank local councillor or Flann O'Brien for all the work he has done for the past for the people of our area.

Owen Grimes,
Freddie Nordone,
Dundalk.

Hundreds march in Dunloy

SEVERAL HUNDRED people took part in an H-Block march in North Antrim which was organised by the newly-formed Padraig Pearse Sinn Fein Cumann in Dunloy.

South Derry Republican, Kevin Agnew, praised the organisers and said that such protests by showing that Republican PoWs had support would hasten the day of withdrawal, and of the Irish people exercising their right to self-determination and control over their own destiny. He then introduced Martin McKenna from Belfast who had spent several months on the blanket in the H-Blocks.

Martin McKenna stated: "We are at war and let us not forget it! Those words were said in 1971 in the House of Commons, the British Parliament, by Reginald Maudling who was then British Home Secretary. He declared that the British Government was at war with the IRA."

Martin then traced the upsurge in the struggle from that declaration and how every British tactic since

then was designed to defeat the IRA. "Criminalisation of captured activists was introduced to defeat the IRA and attempt to discredit the cause of the Irish People for freedom", he said. But it had failed and the H-Block men had sent Mason "scurrying home with his tail between his legs".

The second speaker, Belfast Republican Liam Hennaway, explained the background to the H-Block struggle and the historical connection between Republicans jailed under British rule in 1798 and Republicans jailed in the Fenian



times, all of whom asserted their political status.

Liam said: "The jail fight is another facet of the overall struggle of the Independent Irish People... We Irish have now called a halt to our oppression. We have done so through acts of resistance".

Liam then made it clear to the marchers that the Republican Movement was not secretly supporting any candidates in the EEC election: "We support no-one. We will not give anyone the right to infer they have a hidden treaty. We ask you to boycott the EEC. There are no candidates representing the men in H-Block."



Former blanket man Martin McKenna

Kieran Nugent slams E.E.C. candidates

Last week, recently released H-Block man, Kieran Nugent, the first man to go on the blanket, issued a statement to the media on the forthcoming EEC elections.

He pointed out that as a former PoW and inmate of H-Block he is well acquainted with the feelings of the 'blanket men'. He stated: "They regard active participation in the EEC as a sell out of their Republican beliefs" and "they are opposed to any involvement in this imperialist system".

Nugent pointed out that anyone who takes part in the EEC elections, even on an anti-repression ticket, is giving credibility to political structures which are opposed to the interests of the Irish people. In the long term that is a lot more important than the few minor publicity points on the H-Blocks which might be scored over the British.

Nugent concluded: "I would therefore earnestly ask all those who have in the past supported the struggle waged by myself and my imprisoned comrades to now give that same support and backing to the Republican Movement in its active opposition to the dangerous threat of EEC imperialism".

FIRST BLANKET MAN KIERAN NUGENT



OUTWITTING THE RUC AT LONG KESH

LAST SATURDAY simultaneous protests were staged outside Long Kesh and in Castle Street near Belfast's city centre. Both demonstrations were organised by the Belfast Relatives Action Committee in support of the demand for PoW status by Republican prisoners on the blanket protest.

The Long Kesh protest was kept secret in order to outwit the British army and RUC and get as near as possible to the H-Block perimeter. The RAC mobilisation was publicly announced as being solely for the Castle Street protest.

About sixty demonstrators were ferried by bus from Belfast to as near as possible to the perimeter wall of Long Kesh behind which the H-Blocks are situated.

The demonstration near the H-Blocks should be a considerable boost to the morale of the prisoners on the blanket protest. On a similar

previous protest the prisoners heard the solidarity chants of the protesters.

Despite the fact that the area surrounding Long Kesh is heavily patrolled by Brits they were unable to prevent last Saturday's demonstration from taking place.

An RAC spokesman said that the demonstration at Long Kesh was decided upon to show the prisoners suffering brutal beatings and deprivation that they are not held in an 'untouchable' fortress.

Shortly after the protesters arrived near Long Kesh they were surrounded

by several jeep loads of Brits and RUC men who attempted to thwart their efforts to get to the perimeter wall by blocking the narrow laneway with jeeps.

A car full of plain clothes RUC men came on the scene and proceeded to take photographs of the protesters. However a quick-witted demonstrator stole the keys out of the RUC car and threw them away, thus blocking the jeep loads of Brits and RUC men behind it.

The protesters quickly seized the opportunity to make a quick dash through an adjacent field. They ran towards the H-Block perimeter wall much to the astonishment of the Brits and RUC men.

One RUC man in hot pursuit got himself into a spot of bother when he became caught in a barbed wire fence and was last seen trying to squeeze through with his peaked cap appropriately ending up in the mud.

Meanwhile back in Belfast's Castle Street a twenty-minute public meeting was staged at which a Sinn Fein and an RAC speaker talked about the three year old struggle for political status. Hundreds of

H5-Block report----

The noise machine, toxic chemicals and window grills

The most recent hardships imposed upon the 'blanket' prisoners in H5 Block are three fold according to the latest communication received from the prisoners.

Firstly there is the constant whirling of what the prisoners call 'the noise machine', secondly the daubing of a toxic chemical on the exterior walls of the prisoners' cells and thirdly the restricted fresh air flow into the cells brought about by the grills recently built onto the cell windows.

The prisoners complain of sleepless nights because of the prison guards turning on a compressed-air machine used by them to clean the corridors and cells of the H-Blocks.

The P.R.O. H-Block 5 writes: "The noise from the machine is a dull drone which plays on the mind and tends to unnerve us after a while".

The machine is often turned on at seven o'clock in the evening and left on until seven o'clock the following morning.

The sleepless nights endured by the prisoners are made worse by the effect. A newly introduced toxic chemical is having on their health. Within the last few weeks loyalist prison orderlies dressed in protective clothing and wearing face masks have been painting a liquid chemical

onto the wall outside the prisoners' cell window.

The fumes from the chemical are extremely strong. By corrupting the already restricted fresh air flow the chemical fumes cause the prisoners' eyes to water and many of them have developed serious coughs, which rack their bodies and leave their lungs raw.

One recalls the debilitating effect a similar exercise had on the men's health, when several months ago the screws were spraying disinfectant into their cells.

Then, of course, the men eventually overcame the problem when they smashed the cell windows to allow fresh air in.

Now that the screws have constructed a reinforced steel grill on the inside of the cell, with a corrugated iron box type enclosure on the outside the likelihood of smashing this is remote.

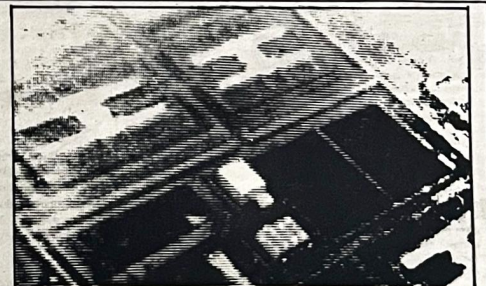
With the coming of the warmer summer weather one can imagine the suffering the men will endure over the next few months as the result of these latest restrictions.



Danish protest

As we reported in last week's APJRN Elizabeth, Queen of England faced a vociferous group of H-Block protestors on her recent tour of Denmark.

Our photo shows the protestors among the crowd near the Cathedral at Aarhus, near where the Queen and her entourage walked.



An aerial view of the infamous H-Blocks of Long Kesh.

people queuing for black taxis listened attentively to the speakers and gave generously to a collection which was later taken up.

NEW LODGE DEMO

The following day, Sunday, the New Lodge Road RAC staged another successful protest in support of the PoWs on the blanket. Several hundred people braved

the heavy rain to once again register their unyielding determination to stay on the streets until political status is restored.

After a short march through the area local Republican Bobby Lavery spoke about the prison struggle. He saluted the people for their steadfastness and said that the determination of the prisoners not to give in was reflected in the determination of the republican people of the New Lodge to stand by them.

Saoirse Tos na Náisiún Bheaga

TÁ NÁISIÚIN bheaga na hEorpa ag troid ar son a mbeatha. Tá siad uile ag múscailt as a suan agus ag lorg a gcearta. Is maith is eol don Domhain an troid atá ar siúl sa tír seo. I dTuaisceart na hÉireann tá cogadh ar siúl chun saoirse tíre a bhaint amach.

I ngach pháirt den tír seo, tá troid ar siúl chun saoirse cultúrtha agus saoirse on goúras caipitileach d'fháil.

Tá náisiúin bheaga na hEorpa ag troid leis. I Euskadi, tír na mBascaigh, tá E.T.A. ag troid go cróga i gcoinne fórsaí na Spáinne chun saoirse pholaitiúil d'fháil. Tá E.I.A., páirtí polaitiúil E.T.A. ag troid ar son an tSóisialachas agus ar son saoirse cultúrtha.

In agallamh leis an bpáipéir seo

dúirt urlabhraí ó E.I.A. go bhfuil aithbhocht Euskera, teanga na mBascaigh mar aidhm acu. Deineadh iarracht faoi Franco, Euskera a bhrú faoi chois. In ainneoin sin labhraíonn 35% des na Bascaigh an teanga go fóill. Is féidir anois, Euskera a mhúineadh i scoileanna príomháideacha, ach bíonn ar na tuistitheoirí íoch as na ranganna.

Teastaíonn ó E.I.A. go mbeadh Euskera mar theanga oifigiúil ag na Bascaigh. Teastaíonn uathu leis go

mbeadh sé in úsáid ar na meáin cumarsáide agus go mbeadh scoil-íocht tré mheáin Euskera le fáil.

NÁISIÚIN BHEAGA AG TROID

Ach ní hiad na Bascaigh agus na hÉireannaigh amháin atá ag troid. Tá troid ar siúl ag muintir na Briotáine agus ag muintir na Corseice leis. Tá na Briotáineigh ag troid ar feadh i bhfad, ag iarraidh saoirse d'fháil ón bhFrainc. Tá a dteanga agus a gcultúr de shíor faoi ionsaí ag an Stáit Frainc. Mar sin fein maireann an cultúr agus tá siad ag



Ar marshall chun saoirse

troid anois i gcoinne an Fhrainc. Tá go leor Briotáineigh i bpríosún cheana féin de bharr na troda a dhlain siad i gcoinne an Stáit sin.

Tá na Corseiceigh ag troid i gcoinne an Fhrainc leis. Tá feachtas míleata faoi lán teol acu chun saoirse d'fháil ón bhFrainc.

Taispeannann seo ar fad an gá atá leis na feachtais míleata. Sna náisiúin seo ar fad tá ag éirí leis na daoine a chur in iúl an geargha atá acu le neamhspleachas. Níl na láir-stáit sísta saoirse a ghéilleadh gan troid. Ní thuigeann na Rialtais sin rud ar bith ach an buama agus an piléar. Teastaíonn uathu daoine a

choimeád faoi smacht agus an chumhacht a choimeád acu féin.

Tá náisiúin bheaga eile na hEorpa ag múscailt, mar atá, Alba, Cymru, An Chorn, Manainn, Galicia agus An Chatalóin. Sar i bhfad beidh athrú mhór ar chur na hEorpa. Ní bheidh sé fuirist ó sin a bhaint amach, ach tá an bealach á thaispeáint go soiléir anois.

Is féidir linn bheith ag súil leis an lá nuair is féidir an méid a dúirt Séamus Ó Conghaile á chur i gcrích. 'Sé sin 'Is ar saor teacht le chéile daoine go bhfuil saoirse acu a bhun-ófar an idirnáisiúntacht atá le teacht'.



OXFORD CONFERENCE

A SUCCESSFUL one-day Labour movement conference on Ireland, held in Oxford on Saturday 19th May, was attended by well over one hundred and fifty trade unionists and students who came from all over Oxfordshire, as well as from Birmingham and Leicester.

The conference was jointly organised by Oxford Trades Council, the local branch of the National Union of Journalists (N.U.J.), the Oxford H-Block committee and the local branch of United Troops Out Movement (UTOM). It was sponsored by more than a dozen trade union branches and trades councils as well as political groups including the local Sinn Féin Cumann.

First to speak in the morning session was Strabane man Brendan Gallagher. He spoke angrily of the 'obscurity' of the Brit presence in Ireland, saying that the people who had lived in the shadow of

British thugery for ten years would never be defeated. He was followed by a member of the executive of the NUJ and Brian Trench of the Irish Industrial Council, both speaking on media censorship in Britain and the twenty-six counties respectively.

A former British soldier, Dave Swinger spoke next on behalf of UTOM. He spoke of his own experiences in the occupied six-counties. His speech included a 'practical demonstration' of an unsuspecting victim for ten minutes on tip-toe. He did however spare him the kicking

he might have expected in Ireland!

In the final speech before lunch Dave Simpson, of Oxford Sinn Féin, described his arrest the previous Saturday under the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) while selling copies of *An Phoblacht/Republican News* in the centre of Oxford. Explaining his arrest in the context of the repeated attempts to suppress news of the war in Ireland he said:

"The PTA is an essential component of Brit rule. Repeat it today and tomorrow it will be back in a different guise. Opposition to the PTA means opposing the British presence in Ireland and supporting the right of Irish people to decide their own future."

During the lunch interval, in solidarity with AP/IR, thirty people went to where Dave Simpson had been arrested and sold the paper and other anti-imperialist literature.

In the afternoon the main speakers were Ron McKay of *Time Out* magazine and former Labour MP Tom Litterick, both speaking about the PTA. The highlight of the afternoon came after Litterick's long boring speech (he hardly mentioned Ireland at all!) when he was barracked. This self-appointed champion of the parliamentary 'left' had the audacity to complain: "The Provisionals aren't making things any easier for us."

At the end of the conference motions were passed on Brits Out, political status, and self-determination for the Irish people. It was also decided to start a regular local trade union bulletin on Ireland leading to a possible Labour delegation to the North at the end of the year. This successful conference represents the biggest step forward yet taken in Irish solidarity work in Oxford.

FRANKFURT SOLIDARITY

A Contingent from the West German Ireland Solidarity Committee (W.I.S.K.) took part in the traditional workers' May Day parade in Frankfurt, West Germany.

The banners expressed solidarity with the H-Block prisoners and called for victory for the Irish people.



VERMIN IN THE SCRUBS

We have received a report that John McCluskey (Fermanagh) who is serving a ten year prison sentence in England is being held in deplorable conditions in Wormwood Scrubs, London.

He has now been held in a special segregation unit for more than six months, and he is locked in a cell for twenty-three hours a day. The dampness in his cell is so severe that the paint is peeling off the walls both inside and outside the cell. This is obviously a health hazard given that John only gets out of the cell for one hour a day.

Even worse on the morning of April 29th between three o'clock and four o'clock John was awakened from his sleep by a cockroach which was crawling over his face. He then discovered there were lots more of these vermin crawling around the floor of his cell.

The screw on night duty refused to give John anything with which he could clean out his cell, so with his cell infested with vermin he had to remain awake until morning.

It is obviously bad enough for the prisoners to have to put up with the unwanted attention of vermin-like screws without having to put up with the real thing.



Prisoners' children London party

Pictured here is a party for the children of Irish POW's in Jail in England. The party was held on International Children's Day in London. It was attended by thirty children and was organised by the Prisoners Aid Committee.

duirt siad

"It must be remembered that people will be detained from time to time in connection with this case".

Scotland Yard spokesman explaining that following the assassination of Airey Neave, to maintain their credibility, the English police are engaging in regular harassment of the London Irish community.

"It is nothing new for the English to try at once to ignore and suppress the Irish Question. It is nothing new - indeed it was once traditional - for the English to enjoy freedom and prosperity while denying both to other nations. What is new is that there are now two corrupting influences in British life: the Irish Question and the black community. Under these pressures, and given the shakiness of the ground on which their traditional liberties stand, the fabric has begun to crack".

James Downey, journalist, 'Irish Times' 22nd May.

"The majority of politicians in Britain are of the view that there can't be peace in Rhodesia until Nkomo and his colleagues of the Patriotic Front are somehow included in the settlement. What's the difference

between the Patriotic Front and its methods and the Provisional IRA?"

Frank Dolan in his column in the 'Irish Post', (May 26th) the paper in Britain for the Irish exiles.

"The British press may thunder and say that this is not the business of America. But if Israel is our business, if South Africa and Rhodesia are our business, if Soviet Jews are our business, if the then Senator John F. Kennedy thought colonial Algeria was our business in 1956, then Ireland is our business too. Everybody wants the killing to stop, and there is only one way to stop it forever. Get the British out and make Ireland one country as it was at the beginning".

Pete Hamill, in his column in the New York 'Daily News'.

"We thought it was a great pity a British aircraft had to go through this kind of procedure. We didn't talk about it".

Charles Stuart, British Airways official, explaining why cracks in Trident wings hit the Belfast to London shuttle service.

"The 550 strong battalion, on four months duty in Ulster and half of whom are from Liverpool have been stunned by the harsh reality of life for a soldier AT WAR".

'The Liverpool Echo' on the Kings Regiment AT WAR!

Munster & Connacht

SINN FEIN CANDIDATES

Standing in the forthcoming 26-county Local Government Elections

MUNSTER

CORK



JIM MEE (Passage West Town Commission) is an outgoing member of the commissioners. Since he was elected in 1974 he has worked vigorously on behalf of the local people. He represented the council at Municipal Authority Conventions on several occasions.



PEADAR BEECHER (Cork Corporation) is secretary of the local Sinn Fein Cumann. He is a former secretary of Redmond's GAA club and is active in organising sport in the city. He was involved in the founding of the South Parish Community Centre. He is also a shop steward in the ITGWU.



TIMMIE O'SULLIVAN (Passage West Town Commission) has been member of Sinn Fein for several years. He stood for the town commission in 1974 and this time hopes to strengthen Sinn Fein representation.

CHARLES ROYNANE (Middleton U.D.C.) has represented Sinn Fein on the local council since 1974 and has proved himself a dedicated worker on behalf of the people.

KERRY



TIM GARVEY (Kerry County Council - Killorglin) is from a well known local Republican family. Extremely active in local affairs, he is also chairman of the South Kerry GAA Bord na nOg.



MICHAEL HORGAN (Kerry County Council - Tralee and Tralee UDC) is a long-time Republican. A shopkeeper in Tralee he has a proven record in the care and interest of the community.

JOHN HOLLY (Listowel UDC) has been active in Sinn Fein for several years. He has also been involved in local community affairs.



ROBERT BEASLEY (Kerry County Council - Listowel) is aged 26. He is a shopkeeper in Ballybunion. He has been imprisoned on several occasions for Republican activities, during which he suffered torture by the 'heavy gang' in Tralee barracks and a term of 40 days solitary confinement.

LIMERICK



DES LONG (Limerick Corporation) is aged 39 and married with four children and is a manufacturing manager in a medical equipment company. A keen student of local history and a rugby enthusiast, he played for Young Munsters in his youth. He is chairman of the Sinn Fein Munster Executive.



JIMMIE REID (Limerick Co. Council - Rathkeale) is a land reclamation contractor and is married with a family. He was educated at St. Patrick's Secondary School and Ballyhaise Agricultural College. He played Gaelic Football for Glin.

WATERFORD



SEAMUS ENGLISH (Waterford Corporation) is aged 25 and a builder's labourer. He is secretary of the Inter-Site Committee of Builders' Workers in Waterford. A member of Sinn Fein for eight years he is finance officer of the local Cumann.



EAMONN NOLAN (Waterford Corporation) is aged 20 and is the youngest candidate in the field in Waterford. He is employed as an electrical mechanical assembler. His father is Paudie Nolan the former champion athlete.

CLARE

P.J. BURKE (Clare County Council - Miltownmalbay) represented Sinn Fein on the County Council for several years. The consistently high poll he obtains is an indication of his popularity and hard work on behalf of the people.

TIPPERARY



J.P. McDONNELL (Tipperary County Council - Nenagh) is a farmer, and from a family which has for generations been identified with the Republican cause and has provided Sinn Fein representatives at local level. He is a member of various parish organisations and plays for Burgess GAA Club. He is a holder of North Tipperary, County, and All-Ireland medals. He is at present Vice-Chairman of North Tipperary Comhairle Ceaptain Sinn Fein.



MARTIN MORRIS (Nenagh Urban District Council) is aged 22 and was educated at CBS Nenagh and at UCD. The Morris family is well known for involvement in Republican and GAA affairs over the years. Martin is an officer of the local Sinn Fein Cumann, secretary of the Nenagh Co-operative Housing Society, and an active member of Eire Og GAA Club.



MICHAEL BROWNE (Cashel Urban District Council) is self employed. He is chairman of the local Sinn Fein Cumann and of South Tipperary Comhairle Ceaptain, and is a member of the Munster Sinn Fein Executive. He is a diligent worker for the underprivileged and elderly.

EDDIE DOHERTY (Carrick-on-Suir UDC) has been selected for Carrick-on-Suir where Sinn Fein were successful in winning a seat in 1974. Eddie is a well known Republican in the area who is active in trade union affairs and a member of the Trades Council.

FINBAR KISSANE (Tipperary UDC) is a young married man with a family who has recently returned home from London. A very active Republican in England, where he served a prison sentence as a political prisoner, he has continued his interest in republican affairs in Tipperary where he is a shopkeeper.

DENIS COONAN (Clonmel UDC) has been a member of Sinn Fein for several years and contested this area in 1974. He has been active in local Tenants' Associations as well as in the ITGWU of which he is a committee member.

VOTE SINN FEIN

CONNACHT

LEITRIM



JOHN JOE MCGIRL (Leitrim County Council - Ballinamore) is an outgoing member of the County Council. When he was elected in 1974 he was at that time interned in Long Kesh. In 1957 he was elected as an abstentionist Sinn Fein T.D. and is well known as a Republican and tireless worker for the people.



TOM JOE KEANEY (Leitrim County Council - Carrick-on-Shannon) has been associated with the Republican movement since early youth and for this has served two terms of imprisonment in Portlaoise. Reared on a small farm he is familiar with the problems of his area.



FRANCES MEEHAN (Leitrim County Council - Dromahaire) is the youngest candidate going forward. She has been active both in republican and local affairs. She is extremely well versed in Sinn Fein's local government policies and how they can be applied to the county's problems.

SLIGO



P.J. KEARNEY (Sligo County Council - Sligo and Sligo Corporation) is married with two children. A native of Gort in Co. Galway he has lived in Sligo for the past five years. He is a member of the Sinn Fein Ard Comhairle and the Connacht Executive.

JACK MELDUFF (Sligo County Council - Dromore) is a native of Co. Tyrone and comes from a well known Republican family. A life-long Republican himself, he served a five year sentence in England for his republican activities. He now lives in Dromore where he is married and has a young family. He runs a thriving crafts' centre and is an active member of the local community.

ROSCOMMON

THOMAS REGAN (Roscommon County Council - Castlerea) is a publican and married with one child. A native of Ballaghaderreen he spent many years in America where he was prominent in Irish Northern Aid. He is at present chairman of the local Sinn Fein Cumann.



DERMOT MULLOOLY (Roscommon County Council - Roscommon) is a farmer and is married with two children. He is chairman of the local Sinn Fein Cumann and vice-chairman of Roscommon Comhairle Ceaptain. He is a member of the National Commemoration Committee and is also active in the local Land League. In 1978 he served a term in Portlaoise as a Republican prisoner.

GALWAY

PAT HYNES (Loughrea Town Commission) is a publican and married with three children. He runs the Irish House in Loughrea's Main Street. He was educated at St. Brendan's De La Salle School in the town. Pat has been involved in efforts to create jobs and bring new industry into Loughrea.

PADDY RUANE (Galway County Council - Galway) is a dairy farmer from Carnmore. He has been a member of the Council since 1955. He has gained the loyalty of the electors through his diligent work on their behalf.

FRANK GLYNN (Galway County Council - Tuam) has been a Sinn Fein Councillor for the past 12 years. A graduate of U.C.G. he runs an extensive hardware business and is a member of the Executive of the Irish Hardware Association. He has made a considerable impact on council affairs and has done much to highlight and alleviate local grievances.

CAOIMHIN CAMPBELL (Galway County Council - Connemara) is a solicitor, well known for his untiring work for the local people. A life-long Republican he was jailed in the 'forties. He is active in Irish language groups as well as local community groups.

BRENDAN MADDEN (Galway County Council - Loughrea) is married with five children and is a building contractor by trade. An energetic worker in local and community affairs, he has contributed largely to the recent development of the Tynagh Sports Club. He is active in GAA circles and is a delegate to the Galway Hurling Board. He is vice-chairman of Tynagh Gun Club.

MAYO



JOHN HEGARTY (Castlerea UDC) is a young married man with a family and employed in the men's outfitters' business. He is a long-time Republican and well known for his involvement in local struggles.

SEAMUS McDONNELL (Mayo County Council - Castlerea) is an electrician trade. He is treasurer of the local Cumann.

TADGH HASTINGS (Mayo County Council - Westport) is a sheep farmer as well as being involved in his translations and co-ops, he is well known traditional singer and holds medals won at competitions a province.

SEOSAMH O'MALCHOIRIN (UDC) is a barman by trade. He is involved in youth work, in par boxing and football clubs.

Birthday Greetings

CLARKE, Danny (H3 Block)
Birthday greetings on your 22nd birthday. From your father, brothers Robin and Paddy and sister Maye.

CLARKE, Danny (H3 Block)
Birthday greetings Danny on your 22nd from the Loughie Sinn Fein Cumann.

McGILLICUDDY, Kieran (H4 Block)
Birthday greetings from all the family. Love Mum, Dad, Sisters and Brothers.

McMULLAN, Jimmy (H3 Block)
Greetings Jimmy (3rd year on the blanket) on your 25th birthday. You are never out of our thoughts and prayers. God bless you and all your brave comrades. Mum, Dad, Celine, Kieran and Granny.

McMULLAN, Jimmy (H3 Block)
Greetings on your 25th birthday Jimmy. Victory will be yours and your comrades soon. U.T.P. Kate, Christy, Fiona and Christopher.

McMULLAN, Jimmy (H3 Block)
Happy birthday Jimmy. Keep up the fight. We are with you all the way. Brendan, Margaret, Karen and Kevin. U.T.P.

McMULLAN, Jimmy (H3 Block)
Greetings Jimmy on your 25th birthday. You are always in our thoughts. God bless you and your brave comrades. Aunt Lena, Danny and Maria.

McNALLY, Dermot (H5 Block)
Birthday greetings to my brother Dermot. Behind those bars you are locked away, because you dared to have your say, but when Ireland she is free, no more H Block will you see. And even though we're miles apart the thought of you is in our hearts. I know it's rough but you will try, so keep your chin up and head held high. All my love, Brenda and Kids. U.T.P.

McNALLY, Dermot (H5 Block)
Birthday greetings to my brother Dermot. It does not take this special day to bring you to my mind, for a day without a thought of you is very hard to find. Happy birthday Dermot, from Lorraine, Jim and Kids. U.T.P.

McNALLY, Dermot (H5 Block)
Happy birthday Dermot son. No mother could be prouder than I am of you today. God bless you and all your brave comrades. Love Mammy, Daddy, Nigel, Martina and Wee Shileen.

McNALLY, Dermot (H5 Block)
Happy birthday Dermot son. No mother could be prouder than I am of you today. God bless you and all your brave comrades. Love Mammy, Daddy, Nigel, Martina and Wee Shileen.

WATSON, Joe (H6 Block)
Birthday greetings to my husband Joe. Though prison bars divide us, and we

are far apart, they have you in their keeping, but I have you in my heart. All my love, Geraldine, and daughters, Sinead and Bronagh.

WATSON, Joe (H6 Block)
To our dear son Joe, on your 25th birthday. Thinking about you always. From your loving Mother and Father.

WATSON, Joe (H6 Block)
To our brother, Joe, on your 25th birthday. Hope your next will be spent in Glorious Freedom. Love from Sean, Sheila, Róisín, Teresa, Moira, Deirdre, Martin H5 Rosaleen and Aine.

WATSON, Joe (H6 Block)
To my son-in-law Joe. Thinking of you today and always. From Mrs. O'Neill and Marian.

WATSON, Joe (H6 Block)
Happy birthday Joe. Best wishes from Mary, Tommy and Kids.

WATSON, Joe (H6 Block)
Happy 25th birthday Joe. Love and best wishes from Ella, Billy and Gran McIlhorne.

WATSON, Joe (H6 Block)
Happy 25th birthday Joe. Love and best wishes from Ella, Billy and Gran McIlhorne.

WATSON, Joe (H6 Block)
Happy 25th birthday Joe. Love and best wishes from Ella, Billy and Gran McIlhorne.

Solidarity Greetings

BAKER, Liam, CUNNINGHAM, Gusti, CUNNINGHAM, Tony, GUILFOYLE, Tip, Albany Prison, Isle of Wight.
Congratulations on completing one year on the "Blanket" and eight months "on the blanket". From Mrs. Baker and Family, June and all the Agnews. U.T.P.

IN MEMORIAM

GAUGHAN, Michael (5th Anniversary)
In proud and loving memory of a brave soldier who gave his life up for the cause of Irish freedom on 3rd June 1974. You are always in our hearts, because men like you are never forgotten. Remembered by all PoWs in Wakefield. Sleep son of Erin.

GAUGHAN, Michael (5th Anniversary)
Birmingham Pease, McDavid, Cumann, Sinn Fein, and Birmingham An Cumann Cabhrach, remember with pride, Volunteer Michael McLaughan, who died on hunger strike in Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight, 3rd June 1974. "Life springs from death and from the graves of patriot men and women spring living nations".

GAUGHAN, Michael (5th Anniversary)
In proud and loving memory of Vol. Michael McLaughan, who died as a result of a prolonged hunger strike in Parkhurst Prison, 3rd June 1974. Thug sé a raibh aige ar son saoirse na hÉirinn. A mhúla na nGael dean idir gul ar anam óg uasal. From the Republican Movement.

GAUGHAN, Michael (5th Anniversary)
In proud and loving memory of Volunteer Michael Gaughan murdered in Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight, 3rd June 1974. On behalf of all Irish POWs in England.

HEANEY, Henry. (First Anniversary)
We remember with pride Volunteer Henry Heaney who died on June 4th 1978 in Musgrave Park Hospital (military wing), after being removed from Long Kesh. Always remembered by his comrades in Long Kesh.

HEANEY, Henry. (First Anniversary)
In proud and loving memory of a comrade. Mary Queen of the Gael pray for him. Always remembered by his comrade Richard.

LAOIS Sinn Féin Election Fund Draw Results	DUBLIN An Cumann Cabhrach Draw Results (22nd May)
£100.....69	£100.....236
£50.....18	£50.....048
£20.....23	£25.....238
Ten prizes of £5: 274, 68, 34, 15, 79, 292,	£10.....074
281, 66, 163, 54.	£10.....083
	Six prizes of £5: 037, 201, 145, 357, 061, 282.

COMHAIRLE CUIGE LAIGHEAN	DUBLIN CONCERT
Monthly Meeting on Sunday June 10th at No. 5 Blessington Street DUBLIN 2.30 p.m. sharp two delegates from each Comhairle Ceannair to attend. Observers welcome.	Carolans Rooms, Embankment TALLAGHT 8.30 p.m. Tuesday 5th June Paddy Reilly and Dublin City Ramblers. Admission £1. Proceeds to Sinn Féin Election Fund.

SINN FEIN PUBLIC LECTURE	H-BLOCK MARCH AND RALLY
"Republicanism and Socialism Perspectives for the Future" Speaker: Aindrea Ó Ceallaigh 3 p.m. Sunday 10th June Intercountry Hotel LIFFORD Co. Donegal Organised by West Tyrone Comhairle Ceannair Sinn Féin.	Twinbrook BELFAST 2.30 p.m. Sunday 3rd June Assemble Gardenmore Road (near St. Luke's Chapel) Organised by Twinbrook R.A.C. Supported by Sinn Féin

H-BLOCK PLAY	H-BLOCK APPEAL FUND
An H-Block play, based on the thoughts of a blanket man, has been produced by two young men from Belfast, Ardoyne area. It portrays a blanket-man in a mock-up H-Block cell covered in a blanket. To date the play has toured many clubs in Belfast and has been very warmly received. Anyone wishing to stage a showing of the play should contact: Ardoyne Advice Centre Brompton Park, Belfast	Help publicise the plight of the blanket-men. Send donations to: H-Block Appeal Fund, c/o 85b Falls Road Belfast.

CRAFT CENTRE	44 Cearnóg
A wide variety of books, prisoners' crafts, phoenix jewellery, records, tapes, posters, badges, and souvenirs always available.	Pharmall, Baile Átha Cliath

Wolfe Tone commemoration

BODENSTOWN

SUNDAY JUNE 17th 1979

Oration by Gerry Adams

DUBLIN BUSES FOR BODENSTOWN	LURGAN BUSES FOR BODENSTOWN	EVE OF WOLFE TONE COMMEMORATION
Sunday 17th June Leave 44, Parnell Square at 12 noon. Tickets available from 44 Parnell Square Anyone who has billets to offer for the night of Sunday June 16th in Dublin, please contact 44, Parnell Square, Dublin. Phone 747611.	Sunday 17th June Leave North Street at 9 a.m. Tickets available from Sinn Féin Centre, 77 North Street, Lurgan. Tel. 6795. Seats (£3 each) should be booked in advance.	Saturday June 16th Assemble 44, Parnell Square DUBLIN March to Wolfe Tone Street and then to G.P.O. for H-Block Meeting. All Cumann banners please.

Kinawley captions

This photograph (published previously in AP/RN March 24th) shows Kinawley RUC barracks devastated by a flying IRA horse-box trailer (of 1,200 lbs of explosive) on Sunday March 18th. Nobody was injured - according to the Brits, not even any of the barracks' occupants.

A competition amongst AP/RN staff to write the most suitable captions has been won by our Dublin industrial correspondent Paul Rooney whose contribution we publish here.

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"The major that here and his coll included in

Poor old sod! He'd just put the on the mortgage

Must rush back and get these photos blown up

OK! Own up. Who had baked beans for breakfast?

R-U-C it. Now you don't

CROSS-BORDER H-BLOCK MARCH

Saturday 9th June
STRABANE — LIFFORD — STRABANE

Assemble 3.30 p.m. Inisfree Gardens, Strabane, Co. Tyrone; march across Camel's Hump bridge to rally in Lifford Co. Donegal; and then march back to Strabane.

STOP THE TORTURE!
POLITICAL STATUS FOR POWs PENDING AN AMNESTY!
BRITS OUT!

Organised by Tyrone Central RAC

SMASH H-BLOCK!